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RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES

NUERNBERG WAR CRIMES TRIALS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v. CARL KRAUCH ET AL. (CASE VI)

AUGUST 14, 1947-JULY 30, 1948

Ro11 98

Other Items

Defense Basic Information on I. G. Farben (English and German)

Joint Motions of the Prosecution and Defense To Correct the English Document Books of the Defense (English and German)

Defense Opening Statements, All Defendants (English and German)



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1976

INTRODUCTION

On the 113 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records of Case VI, United States of America v. Carl Krauch et al. (I. G. Farben Case), 1 of the 12 trials of war criminals conducted by the U.S. Government from 1946 to 1949 at Nuernberg subsequent to the International Military Tribunal (IMT) held in the same city. These records consist of German- and Englishlanguage versions of official transcripts of court proceedings, prosecution and defense briefs and statements, and defendants' final pleas as well as prosecution and defense exhibits and document books in one language or the other. Also included are minute books, the official court file, order and judgment books, clemency petitions, and finding aids to the documents.

The transcripts of this trial, assembled in 2 sets of 43 bound volumes (1 set in German and 1 in English), are the recorded daily trial proceedings. Prosecution statements and briefs are also in both languages but unbound, as are the final pleas of the defendants delivered by counsel or defendants and submitted by the attorneys to the court. Unbound prosecution exhibits, numbered 1-2270 and 2300-2354, are essentially those documents from various Muernberg record series, particularly the NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, and other sources offered in evidence by the prosecution in this case. Defense exhibits, also unbound, are predominantly affidavits by various persons. They are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder numerically, along with two groups of exhibits submitted in the general interest of all defendants. Both prosecution and defense document books consist of full or partial translations of exhibits into English. Loosely bound in folders, they provide an indication of the order in which the exhibits were presented before the tribunal.

Minute books, in two bound volumes, summarize the transcripts. The official court file, in nine bound volumes, includes the progress docket, the indictment, and amended indictment and the service thereof; applications for and appointments of defense counsel and defense witnesses and prosecution comments thereto; defendants' application for documents; motions and reports; uniform rules of procedures; and appendixes. The order and judgment books, in two bound volumes, represent the signed orders, judgments, and opinions of the tribunal as well as sentences and commitment papers. Defendants' clemency petitions, in three bound volumes, were directed to the military governor, the Judge Advocate General, and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The finding aids summarize transcripts, exhibits, and the official court file.

Case VI was heard by U.S. Military Tribunal VI from August 14, 1947, to July 30, 1948. Along with records of other Nuernberg

and Far East war crimes trials, the records of this case are part of the National Archives Collection of World War II War Crimes Records, Record Group 238.

The I. G. Farben Case was 1 of 12 separate proceedings held before several U.S. Military Tribunals at Nuernberg in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany against officials or citizens of the Third Reich, as follows:

Case No.	United States v.	Popular Name	No. of Defendants
1 2	Karl Brandt et al.	Medical Case	23
	Erhard Milch	Milch Case (Luftwaffe)	1
3	Josef Altstoetter et al.	Justice Case	16
4	Oswald Pohl et al.	Pohl Case (SS)	18
5	Friedrich Flick et al.	Flick Case (Industrialist)	6
6	Carl Krauch et al.	I. G. Farben Case (Industrialist)	24
7 8	Wilhelm List et al.	Hostage Case	12
8	Ulrich Greifelt et al.	RuSHA Case (SS)	14
9	Otto Ohlendorf et al.	Einsatzgruppen Case (SS)	24
10	Alfried Krupp et al.	Krupp Case (Industrialist)	12
11	Ernst von Weinsaecker st al.	Ministries Case	21
12	Wilhelm von Leeb et al.	High Command Case	14

Authority for the proceedings of the IMT against the major Nazi war criminals derived from the Declaration on German Atrocities (Moscow Declaration) released November 1, 1943; Executive Order 9547 of May 2, 1945; the London Agreement of August 8, 1945; the Berlin Protocol of October 6, 1945; and the IMT Charter.

Authority for the 12 subsequent cases stemmed mainly from Control Council Law 10 of December 20, 1945, and was reinforced by Executive Order 9679 of January 16, 1946; U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11 of October 18, 1946, and February 17, 1947, respectively; and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301 of October 24, 1946. Procedures applied by U.S. Military Tribunals in the subsequent proceedings were patterned after those of the IMT and further developed in the 12 cases, which required over 1,200 days of court sessions and generated more than 330,000 transcript pages.

Formation of the I. G. Farben Combine was a stage in the evolution of the German chemical industry, which for many years led the world in the development, production, and marketing of organic dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic chemicals. To control the excesses of competition, six of the largest chemical firms, including the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, combined to form the Interessengemeinschaft (Combine of Interests, or Trust) of the German Dyestuffs Industry in 1904 and agreed to pool technological and financial resources and markets. The two remaining chemical firms of note entered the combine in 1916. In 1925 the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, largest of the firms and already the majority shareholder in two of the other seven companies, led in reorganizing the industry to meet the changed circumstances of competition in the post-World War markets by changing its name to the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, moving its home office from Ludwigshafen to Frankfurt, and merging with the remaining five firms.

Farben maintained its influence over both the domestic and foreign markets for chemical products. In the first instance the German explosives industry, dependent on Farben for synthetically produced nitrates, soon became subsidiaries of Farben. Of particular interest to the prosecution in this case were the various agreements Farben made with American companies for the exchange of information and patents and the licensing of chemical discoveries for foreign production. Among the trading companies organized to facilitate these agreements was the General Anilin and Film Corp., which specialized in photographic processes. The prosecution charged that Farben used these connections to retard the "Arsenal of Democracy" by passing on information received to the German Government and providing nothing in return, contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreements.

Farben was governed by an Aufsichtsrat (Supervisory Board of Directors) and a Vorstand (Managing Board of Directors). The Aufsichtsrat, responsible for the general direction of the firm, was chaired by defendant Krauch from 1940. The Vorstand actually controlled the day-to-day business and operations of Farben. Defendant Schmitz became chairman of the Vorstand in 1935, and 18 of the other 22 original defendants were members of the Vorstand and its component committees.

Transcripts of the I. G. Farben Case include the indictment of the following 24 persons:

Otto Ambros: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Chemical Warfare Committee of the Ministry of Armaments and War Production; production chief for Buna and poison gas; manager of Auschwitz, Schkopau, Ludwigshafen, Oppau, Gendorf, Dyhernfurth, and Falkenhagen plants; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

- Max Brueggemann: Member and Secretary of the Vorstand of Farben; member of the legal committee; Deputy Plant Leader of the Leverkusen Plant; Deputy Chief of the Sales Combine for Pharmaceuticals; and director of the legal, patent, and personnel departments of the Works Combine, Lower Rhine.
- Ernst Buergin: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Works Combine, Central Germany; Plant Leader at the Bitterfeld and Wolfen-Farben plants; and production chief for light metals, dyestuffs, organic intermediates, plastics, and nitrogen at these plants.
- Heinrich Buetefisch: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; manager of Leuna plants; production chief for gasoline, methanol, and chlorine electrolysis production at Auschwitz and Moosbierbaum; Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer; member of the Himmler Freundeskreis (circle of friends of Himmler); and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer (Lieutenant Colonel).
- Walter Duerrfeld: Director and construction manager of the Auschwitz plant of Farben, director and construction manager of the Monowitz Concentration Camp, and Chief Engineer at the Leuna plant.
- Fritz Gajewski: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben, Chief of Sparte III (Division III) in charge of production of photographic materials and artificial fibers, manager of "Agfa" plants, and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.
- Heinrich Gattineau: Chief of the Political-Economic Policy Department, "WIPO," of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office; member of Southeast Europe Committee; and director of A.G. Dynamit Nobel, Pressburg, Czechoslovakia.
- Paul Haefliger: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; member of the Commercial Committee; and Chief, Metals Departments, Sales Combine for Chemicals.
- Erich von der Heyde: Member of the Political-Economic Policy Department of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office, Deputy to the Chief of Intelligence Agents, SS Hauptsturmfuehrer, and member of the WI-RUE-AMT (Military Economics and Armaments Office) of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW) (High Command of the Armed Forces).
- Heinrich Hoerlein: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; chief of chemical research and development of vaccines, sera, pharmaceuticals, and poison gas; and manager of the Elberfeld Plant.

- Max Ilgner: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Farben's Berlin N.W. 7 office directing intelligence, espionage, and propaganda activities; member of the Commercial Committee; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.
- Friedrich Jaehne: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; chief engineer in charge of construction and physical plant development; Chairman of the Engineering Committee; and Deputy Chief, Works Combine, Main Valley.
- August von Knieriem: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief Counsel of Farben; and Chairman, Legal and Patent Committees.
- Carl Krauch: Chairman of the Aufsichtsrat of Farben and Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer Sonderfragen der Chemischen Erzeugung (General Plenipotentiary for Special Questions of Chemical Production) on Goering's staff in the Office of the 4-Year Plan.
- Hans Kuehne: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Works Combine, Lower Rhine; Plant Leader at Leverkusen, Elberfeld, Uerdingen, and Dormagen plants; production chief for inorganics, organic intermediates, dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals at these plants; and Chief of the Inorganics Committee.
- Hans Kugler: Member of the Commercial Committee of Farben; Chief of the Sales Department Dyestuffs for Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Austria; and Public Commissar for the Falkenau and Aussig plants in Czechoslovakia.
- Carl Lautenschlaeger: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Works Combine, Main Valley; Plant Leader at the Hoechst, Griesheim, Mainkur, Gersthofen, Offenbach, Eystrup, Marburg, and Neuhausen plants; and production chief for nitrogen, inorganics, organic intermediates, solvents and plastics, dyestuffs, and pharmaceuticals at these plants.
- Wilhelm Mann: Member of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Commercial Committee, Chief of the Sales Combine for Pharmaceuticals, and member of the SA.
- Fritz ter Meer: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Technical Committee of the Vorstand that planned and directed all of Farben's production; Chief of Sparte II in charge of production of Buna, poison gas, dyestuffs, chemicals, metals, and pharmaceuticals; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

Heinrich Oster: Member of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Commercial Committee, and manager of the Nitrogen , Syndicate.

Hermann Schmitz: Chairman of the Vorstand of Farben, member of the Reichstag, and Director of the Bank of International Settlements.

Christian Schneider: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of Sparte I in charge of production of nitrogen, gasoline, diesel and lubricating oils, methanol, and organic chemicals; Chief of Central Personnel Department, directing the treatment of labor at Farben plants; Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer; Hauptabwehrbeauftragter (Chief of Intelligence Agents); Hauptbetriebsfuehrer (Chief of Plant Leaders); and supporting member of the Schutzstaffeln (SS) of the NSDAP.

Georg von Schnitzler: Member of the Central Committee of the Vorstand of Farben, Chief of the Commercial Committee of the Vorstand that planned and directed Farben's domestic and foreign sales and commercial activities, Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer (Military Economy Leader), and Hauptsturmfuehrer (Captain) in the Sturmabteilungen (SA) of the Nazi Party (NSDAP).

Carl Wurster: Member of the Vorstand of Farben; Chief of the Works Combine, Upper Rhine; Plant Leader at Ludwigshafen and Oppau plants; production chief for inorganic chemicals; and Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer.

The prosecution charged these 24 individual staff members of the firm with various crimes, including the planning of aggressive war through an alliance with the Nazi Party and synchronization of Farben's activities with the military planning of the German High Command by participation in the preparation of the 4-Year Plan, directing German economic mobilization for war, and aiding in equipping the Nazi military machines. 1 The defendants also were charged with carrying out espionage and intelligence activities in foreign countries and profiting from these activities. They participated in plunder and spoliation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, France, and the Soviet Union as part of a systematic economic exploitation of these countries. The prosecution also charged mass murder and the enslavement of many thousands of persons particularly in Farben plants at the Auschwitz and Monowitz concentration camps and the use of poison gas manufactured by the firm in the extermination

The trial of defendant Brueggemann was discontinued early during the proceedings because he was unable to stand trial on account of ill health.

of millions of men, women, and children. Medical experiments were conducted by Farben on enslaved persons without their consent to test the effects of deadly gases, vaccines, and related products. The defendants were charged, furthermore, with a common plan and conspiracy to commit crimes against the peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Three defendants were accused of membership in a criminal organization, the SS. All of these charges were set forth in an indictment consisting of five counts.

The defense objected to the charges by claiming that regulations were so stringent and far reaching in Nazi Germany that private individuals had to cooperate or face punishment, including death. The defense claimed further that many of the individual documents produced by the prosecution were originally intended as "window dressing" or "howling with the wolves" in order to avoid such punishment.

The tribunal agreed with the defense in its judgment that none of the defendants were guilty of Count I, planning, preparation, initiation, and waging wars of aggression; or Count V, common plans and conspiracy to commit crimes against the peace and humanity and war crimes.

The tribunal also dismissed particulars of Count II concerning plunder and exploitation against Austria and Czechoslovakia. Eight defendants (Schmitz, von Schnitzler, ter Meer, Buergin, Haefliger, Ilgner, Oster, and Kugler) were found guilty on the remainder of Count II, while 15 were acquitted. On Count III (slavery and mass murder), Ambros, Buetefisch, Duerrfeld, Krauch, and ter Meer were judged guilty. Schneider, Buetefisch, and von der Heyde also were charged with Count IV, membership in a criminal organization, but were acquitted.

The tribunal acquitted Gajewski, Gattineau, von der Heyde, Hoerlein, von Knieriem, Kuehne, Lautenschlaeger, Mann, Schneider, and Wurster. The remaining 13 defendants were given prison terms as follows:

Name	Length of Prison Term (years)
Ambros	8
Buergin	2
Buetefisch	6
Duerrfeld	8
Haefliger	8 2 3
Ilgner	3
Jaehne	1 1/2
Krauch	6
Kugler	1 1/2
Oster	2
Schmitz	4
von Schnitzler	5
ter Meer	5 7

All defendants were credited with time already spent in custody.

In addition to the indictments, judgments, and sentences, the transcripts also contain the arraignment and plea of each defendant (all pleaded not guilty) and opening statements of both defense and prosecution.

The English-language transcript volumes are arranged numerically, 1-43, and the pagination is continuous, 1-15834 (page 4710 is followed by pages 4710(1)-4710(285)). The German-language transcript volumes are numbered 1a-43a and paginated 1-16224 (14a and 15a are in one volume). The letters at the top of each page indicate morning, afternoon, or evening sessions. The letter "C" designates commission hearings (to save court time and to avoid assembling hundreds of witnesses at Nuernberg, in most of the cases one or more commissions took testimony and received documentary evidence for consideration by the tribunals). Two commission hearings are included in the transcripts: that for February 7, 1948, is on pages 6957-6979 of volume 20 in the English-language transcript, while that for May 7, 1948, is on pages 14775a-14776 of volume 40a in the German-language transcript. In addition, the prosecution made one motion of its own and, with the defense, six joint motions to correct the English-language transcripts. Lists of the types of errors, their location, and the prescribed corrections are in several volumes of the transcripts as follows:

First Motion of the Prosecution, volume 1
First Joint Motion, volume 3
Second Joint Motion, volume 14
Third Joint Motion, volume 24
Fourth Joint Motion, volume 29
Fifth Joint Motion, volume 34
Sixth Joint Motion, volume 40

The prosecution offered 2,325 prosecution exhibits numbered 1-2270 and 2300-2354. Missing numbers were not assigned due to the difficulties of introducing exhibits before the commission and the tribunal simultaneously. Exhibits 1835-1838 were loaned to an agency of the Department of Justice for use in a separate matter, and apparently No. 1835 was never returned. Exhibits drew on a variety of sources, such as reports and directives as well as affidavits and interrogations of various individuals. Maps and photographs depicting events and places mentioned in the exhibits are among the prosecution resources, as are publications, correspondence, and many other types of records.

The first item in the arrangement of prosecution exhibits is usually a certificate giving the document number, a short description of the exhibits, and a statement on the location of the original document or copy of the exhibit. The certificate is followed by the actual prosecution exhibit (most are photostats,

but a few are mimeographed articles with an occasional carbon of the original). The few original documents are often affidavits of witnesses or defendants, but also ledgers and correspondence, such as:

Exhibit No.	Doc. No.	Exhibit No.	Doc. No.
322	NI 5140	1558	NI 11411
918	NI 6647	1691	NI 12511
1294	NI 14434	1833	NI 12789
1422	NI 11086	1886	NI 14228
1480	NI 11092	2313	NI 13566
1811	NT 11144	22.75	110

In rare cases an exhibit is followed by a translation; in others there is no certificate. Several of the exhibits are of poor legibility and a few pages are illegible.

Other than affidavits, the defense exhibits consist of newspaper clippings, reports, personnel records, Reichgesetzblatt excerpts, photographs, and other items. The 4,257 exhibits for the 23 defendants are arranged by name of defendant and thereunder by exhibit number. Individual exhibits are preceded by a certificate wherever available. Two sets of exhibits for all the defendants are included.

Translations in each of the prosecution document books are preceded by an index listing document numbers, biased descriptions, and page numbers of each translation. These indexes often indicate the order in which the prosecution exhibits were presented in court. Defense document books are similarly arranged. Each book is preceded by an index giving document number, description, and page number for every exhibit. Corresponding exhibit numbers generally are not provided. There are several unindexed supplements to numbered document books. Defense statements, briefs, pleas, and prosecution briefs are arranged alphabetically by defendant's surname. Pagination is consecutive, yet there are many pages where an "a" or "b" is added to the numeral.

At the beginning of roll 1 key documents are filmed from which Tribunal VI derived its jurisdiction: the Moscow Declaration, U.S. Executive Orders 9547 and 9679, the London Agreement, the Berlin Protocol, the IMT Charter, Control Council Law 10, U.S. Military Government Ordinances 7 and 11, and U.S. Forces, European Theater General Order 301. Following these documents of authorization is a list of the names and functions of members of the tribunal and counsels. These are followed by the transcript covers giving such information as name and number of case, volume numbers, language, page numbers, and inclusive dates. They are followed by the minute book, consisting of summaries of the daily proceedings, thus providing an additional finding aid for the transcripts. Exhibits are listed in an index that notes the

type, number, and name of exhibit; corresponding document book, number, and page; a short description of the exhibit; and the date when it was offered in court. The official court file is summarized by the progress docket, which is preceded by a list of witnesses.

Not filmed were records duplicated elsewhere in this microfilm publication, such as prosecution and defense document books in the German language that are largely duplications of the English-language document books.

The records of the I. G. Farben Case are closely related to other microfilmed records in Record Group 238, specifically prosecution exhibits submitted to the IMT, T988; NI (Nuernberg Industrialist) Series, T301; NM (Nuernberg Miscellaneous) Series, M-936; NOKW (Nuernberg Armed Forces High Command) Series, T1119; NG (Nuernberg Government) Series, T1139; NP (Nuernberg Propaganda) Series, M942; WA (undetermined) Series, M946; and records of the Brandt case, M887; the Milch Case, M888; the Altstoetter case, M889; the Pohl Case, M890; the Flick Case, M891; the List case, M893; the Greifelt case, M894; and the Ohlendorf case, M895. In addition, the record of the IMT at Nuernberg has been published in the 42-volume Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal (Nuernberg, 1947). Excerpts from the subsequent proceedings have been published in 15 volumes as Trials of War Criminals Before the Muernberg Military Tribunal Under Control Council Law No. 10 (Washington). The Audiovisual Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service has custody of motion pictures and photographs of all 13 trials and sound recordings of the IMT proceedings.

Martin K. Williams arranged the records and, in collaboration with John Mendelsohn, wrote this introduction.

Roll 98

Target 1

Defense Basic Information on I. G. Farben (English)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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GRUNDLEGENDES MATERIAL

der Verteidigung
uber die

I.G. FAREENINDUSTRIE

ARTIENGESELISCHAFT

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OR

I.G. FA R HEMINDUSTRIE

A STIENGESELISCHAFT

by defease

Vol. I

Uberreicht von RA Friedrich SILCHER im A uftrage der Verteidigung Submitted by EA Friedrich SILCHER on behalf of the defence

Burnberg, Germany January 12, 1948

Eng.



BILITARY TRIBURAL NO.6

der Verteidigung
ther die
I.G. PARENTEDUSTRIE
ATTENDESELLSCHAFT
Band I

DASIG INFORMATION

OR

I.G. PARSESINDUSTRIE

ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT

by defense

Vol. I

Priedrich SILONER
in Antirege der Verteidigung

Submitted by RA Friedrich STICHER on behalf of the defense

Jamberg, Sermany James 7 12, 1948



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(ailvar booklat)

"I.G. HARMSON" (handbook on I.G.) Edition 1939 (latest issue) germen-english



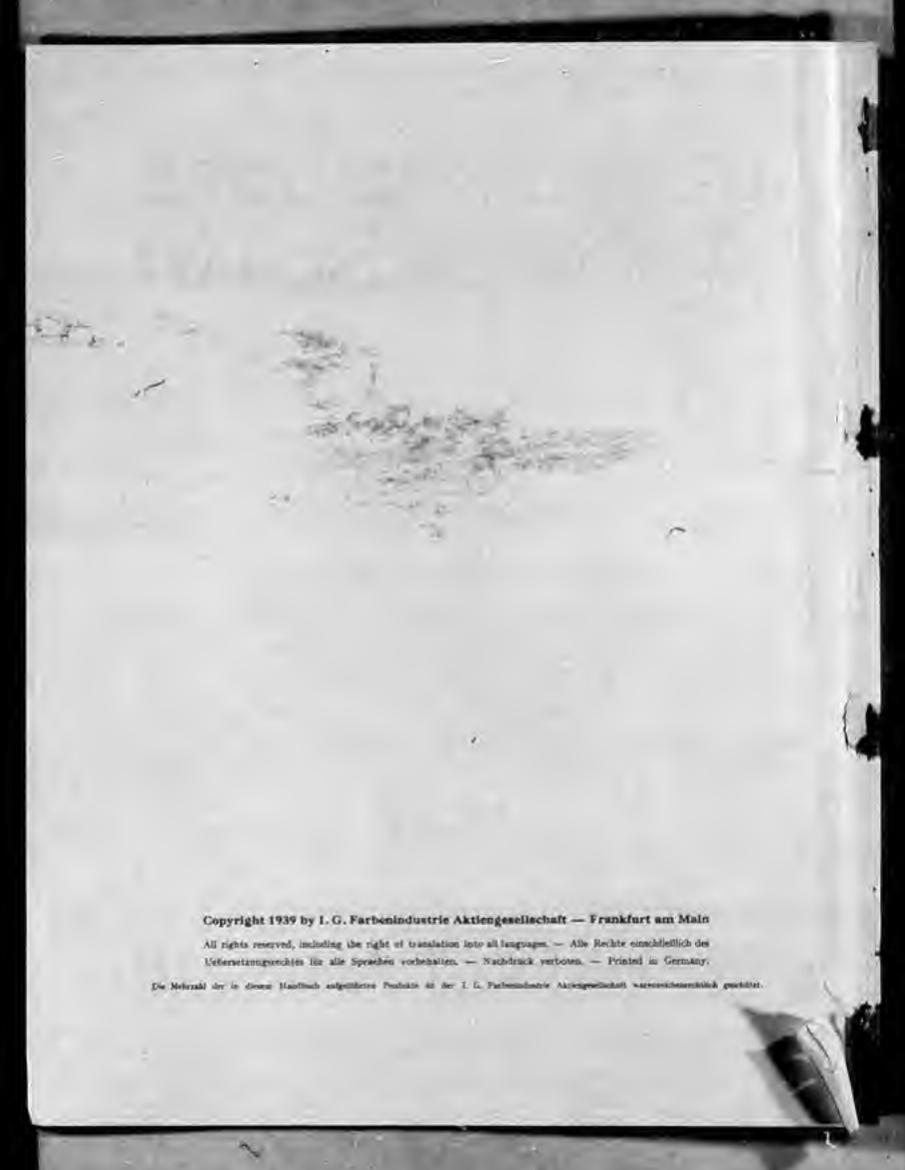
I-G FARBENINDUSTRIE

FRANKFURT MAIN

I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

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Nach einer Agfasslor-Neu-Kleinhildzufsohne

The I. G. Farbenindustrie

By the steady development of chemical science and technic the reputation of inventors and scientists is receiving an always renewed and stronger brightness. It is the issue of contractors and business men to make use of the results originating in this developmake use of the results originating in this develop-ment for the German economy. Again and again manpower, time and money have to be put in for plans and projects the future returns of which only depend on ability and success of scientific work. At all times the confidence in the ability of research — di-rected on this final aim — has been visible with the German business men in the most convincing manner

The share the business men of the German chemical industry had in the economical development of his country has been very important.

The great pioneering results are running parallel with the development of the chemical industry itself; from the very beginning chemical research had to be driven forward with all energy in order to keep a top place in scientific work as well as the business man in forced dealy, to maintain and to because his field in forced daily to maintain and to broaden his field of activities. Even if world-wide organisations are at their disposal to secure and wider sales, nevertheles-every day the problem of strengthening and broadening the own organisation has to be solved by the admi-nistrative direction and its staff at home and abroad. day for day in a new way and in consideration of

present conditions. In his yearly balance sheet the business man in his yearly halance sheet the business man is measuring earnings and losses. It is here, where he puts himself responsible in front of the rule of economic success. This balance is looking inwards. There is another balance to be struck. Here he puts himself responsible in front of the superior rule of the nation's economical welfare. Here he is to probe which general benefits his efforts are giving to the German people, he is to probe what he did to advance the independence of the German economy. In this balance, in this accounting one recognizes that also the of the German economy. In this balance, in this accounting one recognizes that also the business men know their part of responsi-bility for the reputation of German economy and the esteem of the German name. With strong, calm hands, with clear sight and with a weighing but also daring spirit they are participating in the efforts of strengthening Germany's importance in the world. In the same degree method replaced casual success in the techno-scientific field it also replaced casual success in the business men's field of activities. Almost in no other branch of industry the two great methodical central problems of German economical policy meet for such a convincing clear expression as in the chemical industry. These two urgest central problems are: Execution of the FourYears-Plan and increase of exports Especially the chomical industry is taking part in the development and in the large scale technical production of new Werkstoffe and Austauschstoffe Besides of this its

Werkstoffe and Austauschutaffe Besides of this its products represent within the total German expert the most important groups concerning quantity and value. In the case of L.G. these two issues of German economical policy are in closest connection with the variety of research, planning and organisation. If I.G. takes so seriously its responsibilities for these problems it is fulfilling its sublest duty for the German people and the world, which always especially respected the work accomplished by I.G.

What is chemistry particularly? What is chemical industry? These questionsing historical volumes will learn many things worth knowing. The retorus of alchemists, the witches' kitchens of gold-makers will revive before one's eyes. With respect one will read of daring and wholehearted uses, who at first created an intellectual and later on an economical home for chemistry, who is contradiction to their contemporarious declared the "magic art", this "devilment a science. By systematic experiments they opened a science. By systematic experiments they opened a road which took them to immense economical fields, to a country of unlimited possibilities: One may try to follow the development, one may try to find a connection between the "witches kitchens of the

World may made of Hydronalium in the new »Bayere Administration building, Leverhusen

Die I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

Der Ruhm des Erfinders und Forschers erhält einen immer neuen und stärkeren Glanz durch das stetige Fortschreiten chemischer Wissenschaft und Technik. Aufgabe der Unternehmer und Kaufleute ist es, die Aufgabe der Unternehmer und Kaufleute ist es, die Leistungen, die diesem Fortschritt entspringen, für die deutsche Wirtschaft anazuwerten. Arbeitskraft, Zeit und Kapital mussen immer wieder für Pläne und Vorhaben eingesetzt werden, deren kunftiger Ertrag allein von dem Können und dem Erfolg wissenschaftlicher Arbeit abhängt. Dieses auf ein Fernziel gerichtete Vertrauen in die Leistungsfahigkeit der Forschung ist zu allen Zeiten beim deutschen Kaufman in stärkster Weise in Erscheimung getreten. Groß ist der Anteil, den der Kaufmann der deutschen chemischen Industrie an der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung mischen Industrie an der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung

seines Landes genommen hat Die großen Pisnierleistungen begannen zugleich mit der Entwicklung der chemochen Industrie überhaupt; aber ebense wie von Anlang an die chemische For-schung mit voller Kraft weiterbetrieben werden mußte. schung mit voller kraft weiberbetrieben werden minfte, um auf der Höbe wissenschaftlicher Leistung zu bleiben, ist der Kantmann gerwungen, sein Arbeitsfeld täglich zu behaupten und zu erweitern. Der Sicherung und Vermehrung des Absatzes siehen zwar Weltonsanbationen des Vertriebe zur Verfügung, aber jeden Tag muß die Aufgabe, die Organisationen zu feitigen und anazubaten, neu und in einer der jeweitigen Zertläge angepablen Form von den kanfmannischen Leitern und ihrem Stab daheim und deunften gebot werden.

und drauben gelöst werden. In seiner jährlichen Bilanz hat der Kaufmann Gewinn und Verlust zu meisen, in ihr verant-wortet er sich vor dem Gesetz des wirtschaftlichen Erfolges. Diese Bilanz sieht gleichsam die der Kaufmann zu siehen hat, in ihr ver-antwortet er sich vor dem hoheren Gesetz volkswirtschaftlicher Wohlfahrt, in ihr pruft er, welchen Gemeinnutzen seine Arbeit für das deutsche Volk verkorpert, wis er gefan hat, im die Unabhängigkeit der deutschen Wirtschaft zu fordern. In dieser Bilanz, in dieser Rechenschaft kommt zum Ausdruck, daß sich der Kaufmann im besonderen Maße mitverantwortlich fühlt für den Rul der deutschen Wirtschaft und den Klang des deutschen Namens. Mit fester ruhiger Hand, mit einem klaren Blick und einem wägenden, aber auch wagenden Geist beteiligt er sich an der Mehrung der Weltgeltung Deutschlands Wie auf technisch-wissenschaftlichem Gebiet an die Stelle des Zufallserfolges vergangener Epochen die Planmäßigkeit getreten ist, so auch im Arbeitsbereiche des Kaulmannes Bei kaum einem Industrierweig kommen die beiden großen planvollen zentralen Antgaben deutscher Wirtschaftspolitik zweinem so übersichtlich klaren Ausdruck wie in der chemi-schen Industrie. Diese beiden vordringlichen zentralen Aufgaben lauten: Durchführung des Vierjahresplanes und Exportförderung. An der Entwicklung und der großtechnischen Erzeugung neuer Werk- und Austauschstoffe istgerade die chemische Industrie in vielseitig-ster Weise beteiligt, dane ben bilden aber auch

> Weltharte and Hydrenalism in senen Bayero-Verwaltungsgebände, Leverkusen.

ihre Produkte im Gesamtrahmen des deutschen Exports mengen- und wertmäßig die bedeutendsten Gruppen. Bei der I.G. stehen diese beiden großen Aufgaben deutscher Wirtschaftspolitik im engsten Zusammenhang mit der ganzen Vielseitigkeit der Forschungs- Planungs- und Organisationsarbeit. Wenn die 1.G. ihre Verantwortung gegenüber diesen Aufgaben so ernst nimmt, so erfüllt sie damit ihre vornehmste Pflicht gegenüber dem deutschen Volk und der Welt, die stets die Leistungen der I.G. im benderen Maße beachtete.

Was ist eigentlich Chemie, was ist chemische Industrie? Wer auf diese Frage die Geschichtsbücher zu Rate zieht, wird wiel Wissenswertes erfahren. Die Retorten der Alchimisten, die Hexenküchen der Goldmacher werden vor seinem Auge ersti hen. Er wird voller Bewunderung von den kühnen und beherzten Männern lesen, die der Chemie zunächst einen geistigen und dann auch wirtschaftlichen Lebensraum schufen, die diese "schwarze Magie", diesen "Teufelsspak" gegen ihre Umwelt für eine Wessenschaft erklärten and ihr durch planmabige Experimente einen Weg freilegten, der unermelbliche Wirtschaftsgebiete erschloß, ein Reich schier unbegrenzter Möglichkeiten. Aber wie sehr man anch der Entwicklung nachspurt und von der Hexenkuche der Goldmacher und den geheimnisvollen Gerätschaften und Sälten der Alchimisten zu





den Buildinghtlandin Jalagatingen and dea was apparent of Fabricalities and dea too to to be before bender, Kathtomen sler molecure chomes ben Werke em good and the control of the state of the control of smooth our lostores become benden Er-Benatterszerbent dass die Chemie, dad. chemisches Denven - it der Jahrhamdistantle and est to be in about the Lorent den Lebensthethines nessen and der her trau tomben Generation meanth is authestround Sen Juhren wird is morrer Zest der Name Zeitaliet der Planne gegeben. Des geermileres for Selmon of the Stoffe on wandow and severe relation of that magnificant Wise Wicklishlad as notthe sind wood recommendate within the cretischen Depken wie im prak-tio ben Handeliertense te Uleviegincon treffically h fair p dormann von cortheatent waters. Rolle spect a

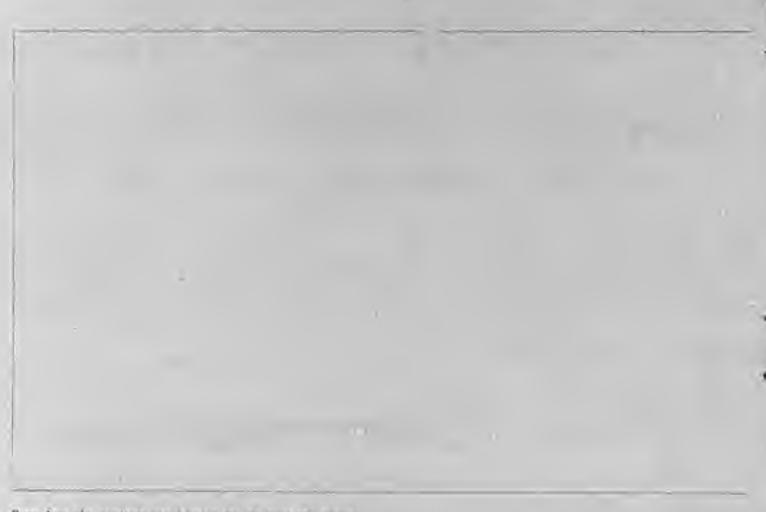
Anticipal bluggers automored Madia, in botto, orgin die geldigh listen Krankbeiten aueurben, das Leben der Mene ien zu verlangern den Krankbeiten aus zu verlangern sich byseinen bei zu blieben und au rendhöhn.

circural an ideal or and an equilibrial oline extension and an irrobote empotion - Math year chemischem Deulen de la fe-A-7 branche e war in alle die-Erroners-halten in ht zu dem groß artia n'Alle mi main gawanten, de senproletische Schringen mit dem Wort-Zeitalber der Oberne Sterne gemoved soled his the broom-begon with Shanfichen and technich-schoolses-stottlehen Aufgalen, die der Uberne-und der chendelige kolonite gestellt und Dall die Bedienne sork Auf-Moranta liber die Lesstungsfahrebest bemusten - bittens traffer than je let, rearest des Messen and Amerellan. gen de Neuers bemannen de Dacher-nachte die Durbermeen von Film and Romfins, ont die Perenterstateung der Tagespress Zwar auf die Oleme stamp de Autoriesmiten aller forta hrttfolic kladionien ge-Bunder, alex day Newsmal or walteren. Sumo des Wortes Especienne havele as the offerment remoral or Bedarms. an der Latzun klame der Likoran lebenthister Ameil zu polopen um die Besterbeitung en voelehen und um to to Arreguiger su gramma. Would smit on mater the father the fathers Fragres and the certain ketten kied albengimer shemis her Pars hang and Prexis the alle-the jung other all, Jung efforts and exp-tent gament, after der Wille sich zu unterrachten, and serve our dans erste Knuthrung n wei direct volketambels Abandlungen ist verbieren ittel idertall spurlear tamerki winde-er durch die Henrischland gestellten

Klinin on 15 Hich

gehiemakers. He my sterome employed and the liquids of Jircalche measural the well-lighted laboratories, the large factory-balls and the riving coding-to-corporasolated beautiful works something my steroms and, may be the most of citing costs builden nothing ministrants and, may be the most of citing costs builden nothing multiply and resulting at a merch bismostal method. Since the bigmoning of this genuity and month on our days obtained, and chemistry and chemistry are essentially influencing the life outline of our and the bullowing generation. Since your three call out eposition of our and the bullowing generation. Since your three call out eposition of out and the bullowing generation of securities, to convert the old distance of securities, the convert chemical enough to make the six of make the minimum and remainerations play a distance full limbing, and practical orthogonal

thinking and practical action. In seconditionary and planes, to listen in the mile to light the most dutare mos diseases to prolongue menocific to mercure scape in dissearch to heal be govered a school chemistry and above ithers a continue extent of chemical (binleys on the consumers sufbecome the grand commor processions the practical blessings of which are meant to the name. Agost Chemistry as well as the particular economical and to him a motion problems, which are put heless chemistry and chemistry furthering. That the desire for instrurion about the possibilities of chemical uniting to make beyond than ever dithe subjects of motion pictures and taday margina and the newspaper reports face and calcilations. Afternali deministry always has been paid aftertour to be all programmy electronisms mention as a surface and another south a surface and are assured desire to see asymmetrical orthogonarial desire. the stevelopement of chemistry, the desire an independent of mand control and in find new olega. Compare is are not the head problems and com-plicated throughts of chamical cost such and practice which can lift with encares. But present is the desire for information. In it he general intro-doction and popular docussions, and this desire can be felt everywhere. This doctor had been extend to the



From here the products are leaving for all over the world

problems of economical policy put to Germany. Each one of the big chemical concerns which not intends merely to follow the new time but to proceed it, has to maintain research laboratories and experimental stations to the largest extent. For decades chemistry does not work any more in a haphazard, but in a scientifically directed way. All possibilities recognizable so far only in general are tried out as well in the form of new products and methods as in the perfection of production methods already known. Therefore on one hand research has systematically to cooperate and to supplement itself and on the other hand research has to specialize efficiently. For this reason the amounts spent by I.G. on laboratories and experimental stations are very high.

To a large degree L.G. owes its position in the German and world economy to the principle of quality production pursued in each one of its widespread fields of activities. The maintenance of this principle caused very many difficulties to L.G.'s scientists. The success of these never-ending efforts is convincingly delivered by the popularity which the words "L.G." have not only among international chemical ciercles but also among the nations themselves. Hereby such but also among the nations themselves. Hereby such a store of confidence has been created for the sales organisation requiring the highest exertions on its part.

In addition to the products of I.G. agreements of

different forms and character have built bridges to foreign nations. The most careful handling of exports foreign nations. The most careful handling of exports and permanent advancing of international economic relations presupposes that the chemical sales organisations must not go out for one sided profits. On the contrary they should have a long sighted aim and a line of conduct leading to the wishes and needs of the other partner. That is even more necessary because the exported goods — offered to industry and business of foreign countries—always represent in the highest degree an intellectual export, an export of inventive genius and spirit of research, be it the matter of exports of goods or of sale of licenses for production or processing. In all international conventions they have to be the other partner's ally, to deliver him the best and most modern and to further everything leading to an organic and reasonable development. For both parties such methods should result in a healthy relation, which does not farour only one side but brings advantages to either partner. By the leading sales managers of I.G. and their staffs the words "I.G." have always been understood to represent geniume progressiveness.

to represent genuine progressiveness.

To realize this principles already at the time of the amalgamation the administrative organisation of I G. was built up accordingly. Groups were formed including either related inished products or products going together on the same markets.



Van bier geben die Produkte in alle Welt

wirtschaftspolitischen Aufgaben Jedes chemische Großenternehmen, das der neuen Zeit nicht folgen, sondern vorangehen will muß Forschungsstellen und Versochsanstalten in größtem Umfange unter-halten. Denn es handelt sich in der Chemie schon seit Jahrzehnten nicht mehr um ein planfoses, sondern um ein nach strong wissenschaftlichen Grundsätzen ausgerichtetes Abtassen aller im Umriß bereits irgendwie erkennbaren Möglichkeiten, sei es in Gestalt neuer Produkte und Verfahren oder in der Vervollkommung schon bekannter Produk-tionswege. Die Forschung moß darum einmal plan-mäßig rusammenarbeiten und sich ergänzen, anderer-seits muß sie sich wirksam spezialisieren können. Deshalb sind usturüch auch die von der L.G. für Laboratoriomazwecke und Versuchsanlagen ausge-

Laboratoriumszwecke und Versuchsanlagen ausgewordenen Beträge sehr hoch.
Ihre Stellung in der deutschen Wirtschaft und in der
Weltwitschaft verdankt die L.G. nicht zuletzt dem
steten Voranstellen des Qualitätsgedankens bei allen
Entwicklungsarbeiten auf ihren weitverzweigten Gebieten. Die Aufrechterhaltung dieses Prinzipa hat den
Forschern der L.G. viel Mube gekostet. Der Erfolg
dieses naufceen Strebens wirkt sich am besten in der
Porminzität aus die der Name L.G. vielet nur in den dieses naticeen Strebena wirkt sich am besten in der Popularität aus, die der Name "I.G." nicht nur in den internationalen Fachkreisen, sondern auch bei den Völkern selbst gemeßt. Dadurch ist wiederum für den Kantmann ein Vertrauenskapital geschaffen, das an ihn die höchsten Anforderungen stellt. Neben den Erzeugnissen der I.G. haben Verein-barungen verschiedener Art und Form Brücken zu

anderen Ländern geschlagen. Die Ausführ so aufa sorgfältigste zu pflegen und internationale Wirtschaftabeziehungen nachhaltig zu fördern, setzt voraus, daß der Kaufmann der Chemie nicht darauf ausgehen darf, einschige Vorteile zu suchen. Er muß vielmehr ein Fernziel haben, eine große Linie, die zu den Wünschen und Bedürfnissen des anderen Partners hinleitet. Das ist um zo mehr notwendig, als das Exportigot, das er den Industriellen und Kaufleuten anderer Länder anzubieten hat, immer ein Höchstmaß von griebtigen Fernzt, von Erfindensiehalt und Forvon geistigem Export, von Erfindungskraft und Forschungsgeist darstellt, mag es sich dabei um die Ausfuhr von Erreugnissen oder um den Verkauf von Her-stellungs- und Veredlungsverfahren handeln. Bei allen internationalen Abmachungen hat er dem anderen stels Verbundeter zu sein, ihm das Moderuste und Beste zu geben und das zu fördern, was im Zuge einer organischen und vernünftigen Entwicklung liegt, damit für beide Teile ein gesundes Verhältnis von Benneumarkt und Weltmarkt, von Inlandsumsatz und Ausführ entsteht, das nicht die Vorteile nur nach einer Richtung hin verteilt, sondern beiden Partnern zugute kommt. Der Name "I.G." ist auch in diesem weit-wirtschaftlichen Sinne von den leitenden Kaufleuten der I.G. und ihren Mitarbeitern zu einem Zeichen echter Fortschrittsfreudigkeit erhoben worden.

Um diese Grundsatze zu verwirklichen, wurde bereits bei der Gründung auch der kanfinannische Betrieb der I.G. entsprechend gegliedert — und zwar sind immer die Erzeugnisse zusammengefallt, die entweder als Fertigerzeugnis oder marktmäßig zusammengebören;



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Jean Terrengui w krajiwa in recise batelo le opol ppo-duktionatechnock sarrawith sent and releasing and o anathmy with halftle to be keeper on gold (a) - business with a factor to be a continued to be the termination of termination of the termination o matterne and Produkton-to the a till for all m out statistic Retrievance of the first state of the first party of the

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Scientifically and technically products may be related and may be manufactured by the same process but they may entirely diverge in their indignal use. Products belonging together are bondled by special uses after arganismians and installations. The person interested more closely in E.G. will some find out from the reaches constitution in the manufacturings as well as from real time the indignal and other publications that the factories and arbitrarings as well as from real time. What is the factories of U.G. are spread all and Germany from the Rhim in Courage. Not one of these works has been included.

Lark oya 1, 1 pre-

had been discovered by accidental observation. Since then the chemists always were on the outlook for new dyestuffs. Already two years later Fuchsine was found. The synthesis of Alizarine, the coloring principle of madder-roots, followed. By transformation Fuchsine was brought out in all kinds of colours. Since the Indigo-synthesis the dyestuff-industry succeeded in producing an almost numberless collection of dyestuffs. Especially the Indanthrene-colours gained importance. Owing to their extreme fastness they find an always growing use.

Though in the sixties of the last century the German chemical industry originated in the dyestuff-production, the basis broadened thanks to the successes of its scientists from decade to decade. Thus some the production of pharmaceuticals on a laboratory and later on, on a manufacturing scale was taken up in addition to the production of tar-dyestuffs. This pharmaceutical work mainly on account of the undoubted uniqueness of its tropical remedis enjoys.

an incomparable reputation among the nations of the world. It especially contributed to secure an estimation for German research not reached by any other country.

The German chemist also succeeded in increasing the fertility of the German soil, to a large extent whilst before World War I the German harvest was essentially dependant on imports of Chilean nitre. This dependance ceased with the the nitrogen-synthesis, with the German chemists, successful grabbing at the nitrogen in the air. Today it is commonly understood Germany is lastingly increasing and securing its supplies of agricultural products by use of synthetical nitrogen fertilizers.

In the era of growing motorisation the smokestacks of Leuna are belonging to the character of the German industrial landscape. They are practically of symbolic meaning. Not only the motorist but every German considers the gigantic installations

Laboratory

farbstoff durch rufällige Beobachtung entdeckt worden. Seitdem waren die Chemiker immer auf der Soche nach neuen Farbstoffen. Schen zwei Jahre später fand man das Fuchsin. Dann folgt die Darstellung des Albrarms, des farbenden Bestandteils der Krappwurzel, das durch Umwandlung in immer neuen Farben berausgebracht wurde. Seit der Synthese des Indigos gelang der Farbenchemie eine nabezu unübersehbare Reihe von Farbstofferzeugnissen. Durchgesetzt haben sich hiervon in besonderem Maße die Indanthren-Farben, die wegen ihrer hervorragenden Echtheit eine immer breiter werdende Verwendung finden.

Nahm auch die deutsche chemische Industrie in den sechrager Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts ihren Ausgang von der Farbstoffberstellung, so erweiterte sie doch vom Jahrzehnt zu Jahrzehnt dank der Erfolge ihrer Wissenschaftler ihre Grundlage; so trat zu der Erreugung von Teerfarbstoffen die laboratoriumsmaßige und bald auch die fabrikatorische Erzeugung von Arzneitnitteln, die beute in der ganzen Welt, nicht zuletzt wegen der unbestrittenen Einzigartigkeit ihrer

Tropenheilmittel, bei allen Volkern der Erde einen unvergleichlichen Ruf genießt, der sogar wesentlich dazu beitrug, der deutschen Forschung eine von keinem Land erreichte Wertschätzung zu sichern

Deirrug, der deutschen Forschung eine von keinem Land erreichte Wertschätzung zu sichern. Dem deutschen Chemiker gelang es auch, die Ergiebigkeit des deutschen Bodens ganz erheblich zu steigern. War die deutsche Einte vor dem Weltkrieg noch wesentlich abhängig von der Zuführ von Chile-Salpeter, so wurde auch diese Unselbständigkeit durch die Stickstoff-Synthese durch den erfolgreichen Griff des deutschen Chemikers nach dem Stickstoff der Luft, beseitigt. Heute emplinden wir es als selbstverständlich, daß Deutschland seine Versorgung mit landwirtschaftlichen Gütern durch die Verwendung synthesischer Stickstoffdängemittel nachhaltig steigert und sicherstellt.

Im Zeitalter wachsender Motorisierung sind es vor allem die Schornsteine von Leuna, die zu dem Bild der Industrielundschaft der deutschen Chemie gehören und denen eine gleichsam symbolhafte Bedeutung zukommt. Nicht der Kruftfahrer allein, auch jeder Deutsche erblickt in den gigantischen Anlagen von

Laboratorium

7.6





of Leuna as visible proof for the constructive power of the German chemist. As a consequence of the efforts for Germany's fargoing motorisation this immense source of energy (it incessantly directs energies for innumerable motors in a wide-spread system of filling-stations) has attracted attention not only as a manufacturing plant, the method—applied in the large-scale installations, in the complicated system of pipes, boilers, cooling towers and gas tanks of Leuna and of other plants—also has become an object of striving studies of old and young ones. Much later in origin is the appreciation of an other achievement of our chemistry the entirely successful chemical synthesis of caoutebook. This month, four years have passed by since the site for the first German Buna-plant was designated in Central Germany, near the old village of Schkopau. The problems, which planning of factories brings up, then demanded an immediate solution; a strong impulse was given by the employment of the German technic in the struggle for Germany's economical independance and strengthening. Today the project is completed; a considerable portion of German enoutchouk consumption already is switched over to Buna. In the course of the current year the production of synthetical caoutchouk will be enlarged to a degree permitting the supplying of all German passenger cars with Buna-tires. With an important part of these and still other products (i. e. Vistra, the first Zeitwoite (staple fibre) of the world, the light metal Elektron and different synthetical resins have to be mentioned) this fairy land of chemistry

Power House

lives in everybody's consciousness. To thousands of Volksgenossen (countrymen) the production of the chemical industry's most valuable goods secures a job of which they know it is connected with the execution of the Four-Years-Plan, and by the efforts to further exports with the whole world economy. Together with the present aims of the German economical life also other products have to be mentioned. Apart from the substitutes which are to secure the provision of raw materials also those products are to be mentioned which on account of their preserving and furthering properties show only indirect though important results as for example the products of the Agricultural Department, novel paints, fire extinguishers as well as numerous other preparations appropriets in the agricultural results as some only in the agricultural products of the Agricultural Department, novel paints, fire

Inspite of good will it might have been difficult for many foreigners to understand the order of the present moment to Germany's chemists. Though today the numerous new products are enjoying a growing recognition in international circles of experts, yet it might be considered mainly the merit of the German export organisation of the chemistry. Its men succeeded in winning this new reputation either by the direction of sales or by exercising the extremely difficult informative work in foreign countries themselves. The lack of the costless sin-energy of tropical economics, the abortage of natural raw materials as well as the quality of goods are arguments which explain the lasting impulse of productive research of the foreign partner.

Leuns den sichtbursten Leistungsbeweis für das aufbauende Können des deutschen Chemikers. Die gewältige Kraftstutfquelle, die in diesem Werk ohne Unterlaß die Energien für rahllose Fahrzeugmotore in ein weit verzweigtes Tankstellennstz leitet, hat gerade wogen der Anstrengungen, die auf eine umfassende Motorisserung Deutschlands gerichtet sind, nicht nur als Produktioesstätte die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gerogen; auch das Verfahren, das in den großtechnischen Anlagen, in dem verwickelten System von Röhren. Kessein. Kühltürmen und Gasbehältern in Leuna und in anderen Werken angewandt wird, ist für jung und alt Gegenstandleines ernsthaften Erkenntniswillens geworden. Viel Jünger ist die hohe Wertschätzung einer anderen Leistung unserer Chemie; die vollkommen gelungene chemische Synthese von Kautschuk. In diesen Monaten sind vier Jahre vergangen, seit der Standort für die erste deutsche Bunafabrik in Mitteldeutschland, in dem alten Dorfe Schkopau, festgelegt wurde Die Aufgaben, die eine Werksplanung stellt, drängten damals zu einer raschen Lösung; einen starken Antrieb gab der Einsatz der deutschen Technik in dem Kampf um die Sicherung der wirtschaftlichen Unabhängigkeit und der Wehrhaftigkeit Heute ist das Projekt vollendet, ein beachtlicher Teil des deutschen Kautschukverbranches ist bereits auf Buna umgestellt, und noch im Laufe dieses Jahres soll die Erzeugung von synthetischem Kautschuk so ausgebaut wein, dan alle deutschen Personenwagen auf Buna-Reifee fahren können. Mit einem wichtigen Teil dieser und anderer Erzeugnisse — besonders hervorrubeben zind noch die Produktion von Vistra, der ersten Zellwolle der Welt, des Leichtnetalls Elektron und der ver-

schiedenartigsten Kunststoffe — lebt dieses Wunderland der Chemie im Bewußtsein aller. Tausenden von Volksgenossen gibt die Produktion der wertvollsten Güter der ebemischen Industrie eine Arbeitsstätte, von der jeder in ihr Schaffende weiß, daß sie mit der Durchführung des Vierjahresplanes, den Anstrengungen zur Exportförderung und damit der gesamten Weltwirtschaft verbunden ist. Mit den gegenwärtigen Zelsetzungen des deutschen Wirtschaftslebens sind aber neben den Erzeugnissen für die Sicherung des Rohstnifbedarts auch solche Produkte zu nennen, die durch ihre fördernden und erhaltenden Eigenschaften zwar nur mittelbar, aber doch mit nicht abschätzbarem Erfolg eingesetzt werden. Man denke nur an die Mittel für den Pflanzenschutz, an neuartige Anstrichfarben, an Feuerschutzmittel und sahllose andere Erzeuguisse, die im Kampfe gegen den Verderb für eine wirtschaftliche Sachwerterhaltung dienen.

Für viele Ausländer mag es im Anfang auch trotz guten Willens schwierig gewesen sein, den Befehl der Zeit an Deutschlands Chemiker zu wenstehen. Wenn heute die zahlreichen neuen Produkte sich einer wachsenden Anerkennung der internationalen Fachkreise erfreuen, so darf man hierin vornehmlich ein Verdienat des deutschen Exportkaufmanns der Chemie erblicken, der in der Leitung des Verkaufs oder im Auslande selbst diese neue Wertung in meist äußerst schwieriger Aufklärungsarbeit errang. Das Fehlen der kostenlosen Sonnenenerige der Tropenwirtschaft, die Knappheit naturgegebener Rohstoffe sind ebenso wie die Güte der Waren selbst Argumente, mit denen er dem ausländischen Partner den nachhaltigen Impuls zu pro-



duktiver Forschung verstandlich macht. Durch die Sachlichkeit seines Verhandelns hat der Kaufmann der Chemie in der ganzen Welt mit dazu beigetragen, daß im Ausland die Erkenntnis wuchs, daß Dentschland sich nicht mehr in den übernommenen Gesichtskreis einfügt, daß eine Änderung der Perspektive notwendig geworden ist. Dank seiner Tatigkent haben sich die deutschen Werkstoffe bereits als ein vielsagendes Verständigungsmittel zur Welt hin bewährt. Jeder neue Werkstoff, gleich, welchen Weg er durch die werbende Arbeit des Kaufmanns im Ausland nimmt, klärt über Wesen und Bedeutung der Stoffumwandlung auf, macht den Sinn und die nationalwirtschaftliche Zweckmäßigkeit der Verbrauchslenkung offenbar und lehrt die in den neuen Stoffen verborgene, von Deutschland geleistete Forschungsarbeit richtig einschäften.

Diese Haltung des deutschen Kaufmanns, diese Pioniertätigkeit ist auch für die gesamte Nation eine weiterführende Kraft. Voraussetzung für diese Erfolge ist die Erfüllung der vornehmsten Aufgabe des Exportkaufmanns: der Verkauf ausgezeichneter Erzeugnisse. Nichts herauszubringen, was nicht his zum letzten durchgearbeitet und erprobt ist, nichts Halbes zu liefern, die Güte der Erzeugnisse wirklich zu garantieren, Spitzenleistungen zu bieten — das war atets das Programm der I.G., im Forschen wie im Fabrizieren, im Werben wie im Verkaufen. Durch zählicse Produkte ist sie so zum Botschafter deutscher wissenschaftlicher Leistung, Organisationsgabe und Wertarbeit in den fremden Kontinenten geworden. Ihr Ruf und ihre Führung leisten Gewäht dafür, daß auch bei der Aufnahme neuer Verfahren und Erzengung

die Wahrung des Güte-Standards immer an erster Stelle steht. Diese Feststellung zilt gegenüber dem Verbraucher im Inland wie im Ansland, mag en sich dabei um Robstoffe, Fertigprodukte oder um Verfahren handeln, die von der I.G den Firmen anderer Länder zur Verlugung gestellt werden.

Nur bei allerintensivster Forschung in den Laboratorien freibeh kann die I G. diesen Entwicklungsstand behaupten und neue Fortschritte machen. Neue technische Stoffe lassen sich nur absetzen in Verbindung mit einer eingebeuden technischen Beratung und einer Vorübrung an Ort und Stelle. Vorüser müssen in eigenen Werksauflagen die besten Merhoden für die Anwendung des neuen Stoffes ausgearbeitet werden, mag en nun eine Farbe, eine Chemitalle oder ein Leichtmetall vein. Man braucht eine Farberni, eine Gerberei oder gar eine kleine Maschinenfabrik, um das in eigener Regie auszuprobieren Vom Umfang der Forschung, die in den einzelnen Werken betrieben wird, erhält man aber erst einen innerfahren Begriff, wenn man bedenkt, daß in ihnen je nach Größe und Fabrikationsrichtung des Werkes Hunderte von Chemikogn beschäftigt sind, die nur die eine Aufgabe baben, an neuen Froblemen oder an der Verbesserung der alten Produkte zu arbeiten, Manche Versuche schlagen finh, denoch dürfen sie nicht unterlassen werden.

Alle diese Umstände, die ganze Eigenart der chemischtechnischen Afbeit muß gewurdigt werden, wenn man verstehen will, was Chemie, was chemische Industrie eigentlich ist. Was an der I. G., an der Ausdehnungihres Arbeitsgebietes auffällt, ist ein unablässiges Streben nach Lückenkungkent der Forschung. Kein Thanks to the objectivity of their negotiating the salesexecutives of the chemistry contributed all over the world to the growing understanding in foreign countries that Germany does not fit any more in the overtaken perspective, that a change has become necessary. Their efforts brought about that the German Werkstoffe proved an expressive mean of understanding to the world. It does not matter which way the new Werkstoffe take to foreign countries; owing to the sales organisation's advertising work each one of them explains character and importance of the conversion of elements, each one makes understandable the meaning and the national economical usefulness of directing communition and helps crediting the researchwork performed by Germany, since the new materials are containing this work.

This attitude of the German business man, this pioneering is also a furthering power for the entire nation. The basis for all these successes means fulfilling the supreme task of export: sale of excellent goods. At any time it had been the principle of I. G. concerning manufacturing as well as research, advertisement as well as sales: to bring nothing on the market which has not been studied and tested thoroughly, to deliver nothing half-made, to guaranty the quality of goods and to offer top services. Owing to its innumerable products I. G. has become an ambassador of German scientific services, ingensity for organisation and qualified labour in foreign countries. Its reputation

and its management guaranty that, if new methods and productions are taken up, the quality principle will keep its top place. This principle is valid for the consumer at home as well as abroad, be it rawmaterials, finished products or methods, which I. G. puts at the disposal of factories in foreign countries.

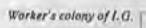
Only with the most intense research in the laboratories I. G. can keep this state of development and make further progresses. New technical materials may be sold only in connection with detailed technical advise and presentation on the very spot. Prior, in the own factories the best methods for the application of the new material have to be discovered, be it a dyestuff, a chemical or a light metal. A dyer's workshop, a tanning house or even a small machine factory are needed to try it out under the own auspices. Nevertheless as to the range of research performed in the different plants you will get a vague idea, if you consider, that within these plants according to size and manufacturing possibilities hundreds of chemists are at work. They all have the only job, to study the new problems or to improve the old products. Some of the experiments fail, yet they may not be omitted.

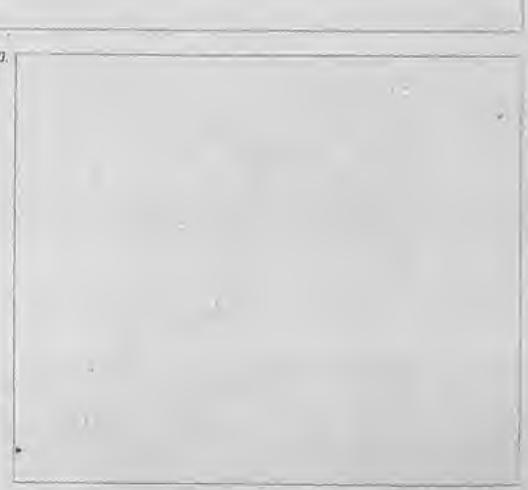
All these circumstances and the character of technochartical work has to be considered in order to understand what chemistry and chemical industry really represent. The remarkable fact with I. G. and with its range of work is the aiming at gapless research.



Arbeitspanse









1. G. Siedlang



Zwischenprodukt, nichts wird zu gering geachtet, um nicht eine Verwertung zu überlegen. Das bisherige Ergebnis ist eine Fulle von Verwendungsmöglichkeiten, die kaum aufzuzählen sind, vom Färben his zum Photographieren und Filmen, von der menschlichen Bekleidung bis zur Düngung des Ackers, von der Tierseuchenbekämpfung bis zum Heilmittel für den Menschen, vom Pflanzenschatz bie zum Motoren Blick leicht als ein Zuwiel erscheint. Schaut er tiefer, so wird ihm klar, daß alle Erzeugnime der Arbeit der L.G. den gleichen naturwissenschaftlichen Wurzeln entwachsen sind. Der gesamten Arbeitswelt der L.G. den gleichen naturwissenschaftlichen Wurzeln der betriebliche Pensionstärsorge für Arbeiter und Angestellte. His in die gleiche Zeit reichen aber auch liegt eine einheitliche Kraft zugrunde.



Lebelinge im Versuchilaboratorium

There is no intermediate product, there is nothing what is regarded to unimportant not to consider utilization. Hitherto the results are almost innumerable possibilities beginning with dyestaffs, photography, human cluthing, fertilizing the soil, fighting of animal epidemics, remedies for men, agricultural preparations and motor fuels. Such a variety might be regarded by an outsider as beyond the right measure. If he looks at it closer, he will recognize that all products of I. G.'s work are originating in the same roots of natural science. The entire world of I. G.'s work is based on a uniform power.

For the public the annual reports of I. G. give an account of the social welfare and caretaking for the personnel. The manifold, extended measures are governed by the supreme principle of developping a healthy, gay community life. In the works forming I. G. the technical installations serving the realisation of this great principle partly go back as far as to the eighties and nineties of the last century, i. e. mainly the caretaking for retired labourers and employees. The medical service for the personnel, their wifes and children

Apprentices in a experimental laboratory



is dating back from the same time as well as efforts for construction of factory owned living houses and settlements. Within I. G. there are some of an age of fifty and sixty years. Finally there are the numerous individual measures of social welfare character on the economical and cultural side and the problem of systematical furtherance of the young generation.

In tenthousands of loyal old labovers of l. G.'s founder-firms already then the grateful knowledge of an work-community has grown up. Without real will for work and hereby increased energy for work the unique successes of these firms on the technical and economical fields are not conceivable. Since decades the principal social problems were already recognized. Especially in the great fields of old-aged, medical and housing welfare the main foundations had been provided. Nevertheless the possibilities pointed out by party and state since 1983 brought a manifold enrichment and deepening of

Physical training





Jungarheiter

Gefolgschaftsmitglieder und ihrer Frauen und Kinder zurück sowie die Bemühungen um die Errichtung von Werkswohnungen und Siedlungen, deren es bei der I.G. bereits solche mit dem Alter von fenfrig und sechzig Jahren gibt, und ferner die zahlreichen Einzelmaßnahmen sozialförsorgerischen Charakters auf wirtschaftlichem und kulturellem Gebiet und die Aufgabe einer planvollen Nachwuchsförderung.

In Zehntausenden von treuen Stammarbeitern der Gründerfirmen der I.G. ist
so schon damals das dankbare Bewußtsein einer Werksgemeinschaft entstanden.
Ohne wirkliche Arbeitsfreude und die
dadurch gesteigerte Arbeitsfreude und die
dadurch gesteigerte Arbeitsfreude und die
einzigartigen Erfolge dieser Unternehmen auf technischem und wirtschaftlichem Gebier nicht vorstellbar. So waren
die grundsatzlichen sozialen Fragen schon
seit Jahrzehpten erkannt und besonders
auf den großen Gebieten der Alters-, der
Gesundbeits- und Wohnungsfürsorge wesentliche Voranssetzungen geschaffen worden. Dennoch brachten die von Bewegung
und Staat aufgewiesenen Möglichkeiten
seit dem Jahre 1933 eine mannigfaltige

Betriebssport



Schichtweebsel

Bereicherung und Vertiefung der sozialen Arbeit und gaben dem Ganzen einen der nationalsozialistischen Weltanschauung gemäßen Grundzug. Die Gesund-heitsführung im Betrieb, die Ergänzung des Werks-wohnungssystems durch eine lebhalte Siedlertätigwohnungssystems durch eine lebhalte Siedlertätigkeit, der Ausbau und die Stärkung der Penalonseinrichtungen, der Grundsatz "Schönheit der Arbeit"
sowie der Bau hygienischer und sanitärer Betriebseinrichtungen wurden planvoll belebt und durch
die Mitarbeit jedes Gefolgschaftsmitgliedes sinnvoll
gefordert. Diese sozialpolitischen Anstrengungen
und Leistungen — handle es sich um die Jahrenprämie, welche die Treuepramie und Gewinnprämie
in sich vereint, um die Stärkung des Gefühle
betrieblicher und kameradschaftlicher Zusammengehörigkeit durch die monatlich erscheinende Werkreitschrift "Von Werk zu Werk", um die lebendige reitschrift "Von Werk zu Werk", um die lebendige Anteilnahme und Erfüllung der Bestrebungen der NS.-Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude", um die

Pflege des Betriebssportes und des ürzlichen kultu-rellen Lebens — steben in lebendiger Verbindung mit den Maßnahmen der reichsgesetzlichen Sozialpolitik und der Sozialpolitik der Deutschen Arbeitsfront im Kampfe um die Serie des deutschen Arbeiters. Der Leistungskampf der deutschen Betriebe, der Reichberufswettkamp! und eine planvolle Nachwachs-förderung erweitern die Grundlage der sozialen Arbeit

Alle diese Maßnahmen festigen und vertielen die Be-triebsgemeinschaft und geben dem Arbeitskameraden das Empfinden, daß im Betrieb der Mensch das

Mit dem ersten Tage seiner Tatigkeit beginnt for den jungen Arbeitskameraden, der L.G. die berufliche Aus-bildung und Betreuung. Diese Nachwochsausbildung, die eine vordringliche soziale Aufrabe geworden ist, verläuft in der chemischen Industrie anders als in den verläuft in der chemischen Industrie anders als in den Betriebsstatten der verurbeitenden Industrierweise, denn für den Chemiswerker laufet die praktische Berufstatigkeit: Stoffe amwandeln i Nun ist die groß-tochnische Synthese viel schwieriger taßlich zu machen als die augenfällige Formgebung bestimmter Stoffe. Wenn behpielsweise die Arbeit den Schreiners oder Schlossers auch von dem Nichtfachmann wenigstens im Grundsattelichen verstanden wird, so bedärf es dazu für die Arbeit der Chemic einer besonderen Aufklärung und Schulung und erst recht bei denen, die Mithelfer in den Betrieben werden wollen, in denen sich die chemischen Prozesse abspselen.

Zu dieser alleemeinen Schwierigkeit, die vor allem darauf beruht, daß es keine augenfälligen Vorgange sind, an denen es hauptsächlich zu arbeiten gilt, kommt noch hinzu, daß die chemischen Herstellungverlahren eine außerordentlich große Vielfaltigkeit aufweisen, so daß die Zahl der chemischen Berufa-tätigkeiten, die allein schon in der I.G. ausgeübt werden müssen, in die Tausende geht.

Wurde die bisherige Ausbildung von Jugendüchen, so wie sie sich in der I.G. entwickelt hat, von vielen Sachverstandigen als vorbildlich beurteilt so gitt doch, daß eine wesentliche Vervollkommnung und Erweiterung im vergangenen Jahre durch die Schaftung zweier neuer Ausbildungsberufe, nämlich des Chemielsbeitriebsjungwerkers und des Chemielsbeitungwerkers erreicht worden ist. Die I.G. hat sich entschlossen auf der neuen vom Staats erwehaltenen entschlouen, auf der neuen, vom Staats grachaffenen Grundlage in den großen Werken in diesem Jahre mit der Ausbildung ihres chemischen Nachwuchses zu

beginnen.

Die Geschlossenbeit der betrieblichen Sozialpolitik, die zweckvolle Gliederung der Forschung, der Produktion und die auf den Markt bezogene arbeitstelige Verkauborganisation umreißen in der ganzen Fulle des sie beherrschenden Lebens und Strebens erst das, was eigentlich mit dem Wort und Begriff ekeminke Industrie gemeint ist

Zwar hat jeder Wirtschaftszweig eine mehr oder weniger fest untrissene Aufgabe im Dienste des Volkes zu erfollen. Während aber in anderen Industriezweigen bestimmte Gegenstähde fabriziert werden, ist in der chemischen Industrie das Herstellungsprogramm unvergleichlich umfassender.

Neuen zu schaffen, mit jedem in der L.G. leitend Tätigen ein Bedürfnis sein und der Dienst an der Ge-samtheit eine freudig zu erfüllende Seibstverständlich-keit, wenn ein Unternehmen wie die I.G. Farben-industrie Aktiengesellschaft auf keinem Gebiete zu einem Abschluß kommen will, sondern auf allen einem stetigen Fortschritt erstrebt. Erfolg hat nur das Unternehmen, das in Treue zu den übernommenen Aufgaben vernünftiges Wirtschaften als Dienst am Volksganzen

schaff "Kraft durch Freude's" ends, the attention to sports within the factories, and the attention to the local cultural life, all these efforts of social policy and achievements are in close connection with the measures of the German lawful social policy and the social policy of the German Arbeitsfront in its struggle for the soul of the German labourer. The Leistungskampf (contest of services) of German factories, the Reichsberufwettkampf (reich-wide professional contest) and systematical furtherance of the young generation, they widen the basis of L.G. social work widen the basis of L G.'s social work.

schaft "Kraft durch Freude's" ends, the attention to

All these measures intensify and deepen the profes-sional companionship (Betriebsgemeinschaft) and give the fellow-worker the knowledge that the human being is most important within the factories.

With the first day of his work the professional training and caretaking starts for the young follow-labourer. In the chemical industry the training of the young generation, which has become an urgent social problem, is different from the methods in the plants of the processing branches of industry. For the "Chemiewerker" (person with chemical professions) the practical professional work means: converting materials! But a large-scale technical synthesis is much more difficultly understandable than the more obvious formgiving of certain materials. For instance, the work of a joiner, a blacksmith can be understood at least principally by a layman. The work of chemistry needs for understanding a certain amount of instruction and training, especially for those who want to do work in those plants in which chemical processes are going on.

To this general difficulty based on the fact that there are no visible reactions mainly to do work on, it is added that chemical production methods have an extremely great variety. Thus, the number of chemical professions which have to be exercised merely within I. G., numbers thousands.

So far the training of young men as it had been developped by I. G. has been considered ideal by experts. Nevertheless it can be said, that during the last year an essential perfection and extension has been reached by the provision of two new categories of professional training, namely the one of Chemielaboringworker and the one of Chemielaboringworker and the one of Chemielaborine). I. G. decided to start this year with training its young men in its hig facturies according to the new governmental principles.

The uniformity of social policy within the works, the methodical structure of research, the production and the subdivided sales organisation — formed by the requirements of the markets — in the totality of their living and aiming embrace just what really is meant by the word and term "chemical industry".

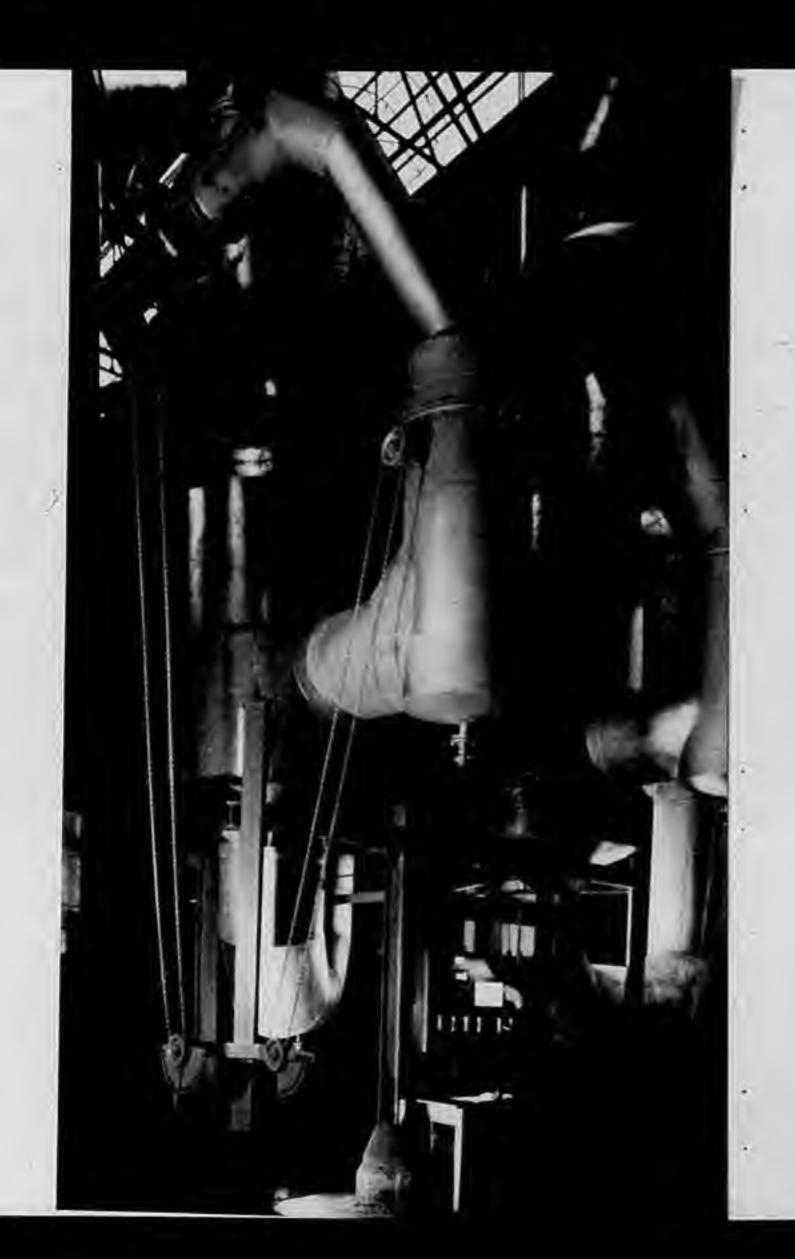
Every branch of economy has to fulfill a more or less closely limited task of services for the nation; but while other industrial branches are manufacturing certain goods, is the production programm of the chemical industry incomparably more extensive.

To create new things should be the intention of everyone in a leading position with I. G.; and services for the national well-being ahould be rendered cheerfully and self-understood. If a concern like I. G. nowbern wants a standstill but aims at steady progress in any branch. Only those firms are successful which in faithfulness to problems overtaken regard sound management as service to the totality of the nation.

Changing of shifts

social work. They inverted the whole with a basic idea adequate to the nationalsocialistic "Weltanschauung". The professional health principles, the addition of a vivid activity of house-building to the housing system of the works, the widening and the strong-thening of installations serving the retired, the principle of "Schoenheit der Arbeit" (beauty of work), the construction of hygicule and sanitary factory-installations, all these measures were systematically stimulated and ingeniously advanced thanks to the cooperation of each one of the personnel. The annual premium including the loyalty and the esquing-premium, the fartherance of a feeling of professional and comraditle companionship by the monthly issued interfactory-newspaper "From work to work", the cheerful participation and the execution of the NS.-Gemein-





Experimental laboratory for dyring

This dates back in the second half of the last centure. Today the N. G.-assurtment of synthetical dyestoffs comprises several thousand brands. They permit reproduction of all existing shades on textiles, would as in lakes. There exists almost no sector of industrial archand-craft production, where artificial dyestoffs are not used. They are continuously controlled by skilled personnel in respect to constant quality and power. Since decades these German tar-dyestoffs take their way to the dyestoffs and households of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations. In the last years a large number of new methods of foreign nations.

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In the last This dates back in the second half of the fast centure. Today the N.G., assertment of synthetical dyestoffs continues several thousand brands. They permit reproduction of all existing shades on textiles, wood, paper, leather, rubber and synthetical resins as well as in lakes. There exists almost no sector of industrial or hand-craft production where artificial dyestoffs are not used. They are continuously controlled by skilled personnel in respect to constant quality and power. Since decades these German tar-dyestoffs take their way through countries and over seas, packed in tropic proof containers, signed with world-known

fabrics for the different technical articles were improved and valuable new products of great fastness were worked out. These efforts will form the basis for future good exports to other textil-countries.

But not only on the sector of articles of the common use has been a valuable increase in our assortment. Also in the fields of fashion, i. e. in the field of textile-printing, new developments are recognizable. Today, due to the new family of Astrazon-dyestuffs it is possible to print colours on acetate-silk. Their great fastness in brilliancy and brightness surpasses everything known today. In the field of graphics due to the development of synthetic dyestuffs — Heliogen-blue and green — a group of new products has been worked out, too. It owns a fastness and supreme brilliancy which was not known of synthetic products.

As in other cases in ours also the different industries advance each other. Thus, the development of artificial fibres and the improved application methods of natural fibres effected a new strong impulse for the development of new chemical auxiliaries and processing products. To the qualified Ramazit (for water-proof, but air-permeable and form-preserving impregnation) and to the well-known Eulas (preventative against moths) and to the highly effective wetting, washing and egalisation agents new synthetical products were added. Partly they are hasing

Storehouse for dyes

Artikel der Technik sind verbessert und wertvolle neue Produkte von hoher Echtheit ausgearbeitet worden. Diese Arbeiten werden auch weiterhin die Grundlage für die Entwicklung eines guten Exportgeschäftes in andere Textilländer bilden.

Aber nicht wur im Gebiet der Gebrauchsartikel ist ein wertvoller Zuwarhs in unseren Sortimenten festzustellen Auch in rein modischen Bezirken, z. B. im Textsidruck, sind neue Entwicklungen erkennbar.

So gelingt es heute mit der neuen Gruppe der Adranesfarbaloffe auf Acetatseide Farbstellungen zu drucken,
die bei hoher Echtbeit in Farbtiefe und Schönheit alles
bisher Erreichbare übertreffen. Im graphischen Gewerbe ist durch die Entwicklung synthetischer Farbstoffe — Heliogenblan und grün — gleichfalls eine
Gruppe neuer Produkte ausgebildet worden, die eine
bisher durch synthetische Erreugnisse nicht erreichte
Echtbeit und hochete Leuchtkraft bestren.
Wie in anderen Fällen Greben nich werde die eine

Wie in anderen Fällen fördern sich auch hier die verschiedenen Industrien gegenseitig. So brachte die Ausbildung kunstlicher Faserstoffe und die verfeinerte Anwendungsweise der Naturtasern auch einen starken Aufschwung in der Entwicklung neuer chemischer Hufsmittel und Veredlangsprodukte. Zu dem bewährten Ramstil für die wasserabstollende, aber lutt-durchlänige und formerbaltende Imprägnierung und dem bekannten Eules als Schutzmittel gegen Mottenfraß und die bochwertigen Netz-, Wasch- und Egalissiermittel sind neue synthetische Erreugnisse getreten. Zum Teil auf Fettbass aufgebaut, zum Teil unter Aus-



Forbenlager





Tablettenverpackung

schluß von Fettsäure überhaupt dargestellt, beingen diese — sie kommen als Igepou, Peregal, Leonid und Igepal in den Handel — nicht nur bedeutsame technische Vorteile in der Ausrüstung von Textilien, sondern entlasten auch die heimische Wirtschaft durch Ersparais an Devisen und bringen neue zusatzliche Exportgeschäfte. An Stelle der in großem Maße benutzten Stärke- und Dextrinsorten zum Appretieren wurden Kunststoffe entwickelt (dippretammarken), die weitaus beständiger sind und neue Effekte ermög-

Das Ledergebiet ist gekennzeichnet durch die Entwicklung wertvoller Farbstoffgruppen, die die Arbeit des Verbrauchers erheblich erleichtern, und durch erhöhten Einsatz künstlicher Gerbstoffe, Zu nennen sind hier vornehmlich die Tanigan-extra-Marken und die Blancorolgerbung zur Erzielung weißer Leder. Noch ein underes Gebiet aus dem großen Bereich der Farbensparte findet runehmendes Interesse. Es sind die I.G. Wackse, die aus inländischem Montanwachs durch einen chemischen Prozeß gewonnen werden und im Gegensatz zu den natürlichen Produkten eine große Gleichmäßigkeit der chemischen und physikalischen Eigenschaften besitzen. Es werden Hart- und Weichwachse sowie für Emulsionen geeignete Wachse hergestellt. Sie sind an Stelle von Carnauba-Wachs und Bienenwuchs zur Herstellung von Schubereme, Bohnerwachs, Autopoliernatzein, Lederfett, Kohle- und Buntpapieren vorzüglich geeignet.

Der Herstellung von

Armeimitteln

dienen die pharmazentischen Betriebe der L.G.-Werke in Leverkusen, Elberfeld, Höchat und Murburg, denen umfangreiche wissenschaftliche Laboratorien angeschlossen sind. Alle Armeimittel der L.G. tragen als Wahrzeichen das *Bayers-Kreuz und haben unter diesem Zeichen ihren Weg über die ganze Welt genommen. Der Sitz der Pharma-Verkanfsgemeinschaft *Bayers ist Leverkusen.

Vor fünfzig Jahren war das beute so umfangreiche Gebiet der Arzeeimittelsynthese noch fast vollig unbekannt. Es ist das Verdienst weitblickender Manner, denen wir auch die Entwicklung der deutschen Farbenindustrie verdanken, daß sie in den achtriger Jahren die aussichtsreichen Zukunftsmöglichkeiten der Arzneimittelforschung erkannten. Daß gerade die damals so energisch hochstrebende deutsche Testfarbenindustrie die Pflege und den Vorrung des neuartigen Arbeitsgebietes übernahm, ist keineswegs verwunderlich. Hier waren nicht mir die Energien und die technischem Voraussetzungen gegeben, hier waren von allem auch die Ausgangsprodukte und die chonischen Verbindungen vorhanden, die die Grundlage des neuen Industriesweiges bildeten. Es ist daher keine Übernachung, daß seit der Mitte der achtriger Jahre pharmareutisch forschende Gelehrte Anschluß an die chemische Industrie suchten, die sie als die natürliche Vermittleris bei der Verwertung neuer Erfindungen betrachbeten. Daß auch Persönlichkeiten vom Range eines Emit Fücher, Ludwig Knorr, Robert Koch, Emil von Behring diese Verbindung gefunden haben, kann der als ein Beweis für die weittragende Bedeutung dieser Zusammenarbeit gewertet werden, die sich im wesentlichen in den Forschungsstatten in Elberfield und Höchst konzentrierte. In der Folze mußte sich naturnotwendig am dem ständigen Sammeln von Erfahrungen und Erkenntnissen das Bestreben sigeben, in eigenen Forschungstätten selbständig zu arbeiten. Das bedingte, daß sich zu den chemischen auch pharmakologische, bakteriologische und bologische laboratorien gesellten. Ans bescheidenen Anfangen sind diese Institute, die heute Weltruf genießen, im Laufeder Jahre bervorgegangen, eine Kntwicklung, die durch den Zusammenschluß zur L.G. gewaltig gelürdert wurde,

Bereits vor dem Kriege bildeten sich verschiedene Arbeitsrichtungen wie die chemotherapeutische und die tropenmodizinische Forschung beraus, die bis heute in ganz besonderem Malle ein erfolgreiches Betätigungsfeld unserer Laboratorien geblieben sind.

Dem ersten bedeutenden Erfolg auf dem Gebiet der Chemotherapie, der Einführung der auch heute noch als Standardbeilmittel gegen die Syphilis anerkannten Präparate Salvarson und Neosalvarson, folgten Trypaflassen, Rimmol, Surfen u. a. In jungster Zeit konnten die Forschungen über zwei weitere wichtige obemotherapeutische Medikamente zum Abschluß gebracht werden: Prontesil und Uliron, von denen das erstere the Tannigan-Extra-brands and the Blancol-tanning for production of white leather are to be mentioned here.

An increasing interest is paid to another one of the many sectors of the dyestiff-branch. This are the L.G. waxes. By chemical process they are extracted from indigenous montan-waxes. In contrary to the natural products they have a great uniformity of their chemical and physical properties. Hard and soft waxes and such for emulsions are manufactured. As substitutes for Carnauba-wax and been-wax they are eminently litted for the composition of shoe-polish. Soor-wax, polishes for motor cars, leather-fats, carbon and stained papers.

Pharmaceuticals.

are produced in the pharmaceutical departments of L.G. a works at Leverkinen, Elberfeld, Huschst and Marburg. Large scientific laboratories are attached to them. All pharmaceuticals of I.G. bear as trademark the "Bayer" cross. Under this mark they did their march around the whole world. The seat of the pharmaceuticalsales organisation "Bayer" is at Leverkusen.

Fifty years ago the sector of remedies' synthesis which today is so large, practically has been unknown. It is due to the larsightedness of the men also developping the German dyestuff industry that they recognized the promising future possibilities of pharmaceutical research, too. It is not astonishing that in the eighties particularly the German tardyestuff industry then energically rising took over the study and preponderent importance in the new field of activities. Not only the energies and the fundamental technical elements were here at hand but also the primary products and chemical compositions which formed the foundation of the new industrial branch. It is not surprising that beginning with the eighties pharmaceutical scientists looked for connections with the chemical industry. They considered it as a natural agent for the realisation of new discoveries. That also authorities like Emil Fischer, Ludwig Knorr, Robert Koch, Emil von Behring found these connections only can be considered as a proof for the farceaching importance of this cooperation. It was practically concentrated on the research laboratories of Elberfeld and Hoechst. Later on consequently the permanent collection of experiences and knowledge was to result in the desire to study independantly in own research laboratories. Thus to the chemical laboratories pharmacological, bacteriological and biological ones were added. In the course of years these instituts teday world-famed developped from modest beginnings, a development, which has been immensely advanced by the amalgamation of L.G.

Already before the war different directions of research originated, i.e. the chemo-therapeutical and tropical medical research. Up today they remained in an eminent degree a successful field of activities for our laboratories.

The first important success in the field of chemotherapy was the introduction of Satvarsan and Neosawarsan, preparations which are still today recognized as standard-remedies against syphilis. They were followed by Trypafavia, Rivanot, Surfen and others Recently the studies on two further important chemotherapeutical remedies could be brought to ronclusion: Prontosil and Ultron.

Packing of tablets

on fats, partly composed under exclusion of fat-acid. They go on sale as (gepon, Peregal, Leonii and Igepal. They offer not only important technical advantages for the equipment of textiles but also discharge the home economy by saving foreign currencies. They furtheron bring additional exports, too. To replace the starch- and dextrine-brands for finishing, which had been used to a large extent, new Kunstatofie (Appretan-brands) had been developped. They are far more stable and permit new effects.

The leathermeter is characterized by the development of valuable groups of dyestiffs. They ease the labour of the consumer essentially. The increased application of artificial tanning agents is remarkable, too; especially

As it is known Prontosti received the highest decoration at Pacis World Fair 1937. With the sector of tropical medicine the name of "Bayer" ist closely connected since the discovery of "Bayer 205", the remedy against trypanosominsis, of which an English expert stated that in the long run this product probably would be more valuable to the Allies than all reparations. In fighting other tropical diseases — for instance malaria, amoebic dysentery, kalaazar, bilharnasis, frambiesia etc. — extremely efficient methods of treatment could be worked out in the preparations Plasmochia. Alebrin, Vatren, Neostiboran, Fundin and ohters.

In another field a similar development started when in 1904 the chemist Stolz succeeded in synthetically preparing a hormon (Suprarenia). Further important knowledge of hormon research followed this pioneering step. In connection with these studies the most recent result is Cyren. From the obemical point of view it is entirely different from the female sexual hormon but produces exactly the same effects. Other hormon preparations are Prolan, Preloban, Unden, Lutren, Iuren, Insulin, Elityran.

sailin, Elityran.

Parallel to the progressing discoveries of the medical and pharmaceutical science and in execution of the principle "not to dodge to front of any problem of therapy." best-des the special problems mentioned before — almost all therapeutical

Filling of remedies in ampontes

Hormon division

bekanntlich auf der Internationalen Ausstellung in Paris 1937 die höchste Auszeichnung erhielt. Mit der Tropenmedizm ist der Name » Bayers seit der Erfindung des Mittels gegen die Schlafkrankheit, des "Bayer 205" (Germanin) — von dem ein angeschener englischer Biologe sagte, daß es für die Albierten auf die Dauer wahrscheinlich viel wertvoller sei als alle Reparationen —, auf das engste verknüpft. Gegen weitere Tropenkrankheiten, wie Malaria, Amoebenruhr, Kala-Azar, Bilharziosis, Framboesie usw., konntenmit den Präparaten Plannachin, Alebra, Ynien, Neombosan, Franin u. a. besonders wirksame Behandlungsmethoden erschlossen werden.

Auf anderem Gebiet bahnte sich eine Ahnliche Entwicklung au, als es 1904 dem Chemiker Stolt gelang, erstmalig ein Hormon (Supraresia) zu synthetisieren: Dieser bahnbrechenden Tat sind weitere wichtige Erkenntnisse der Hormonforschung in den Laboratorien gefolgt. Das jüngste Ergebnis im Zusammenhang mit diesen Arbeiten ist das Cyren, das, chemisch beobachtet, einen ganz anderen Körper als das weibliche Sexualhormon darstellt, aber vollkommen dieselbe Wirkung wie dieses besitzt Andere wichtige Hormonpraparate sind Prolon, Preloban, Unden, Lutren, Hiren, Insulin, Elityran.

Fortschreitend mit den Erkenntnissen der medizinischen und pharmareutischen Wissenschaft und in Ausführung des Grundsatzes, vor keinem Problem der Heilkunde haltzumschen, wurden außer den erwähnten Spezialgebieten fast alle therapeutischen

Arzeimittelabfällung in Ampulen

Hornvo-Betrieb







Mittagspause auf dem Duchgarten

Fragen intensiv bearbeitet, wie die Vitamin- und Kreislaufforschung, die Forschung nach Fräparaten gegen Stoftwechselstorungen, lieberhafte Erkrankungen, Schlafstorungen, und nach Mitteln für die Schmerzbekampfung, die örtliche Betaubung und Narkose gesucht Nur wenige Namen seien hier heraungegriffen; Vigantol, Vogan, Contan, Belasin sind in der Therapie der Vitaminmangeikrankheiten heute Begriffe geworden. Das gleiche gilt z. B. von Präparaten wie Noverain, Panhozain, Enpan-Natrium und Avertin, die in der lokalen und allgemeinen Schmerzbetaubung Bedeutung erlangt haben. Der individuellen Behandlung von Schlafstörungen dienen Phanodorm, Adalin, Eripan, Luminal, Veronal.
Zum Teil führten wissenschaftliche Spezialarbeitsgebiete zur Begründung besonderer Abbeilungen innerhalb der Verkaufsgemeinschaft »Bayere. Als solebe sind insbesondere zu werten die Serologische Abteilung, die Veterinärmedizinische Abteilung, die Veterinärmedizinische Abteilung, die Veterinärmedizinische Abteilung, die Pentalabteilung Die erstgenannte dieser Abteilungen ist in einem eigenen Werk, den nach dem Schöpfer der Serumtherapie E. v. Behring benannten und



Malariamicken

Rest on top garden

issies were intensively studied, i.e. vitamin- and circulation-research, research for preparations against disturbances of sleep and of metabolism, against feverish diseases and such for stilling pains, local anaesthesis and narcosis. Only a few names may be mentioned bereivigantol, Vogan, Cantan, Belaxin. For the therapy of vitamin deficiency they have become symbolic. The same refers to preparations like Novocain, Pantocain, Evipan-Natriam and Avertic which won importance for local and general anaesthesis. For the individual treatment of insomnia Phanodorm, Adalin, Evipan, Luminal and Veronal are intended. In some cases sections of special scientific studies brought up the foundation of new divisions within the "Bayer" sales organisation. Those are the Sera-Vaccine Department, the department for veterinary medicine, the dental department and the department for agriculture. The Sera-Vaccine department for agriculture. The Sera-Vaccine department is concentrated in a special plant, named after the originator of the Sera-thetapy and the founder of the "Behring-works" at Marburg Emil von Behring. This

Moscitors

plant produces besides the sera against diphteria and tetanus discovered by the founder, sera and vaccines against a number of infectious diseases. In addition to the sera and vaccines for human medicin there are such for the veterinary. Further-more a number of other important remedies against animal seases could be developed in the veterinary

The Novocain has special importance for the dental medicine; and there are quite a few other specialities, i. e. among others the lenitive against toothache, Arantii, and Dontaloi for cleaning and disinfection of mouth and artificial teeth. In the laboratories special attention was paid to the linding of valuable technical materials for the dentist's use.

The "Bayer" department of agriculture puts

von ihm gegründeten "Behringwerken" in Marburg, zasammengefaßt, die — außer den vom Werkgrinder
selbst erfundenen Sera gegen Diphtberie und Starrkrampf — Sera und Imptstoffe gegen eine ganze Reihe
von Infektionskrankbeiten hersbellen. Den Sera und
Impfstoffen für die Humanbehandlung schließen sich
die Sera und Impfstoffe für die Veterinärmedlizin an
Außerdem konnten in der veterinärmedlizinischen
Abbeilung eine Reihe anderer wichtiger Heilmittel zur
Bekämpfung von Tierkrankbeiten entwickeit werden.



Production of sterile solutions



wirtschaft wertvolle Mittel für die Schädlingsbekämpfung in Getreide-, Obst- und Weinbau und ferner die unter dem Namen German bekannten Beizmittel u. a. zur Verfügung.

Die Forschungsstätten der Industrie sind von der Idee der Gemeinschaftsarbeit zetragen. Die Größe der Probleme hat diese gewaltige Forschungsgemeinschaft im Dienste der leidenden Menschheit geschaffen, und der Erfolg hat die Richtigkeit des eingeschlagenen Weges bewiesen. So gibt es heute kaum eine Krankbeit, gegen die dem Arzt nicht ein wirksamen »Bayers-Präpurat zur Verfögung etzbt, und kaum eine Apotheke auf dem weiten Erdenrund, in der nicht täglich aBayers-Arzneimittel gefordert werden.

Von grundlegender Bedeutung für die Landwirtschaft, besonders für die dem deutschen Landvolk in der Erzeugungsschlacht gestellten Aufgaben, ist der

Stickstoff.

Noch 1913 wurden in Deutschland allein 775000 Tonnen Chilesalpeter im Werte von 171000000 Mark eingeführt. Es gelang der früheren Hadischen Amilin- und
Soda-Fabrik in Ludwigshafen, durch Herstellung von
Stickstoffverbindungen aus dem Stickstoff der Luft
nach dem katalytischen Hochdruck-Ammoniak-Verfahren nicht nur die deutsche Landwirtschaft von dem
Stickstoffberung aus dem Ausland unabhängig zu
machen und ihren gegenüber der Kriegsreit erhöhten
Stickstoffbedarf zu befriedigen, wordern darüber hinaus den besonders bochwertigen Stickstoffdungemitteln sogar einen beträchtlichen Auslandsabsatz zu

at the disposal of the agriculture valuable insecticides for grain, fruit and grape cultivation and also the seed dressings known as Ceresan.

The research institutions of the industry are governed by the idea of cooperation. The magnitude of problems has created this immense research community serving the interests of suffering mankind. The success has proved that the way taken has been the right one. Thus today there exists practically no disease against which the physician has no "Bayer" preparation on hand. And also there exists hardly a pharmacy over the whole world where daily a "Bayer"-product is not asked for.

Nitrogen

is of principal importance for agriculture and especially for the ends put to the German farmers within the frame work of the Erzeugungsschiacht (battle fac production).

As lately as 1915 there were imported into Germany not less than 775000 tons of chilean saltpetre, valued at 171000000 marks. The former Badische Aniline and Soda Works at Ludwigshafen succeeded in the production of nitrogen compositions from atmospherical nitrogen using the catalytical high-pressure ammoniac process. The result was the independance of German agriculture from imports of nitrogen and the possibility to meet its needs which had increased in comparison to wartime. It even was possible to find considerable export markets for these highly effective nitrogen



Agricultural experimental station Limburger-Hof

fertilizers. The German fertilizers contain nitrogen in is form of ammonium, saltpetre, cyanamid- and amidnitrogen. In some of the fertilizers several forms of nitrogen are combined, i.e. ammonium- and saltpetrenitrogen. Some contain besides nitrogen one of the other cellular nutriments, kall or phosphoric acid or both of them together. Most of the nitrogen-fertilizers

both of them together. Most of the nitrogen-fertilizers contain also lime.

To produce these fertilizers on a large scale the plant at Oppan was built up in 1913 and the ammonium plant at Merseburg in 1917. The starting point of production are the gasworks with their gigantic steel construction buildings. It is here where water and air are entering the lengthy, ingenious and complicated process. As invisible as they come they remain during the whole process. All components are in the form of gases. By machines they are pressed further through pipes. Finally in closed apparatus under high pressure and almost red-hot temperatures they are converted into ammoniae. Inside these apparatus the enormous chemical reactions take place still invisibly. Even ammoniae itself remains as a gas invisible. Only at the end of the production the products become visible. Then the conveyor belts transport the fertilizing salts to the silos. Within these large storehouses the fertilizing salts pile up montain-high. What powers and forces are existing within these insignificant looking salts is shown at the experimental

station Limburgerhof near Ludwigshafen. It has been established in 1915/15, is in operation since more than 25 years and has at its disposal all modern means of agricultural experimental technic. Partly on the fields,

Pot experiments in vegetation



Landwirtschaftliche Versuchsstation Limburgerhof

verschaffen. Die deutschen Düngemittel enthalten den Stickstoff in verschiedenen Formen als Ammoniake, Salpeter-, Cyanamid- oder Amidstickstoff. In einigen Düngemitteln sind mehrere Stickstoff-Formen, z. B. Ammoniake und Salpeterstickstoff, versinigt, andere enthalten neben Stickstoff noch einen der anderen Kermalirstoffe Kali oder Phosphorsäure oder auch beide zuglesch. Die meisten Stickstoffdungemittel sind kalkhaltig.

kalkhaltig.

Zur Herstellung diener Drangemittel in großtechnischem Maßerabe wurde 1918 das Werk Oppan und 1917 das Ammoniakwerk Merseburg errichtet. Den Ausgangspankt der Fabrikation bilden die Gasfabriken mit ihren riesigen, in Eisenkonstruktion ausgeführten Bauten. Hier treten Wasser und Luft, die beiden Ausgangsstoffe des langwierigen, sinnreichen und verwickelten Proressen, in den Fabrikationsgang ein. Uesichtbar, wie sie kommen, bleiben die während des ganzen Verlaufes. Es handelt sich stets um gasförmige Stoffe, die durch Maschinen in Rohrleitungen weitergeführt und schließlich in geschlossenen Apparaten unter hobem Druck bei Temperaturen nabe der Rotglat in Ammoniak umgewandelt werden. Im Innern dieser Apparate spielen sich die gewaltigsten chemischen Umsetzungen noch immer unsichtbar ab. Auch das Ammoniak selbst bleibt als Gas dem Auge noch unerkennbar. Sichtbar werden die Produkte erst am Schlume der Fabrikation, wenn die laufenden Bänder das Düngesalz nach den großen Silos befördern. In diesen weiten Hallen turmt sich das Düngesalz zu kleinen Gebirgen auf. Welche Kräfte und Wirkungen diesen unscheinbaren Salzen innewuhnen, tritt auf der 1913/14 errichteten,

Topfvertuele in der Vegetation

bei Ludwigshafen gelegenen, nunmehr 25 Jahre arbeitenden Versuchsstation Limburgerhof in Erscheinung, die über alle neuzeitlichen Einrichtungen landwirtschaftlicher Versuchstechnik verfügt. Die Düngemittel





Gasoline cars for Leuna-liquid gas

partly in pots or in walled lots as well as in warm and cold-houses the fertilizers are tested for their individual properties, their effectiveness and their advantages in practical use. The storage and apreading properties of the different fertiliziers are there also carefully supervised.

I. G. established agricultural engaulting stations in order to advise the German farmer in the choice and application of fertilizers. These stations also may facilitate the immediate exchange of experiences and informations between producer and consumer. The agricultural department at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine directs these stations. Sometimes the price of nlungeo-fertilizer today amounts to only one third of the prewar prices. Since years the German nitrogen producers have combined in the nitro-gen syndicate at Berlin. It also sells those nitrogen products used by diffe-rent branches of the industry for technical purposes. On coal also is built up the field of

synthetical gasolines and mineral oils.

A sector which has become of the greatest economical importance by the progressing motorisation and within the frame work of the Four-Years-Plan.

Leuna - filling station



Tunkwagen für Leuna-Flässiggas



werden tells auf dem Felde, tells in Gefäßen und ummauerten Parzellen sowie in Warm- und Kalthäusern auf ihre besonderen Eigenschaften, ihre Wirksamkeit und ihre betriebswirtschaftlichen Vorrüge hin geprüft. Auch die Streu- und Lagerfahigkeit der ver-schiedenen Düngemittel wird dort mit aller Sorgfalt überwacht. Um den deutschen Bauer in der Auswahl

Um den deutschen Bauer in der Auswahl und der Anwendung der Düngemittel richtig zu beraten nod zwischen Landwirtschaft und Fabrikation Erfahrungen und Belehrungen unmittelbar austauschen zu können, wurden von der I.G. landwirtschaftliche Beratungsstellenemgerichtet, die der Landwirtschaftlichen Abteilung in Ludwigshafen a. Rh. unterstehen. Der Preis für Düngestickstoff beträgt beute teilweise nur noch etwa ein Drittel des Vorkriegspreises. Im Stickstoff-Syndikat Berlin haben sich die deutschen Stickstofferzeuger schon seit langer Zeit zusammengeschlossen. Von ihm werden auch die Stickstoffprodukte verkanft, die in den verschiedensten Industriezweigen für techschiedensten Industriezweigen für tech-nische Zwecke Verwendung finden. Wiederum auf der Kohle baut sich das Gebiet der

synthetischen Betrlebestoffe und Mineralöle

auf, das mit der schnell fortschreitenden Motorisierung der Verkehrsmittel und bei der Durchfahrung des Vierjahres-planes von größter wirtschaftlicher Bedeutung geworden ist.

Eine Lenna-Tankstelle



hat, geht wohl am besten daram bervor, daß im letzten Jahr in Deutschland an Benzin schon fast das Doppeite der deutschen Benzolerzengung nach dem Hochtruckhydrierverfahren allem hergestellt wurde; das ist aber auch der weitaus überwiegende Teil der ge-samten deutschen Benrinerseugung.

Zu den

anorganischen und organischen Chemikalien,

die in den Werken der I.G. im Großbe-trieb hergestellt werden, gehören neben den anorganischen Großprodukten, insbesondere den Erzeugnissen der Chlor-Alkali-Elektrolyse, den anorganischen Sänren und deren Salzen die organischen Säuren und Zwischenprodukte. Hieran reiht sich eine große Anzahl von Produkten, die seit Jahren stetig entschelbe und des seit Jahren stetig entschalt und wickelt und amgebaut wurden: Robstoffe für die Lach- und Americhfarben
industrie, Lösungs- und Wrichmachungsmittel, Kunstharze, Trechenstoffe, Mineralfarben wie Tutanweiß, Lithopone,
Chrum- und Eisensynfarben, Weiterhin wiem die Vulkanssensterektensteren hin seien die Vulkanisationsbeschleuniger und Allerungsschutzmittel für die Gummi-Industrie, die synthetischen Gerbrieffe und Gerbereihilfemittel erwähnt. Unter den zahlreichen sonstigen Sperialpro-duktender Chemikabensparte findet sich Cohesan, das Klebemittel für Schul-industrie und Haushalt Kauritleim für wasser- und schimmelleste Holzver-klebungen und das Anstrichbindernittel Membranit für Außen- und Innenan-striche aller Art

Die aufrigene Metallbeurbeitung -man fallt imter diesem Begriff alle diejerden Verfahren zusammen, welche

Es gilt, Deutschlands Bedarf an den ver-schiedenen Arten von Motortreibstoffen und sonstigen Mineralölprodukten durch hei-mische Erzeugnisse sicherzustellen. Hierzu dienen die Produkte der Kohlebydrierung. Das von der I.G. in mübevoller, lang-jähriger und kostspieliger Arbeit entwickelte Verfahrender katalytischen Druckhydrierung von Kohlen, Teeren und Ölen wird seit einigen Jahren in großem Maßstabe in den Leuna-Werken durchgeführt. Daneben dient es in mehreren anderen Werken zur Herstellung von Benzin aus Braunkohlenschwelteer und Steinkohle. Durch das Hydrierverfahren kann mach Wahl und Notwendigkeit. wendigkeit Benzin, Treib. Diesel und Schmieröle berstellen. Außerdem lassen sich gasformige Kohlenwasserstoffe gewinnen, die als Lenna-Propan zu Breun- und Heirzwecken oder als Flüsigger zum Antrieb von Motoren dienen und auch ihrerseits eine Vorbenaerung der inländigelen Tenbetaff. Verbesserung der inländischen Treibstoff-

versorgung bewirken. Die Bedeutung, die das Verfahren für Deutschlands Versorgung mit Treibstoffen

Igelit-Rober



Germany's supply with fuel may be recognized by the fact that during the last year in Germany by hydrogenation an amount of gasoline was produced which almost doubles Germany's benzol-production; and this really represents the biggest part of Germany's gasoline production.

production.

Besides the anorganic massproducts,
(i.e. respecially products of the chlorinealkali-electrolysis, anorganic acids and
their salts) the organic acids and intermedients belong to the group of

anorganic and organic chemicals.

which are manufactured on a large scale by I.G's works. Attached to organic acids and intermediates are a large number of products which were deve-lopped and improved for years; raw-materials for the lake, and paint-industry, solvents and softeners, synthetic resins, siccatives, mineral colours like titanism whithe, lithepones, chrome- and iron exide-dyes. In addition to these items accelerators, antipaidants for the rubber accelerators, antipxidants for the rubber industry, tanning materials and tanning auxiliaries may be mentioned. Among the other numerous individual products of the chemical branch you will find the Coheson, an adhesive for the shoe industry and the households, Kaurit glue to join woodwork in a water and mildew proof way and the binding agent Membranit for outside and inside paints of all kinds. of all kinds.

In the last decades the autogene metall process (this term includes

The issue is to provide Germany's needs for the different types of gasoline and other mineral sile by indigenous products This end is served by the products of cost-hydrogenation. Since a miniber of years the process of catalytic pressure hydrogenation of cost, tars and colle (developped by I. G. is a long period of painstaking, expensive studies) is employed on a large scale in the Leunawurks. Furthermore this process is used works. Furthermore this process is used in a me factories for the production of gasoline from the tar of smouldering bignite and form hard coal. According to will and necessity the production of gasoline, diesel-oil or lubrication of gasoline, diesel-oil or lubrication oil is possible by this hydrogenation process. And also liquid carbonydrates can be produced. They are known as length produced. They are known as length produced for hurning and heating) or length liquid gas (used as fuel for motors). Thus they contributed their part to the improvement of indicates. part to the improvement of indigenous

The importance this process has for

Pipes made of Igelit



Manysided use of Kunststoffe

all methods of joining or cutting metals, mainly from has almost revolutibulized the technic. Welding and soldering soon were followed by cutting. A further improvement was reached six years ago by the autogenous surface-hardening. All these systems have in common the use of a burner to provide the flame required for the intended purpose.

On the construction sector the extension of the German economy gives problems, which mainly concern durability of the used building materials. Already a number of building materials and accessories were developped. Partly they are intended for preservation of iron, wood and stones, partly they are in use as light-weight construction materials and as road construction materials. construction materials.

Besides the well-known anti-freeze Glysantin the newly offered Akorol is the indispensable anti-corosive for radiators in summertime. For softening the inner vibrations and the humming of the car body a new product with the name Anticibria has been created for purifying of waters so-called ione exchangers. Wofatites, for the softening and desalting of waters were worked out. Due to their application it is possible to obtain a water practically equivalent to condensed water. This is of essential importance for the production in many industries. Finally Luresia F may be mentioned. This resin extender, which bases on synthetical resins, is used for paper-aixing. Its use effects an essential saving of fereign resins. Thanks to their good properties the new Werkstoffe find an steadily growing appreciation in the German economy. The superiority of the synthetical caputchour Besides the well-known anti-freeze Glysantin the newly



Vielititige Kunststoffe

dazu bestimmt and, Metalle, insbesondere Eisen, zu vereinigen oder zu zertrennen — hat die Technik in den letzten Jahrzebnten geradezu umwalzend bezinflußt. An die Einführung des Lötzus und Schweißens schloß sich alsbald das Schneiden an; eine weitere Erganzung erfolgte vor etwa seche Jahren durch das autogene Oberlischenhärten. Gemeinsam ist allen vier Verfahren die Anwendung einen Brenners zur Erzeugung der für den jeweiligen Zweck gerigneten

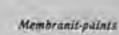
Flamme.

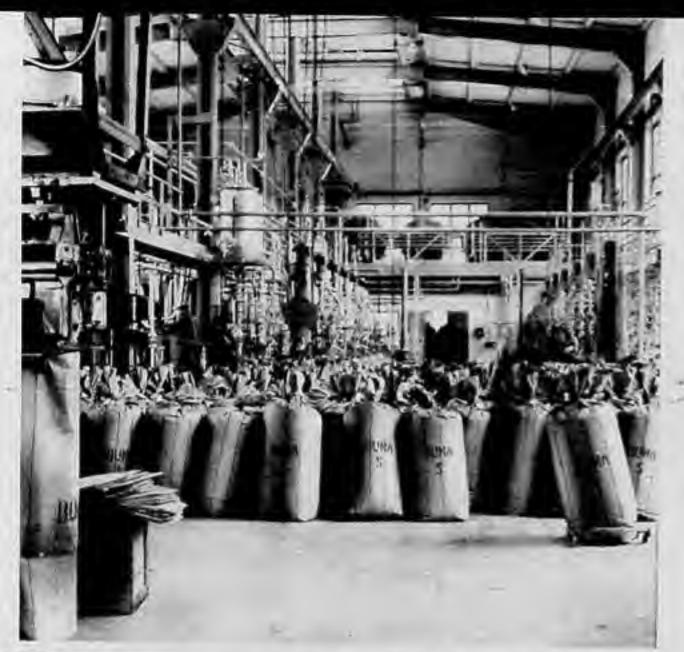
Auf dem Baugebiet stellt der Ausbau der deutschen Wirtschaft Forderungen, die sich vor allem auf erhöhte Wirtschaft geschaffen, die teils dem Schatze von Eisen. Holt und Stem dienen, teils als Leicht- und Straßenbaustodie Verwendung finden.

Außer dem bekannten Frostschutzmittel Giyanstin ist das nen berausgebrachte Ahveil das unentbehrliche Korrosionsschutzmittel für den Antokuhler im Sommer. Zur Dampfung der Eigenschwingungen und des Drohnees der Karosiele wurde unter dem Namen Anzielbein ein neues Produkt herausgebracht. Der Antbereitung von Wässern dienen seit Mitte letzten lahres sogenaante Iozen-Austauscher, Wofatite, zur Enthartung und Entsalzung von Wässern, durch deren Anwendung es u. a. möglich ist, Wässer zu erhalten, das dem kondensierten Wasser praktisch ebenburtig und für die Fabrikation in vielen Iodustrien von weisentlicher Bedeutung ist, Weiterhin sei das auf Kunststoffbasis ausgebaute Harrstreckungsmittel Lurien F für Papierleitung erwähnt, durch dessen Mitverwendung eine weisenliche Einsparung von alistindischem Harz erzielt wird.
Die neuen Werkstoffe erfreuen sich dank ihrer guten Eigenschaften einer immer urößeren Anwendung in

Die neuen Werkstoffe erfreuen sich dank ihrer guten Eigenschaften einer immer größeren Anwendung in der deutschen Wirtschaft. Die Oberlegenheit des synthetischen Kautschuks Bund gegenüber Natur-

Membranit-Anttrichmittel







Synthetischer Kantschak

Varialized for Buca

Synthetic caoulchauc fluna

Synthetic saphyr in the furnace

Buna over the natural product is obviously recognizable. Perbunan is a product which is used for the manufacture of oil- and gasoline-resistant materials. Among other caoutchouk-like products the Perdurence may be menof oil- and gasoline-resistant materials. Among other caoutchould like products the Pendureness may be mentioned. They are applied for the production of swelling proof articles. The synthetical resins have found increased application in the various fields. With preference they are used where their properties promise an appropriate application. Igelit is in use in cable and rubber industries, is used for the production of artificial leather and is used for the impregnation of jute for wrapping purposes, too. Opponol mainly is used for textile coating and for the production of artificial leather and glues. Polystrot is applied in the electrical industry and also is used for extrusion-production. Emulsions are applied for textile coating, for the production of artificial leather.

The light metal alloys Elektron and Hydronalium gain a steadily increasing sympathy with our foreign customers. Due to the low specific weight of Elektron this group of alloys finds its way to always new fields of light weight construction. Due to its polishing qualities and resistance to weather influences Hydronalium finds a steadily growing use for amatures and similar things. Its special advantage is seen in the fact that no plating with crome or nickel is necessary.

Light metal

Synthetischer Saphir im Schmelzofen

kautschuk ist kiar zu erkennen. In Perbusan wurde ein Produkt geschaffen, das zur Herstellung öl- und benzinlester Artikel dient; als weitere synthetische kautschukartige Erzeugnisse seien die Perdurens genannt, deren Anwendung sich auf die Herstellung besonders quellbeständiger Artikel erstreckt. Die Kuniskoffe haben weiteren Eingang in die verschiedenartigsten Anwendung gebiete gefunden und werden gern dort gebraucht, wo die Eigenschaften dieser Produkte ihre Anwendung besonders zweckmaßig erscheinen lassen. Igelit findet in der Kabel- und Gummi-Industrie, zur Herstellung von Kunstleder und zum Streichen von Jutebahnen für Verpackungszwecke Verwendung. Oppasol dient hauptsächlich zur Herstellung von Streichstoffen und zur Fabrikation von Kunstleder und Klebstoffen und zur Fabrikation von Kunstleder und Klebstoffen in der Elektro-Industrie und für die Herstellung von Spritzgußartikelngebrancht. Die Anwendung der Emulsionen erstreckt sich auf die Herstellung von Streichstoffen, erstreckt sich auf die Herstellung von Streichstoffen,

Kunstleder und die Faserlederberstellung. Die Leichtlegerungen Elektron und Hydronahum er-freuen sich auch bei unseren ausländischen Abnehmern immer großerer Beliebtheit. Beim Elektron ist es das geringe spezifische Gewicht, das dieser Legierung-gruppe immer neue Zweige des Leichtbaues erschließt. Das Hydronalium führt sich auf Grund seiner vorrüg-lichen Polierbarkeit und Wetterbeständigkeit für Beschlagteile und Abuliche Gegenstände immer mehr ein, wobei es als besonders vorteilhalt empfunden wird, daß keinerlei Überzüge durch Vernickeln, Ver-chromen oder dergt, erforderlich sind.

Und abermals erschließt sich ein anderes großes Gebiet,



Leichtwertall



Kunstseide, Zeilwolle und synthetische Faser,

das auch nach der Robstoffseite bin von großer Bedeutung geworden ist Kunstseiden werden nach dem Viskose-Kunstseiden werden nach dem VukoseKupferoxydammoniak- und Aretatverfahren bergestellt. Die I.G. ist das
einzige Unternehmen in Deutschland,
das nach allen drei Verfahren arbeitet.
Der Markt kennt die Viskose-Kunstseiden der I.G. unterden Bezeichnungen
des Kunstseiden der L.G. unterden Bezeichnungen
des Kunstseiden der Leinauf. Die Arfa-Kunstseiden finden auf allen Gebieten der
Textilindostrie vielseitige Verwendung,
Areta, Areta-Man und Aretan sind Produkte aus Aretykeellulose des Werkes
Lichtenberg, die für hochwertige Erzeugnisse der Seidenweberei und wirkerei Verwendung finden. Dieses Werk
stellt außerdem eine Zellwolle, die
Aretafaser, ber. Acetafaser, ber.

Actafaser, ber.

Die Geburtsstätte und Wiege der Vistrafasty und somit der Zeilwolfe überhaupt
ist das Werk Premnitz. Dank einer
20 Jahrigen Pionierarbeit verfügt die
1.G. auf dem Gehut der Zeilwolfe über
reiche Erfahrungen. Die Erfindung der
Vistrafaser im Jahre 1918 leitete eine neue

Zellstofflager der Kunstseidefabrik in Walfen

Deibtrommele für die Reifung der Albahreellalase



And once again a new great field opens, the sector of

Rayon, Staple Fibre and Synthetic Fibres.

This sector has also its importance with respect to rawmaterials. Rayons are manufactured according to the viscose, cuprammonium and acetate processes. Within Germany I. G. is the only firm applying the three methods. The viscose-rayons of I. G. are known on the markets under the names: Agfa-rayon, Agfa-Trinova, Agfa-Ounova, Agfa-Suprema edelmatt and Agfa-Trevira tiefmatt. The Agfa-rayons find a manifold use in all fields of textile industry. Aceta. Acetamati and Acetan are products of cellulose-acetate of the Lichtenberg works. They are applied for high-class goods in silk-weaving and silk-knitting. The same factory also manufactures a staple libre, the Aceta-libre.

The birthplace and the cradle of the Vistra-fibre and of the staple-libre itself is the factory at Premaitz. Thanks to a pisoeccing work of more than 20 years I. G. possesses rich experiences in the field of staple libres. With the levention of the Vistra-fibre in the year 1919 a new textile epoque began. In the This sector has also its importance with

Stocks of Zellstoff at Wolfen rayan factories

Rotary drums for maturating alkaline cellulose

An absolutely new textile rawmaterial is Pe-Ce-Fibre. It is not produced from cellulose but from coal and lime. Pe-Ce-Fibre is not affected by water or by putreficative agents and also is not affected by almost any kinds of acide or alkalis. It is not inflammable

Sorting-out Agfa artificial sith-hanks



Textilepoche ein. Zunächst wurde die Vistrafaser in der Hauptsache in der Baumwoll- und Seidenindustrie verarbeitet. Dans kam die Schaffung der Vistra XT, einer Faser mit struktureller Oberfäche und bleibender Kräuselung. Sie war ein außebenerregender Fortschritt, der die Verwendung der Zellwolle auf das gesamte Gebiet der Wolle ausdehnte. Die Faser wird unter dem Namen Vistra XT-k anch wasserabweisend hergestellt. Diese Eigenschaft bleibt ihr beim Farben, Kochen und Walken erhalten. Als Vistvalas XT kommt jetzt ferner eine Faser auf den Markt mit dem Charakter der Vistra XT, die sich mit Wollfarbetoffen farben läßt. Eine gann neue Stufe der Vistra-Entwicklung wurde durch Vistva kochmaßfen, die jüngste Zellwollschöpfung der I.G., erreicht. Diese Faser besitzt anßer den hochwertigen Eigenschaften der Vistra höbere Trockenund Naßfestigkrit als amerikanische Baumwolle. Sperial-Zellwollen von hober Qualität für die Wollindustrie sind außerdem noch die Cuprama und Cuprams SK mit bleibender Kräuselung, ferner die Lanasa, die neben bleibender Kräuselung auch großes Farbaufnahmevermögen aufweint. Nach dem Acetatverfahren wird die Acstalauer bergestellt, eine hochwertige Zellwolle mit Merino-Kräuselung und gernagstem spezifischem Gewicht.
Ein gann nemartiger textiller Robstoff int PeCe-Easer.

Ein ganz neuartiger textiler Robstoff ist PeCe-Faser, der erste nicht auf Zellulosebans, sondern synthetisch aus Kohle und Kalk gewonnene Textilmbstoff, PeCe-Faser ist vollkommen unempfindlich gegen Wasser und Paulniserreger und wird fast von keiner Säure



Sartieren von Ag fo-Kunstzeidesträngen



oder Lange augegriffen. Außerdem bronnt sie nicht weist eine hübere Isolationstähigkeit und Blastgrim) als Naturecide and and besitzt one Nathesticket, die chenso groß ist was durc Trockenfestigkeit. Die Abteilung Rochestelle der Agia. Berlin, ist auf dem

Cebier der syntherischen

Riechstoffe

apezialisiet). In verschiedenen Werken der I.C. verden die wichtigsten Riechstoffe in Großlabrikation hergestellt, sie finden bei der Herstellung von Feinparlumetica and zar Parlumering von Soilen won

gebeude Versendung. Als Spezialprodukt für die Scholadadens und Natumattehndastrie werden im Werk Wolfen Patrillo mol-

Funding (Arthylyanilla) hergestellt Mosdem gleichen Rotunaterial das beseler Fabrikation der Agta-Kunstssafe verwender wird (abrigger) die Lie nach zimen patentierteit Verlauren die

Agfa-Viskose-Schwämme.

Diese Schwamme werden in gleichmedigen Gronen und Porungen bergestellt, hähilge ihrer millerarden. helicu Sanafahushert finden die Yrshose Schwannie-tei Reinigungszwielen nannustachen Art Verwein-dinis so zum Feneterpitzen Reinigen von Midela-Turen, Toppichen Kristollusse, terner zur die Autound Bootspilege Als Tralettenshwamm wird einsbesondere Sorte bergestellt die unter dem Namer. Strangman im Handel erhältlich ist. Derchlieben wir die bunte Edette aus der weiten

eweisten Produktion der E.G. mit den

Photographika.

Auch bet sei mu die Wichtligste genaamt. Die Agia-Before Kameras, who then, fully and Karlat for slear Photoconateur, former jegliches Anthalimematerial von allem Fockroumhi, Forjangim und den Agraetaba-Filter for Earlemantenhouse.

Welche Bedeutung der Lachenphotographie zukomint gelit aus einer Notie bervor, die kurelich eine Klein-bildzeitschrift vernttritte lite im einem wieselschaft-



Die landiele Igna-Libelames Maret

lichen Institut selen Miku-Antudonya ant Agazodor-Neu largestellt warden, nur desen Parlaudernegen au Kristallen betigehalten sorden konsten. die dem Au edos Untersectionden socht wahreclimber waren. -Die medienn be Lurschung hat des neue Verfahren ske male sojort in their Dienst sextells. Und der Kumatharadhar kama peter herapoliacese in paler Simuniana med Hibberheik mit semem Veral ha Schungweith Annolimen ohne Zusaramittel alte handledweette States infer japintishe Partibela schulte sensen States and Vortegemiltela survey below the Eurhengrache after Galeino, Teppole cites throkatstatio wind as somen Honera getst as many accurate a common formers. The Hataniher so ht said furtherstern Traume, verwielde for and their Metromology or bienet sich die Modelikeit, in eriger Belreuschi die unorthires Philesimone alex and petalety y and variables of Noville fits but immer feet subglish. Edinate may so be in Zakunir abethaupt do Australia, contained in Little from Expedition that Faithful con-Autocolor New coestelless :

Die Agia fabrieuri benur Pharopapere für als Zuccke die Luft e fleueige fleueige fleue und Prefrigie beim Filmaniation stellt de Die mit stom Aufthafine und Verlingspuring fleue in Mexico en Verlogung mit dem int die Aufhaliane Unikelisfilme Fur die Besufskingmategraphe dienen de-Negative Olive. Descriptions and London by Agla Sir. the Reproductional clinic product lones to John and



RISSEMPLIE

and has an electrity and involuting process higher than natural silk and its tensile strength is the same in a

moist as well as a dry state. The department for perfume bases of the AGFA. Berlin, is specialized on the field of synthetical

Perfame Bases.

In several of I. G.'s factories the most important bases. are produced on a large scale. To a large extent they are used in the production of line perfumes and for perfuning of soute.

As a special product for the chocolate and cereal unheater the Wolfee works mountaining Conflict and Limitino e (eshyla millio)

According to a becased process I. G. manufactures Agfa-Viskore-Sponges

thy much the same commuterial, which is weed in the production of Aghternams. The springes are produced in uniform sizes and with uniform power. Their suchingprover in extraordinary. That a why Verkore-Springer stud universal one for cheming-purposes, i.e. window-cheming, cheming of forming, dones, expets, cristalls and also car and best cleaning. As a miletopouge a special quality is produced and sold under the name

At the end of this colored pulation is this widely subdivided production we come to

photographic articles.

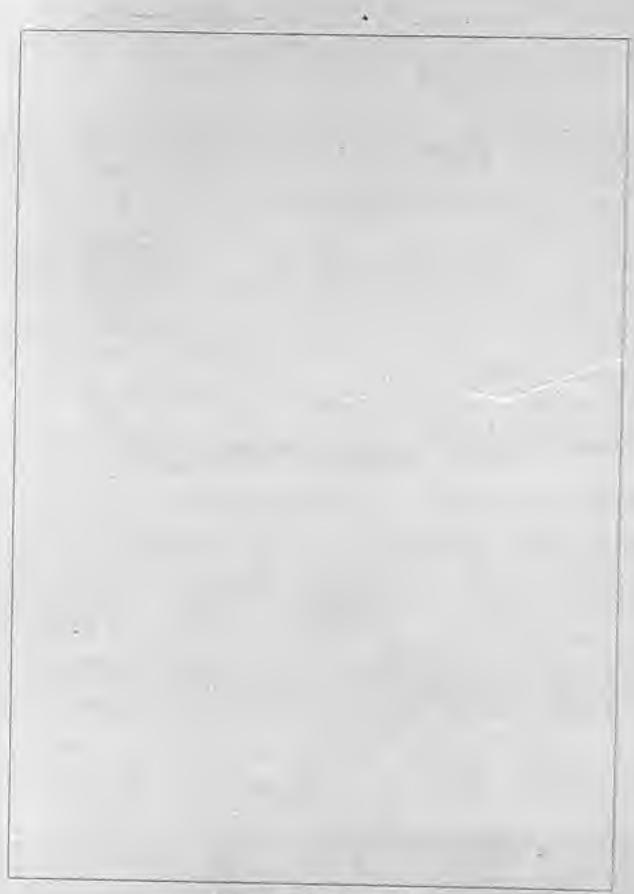
In this case also only the most important items may he mentioned Agra considernors cameras, like the flets, hilly and kneet her the amateur. Furthermore Agra parallers any kind of negative material, mainly Decision Film, Dopon Film and the Agta Gaint Film for coloured pictures.

What imperiance the colour photographs has is shown by a core shortly published in a paper for mileo-photography: it is said that to a scientific melitair mileoperature on Aghi Color-Aric, were taken which human eye - Medical research that how taken up. The hunde Aplacancele camera mayor s.

the may method immediately. With a ordinary commuand without any additional apparatus the art cotts was a readled to take pictures of ald bands danced engravings and lapanese robotical accordance in libraries and collections. He may can show in natura to his audience the aphados of old substitus paratic and landade. The bounds sees the codesquered his most during the arm and the mereprologist may have a large in resold polar-nights to potars the tumoras phenomenan arrora based in its variety of formated colonies to it possible to think at a future seem like expedition without our coloured films, without Astan of man Arm

Agin surtheron produces photographical printing papers for all purposes, i. e. Japen, Busines, Bringer, and Parroga, it delicers to the movie amilieur its and Some one apparatus and projectors, Morece and Morece and the necessary blue material. For the professional characteristic state of 21st produces positivities negativelians and summirants time. Planticelianal fibre are manufactured for reproduction purposes.

Assitt metate



In an I.G. workmen's colony Agla-color-new micro-picture



Aus einer J. G.-Siedlung Nach einer Agfacolor-Neo-Kleinbildaufnahme

plates for photogrammetry and flight-fotography, dark-room installations and chemicals for photo-shops as well as X-ray-safety-films for the physician.

Kalle & Co. Inc., Wiesbaden-Biebrich

a firm closely connected with I. G. produces Ozalidpapers for all purposes of heliographic reproductions.
For the home cinematography it produces Ozaphanfilm preferable by its cheapness. Generally known is
the cristall-clear, beautiful wrapping-material Cellophan
also manufactured by Kalle & Co. But also for fashion
purposes this transparent foil has won particular importance. Cellophan as fashion-Cellophan is used for
braiding hats, as Fliro-fibre for producing peculiar
wire-hair effects in suit materials. Cellophan as TextuCellophan also is used for fabrics in form of effect
threads. Cellometall may be mentioned too. It is a
not oxidyzable compound of Cellophan and metal for
belts, braids and cords. Textil and soap industry
highly value Tylose for finishing purposes. Especially
today this agent like many others has become extremely important. It does away with the dependance
from and the lack of raw products originally used
for this purpose. The painter cannot miss Glutolin-

only given in a limited degree. Consequently it always has been the problem for the German inventive genius to produce the non-available out of the available substances and to provide by export-efforts those materials otherwise only procurable by heavy tributes. At all times processing work has been one of the main issues of the German handicraft-men. It now becomes one of the main issues for the industry. Chemical industry early recognized its special problem but also its chances. It creates valuable goods out of simple rawmaterials. Its production does not only give work to hundreds of thousands but also a possibility to the own economy to buy out of the earnings casematerials from abroad and to develop lively trade relations to markets and industries of foreign nations. The activities of I. G. within the production programm Cellophan also is used for fabrics in form of effect threads. Cellometall may be mentioned too. It is a not oxidyzable compound of Cellophan and metal for belts, braids and cords. Textil and soap industry highly value Tylose for finishing purposes. Especially today this agent like many others has become extremely important. It does away with the dependance from and the lack of raw products originally used for this purpose. The painter cannot miss Glutolingiae and likewise the wallpaper hanger cannot miss Glutolingiae.

To the German nation treasures of its own soil are of the German Four Years Plan could not be more

Platten, für Luftbildaufnahmen und für Photo-grammetrie Spezialfilme und Platten, für den Händler Dunkelkammereinrichtungen und Chemikalien, für den Arzt Röntgen-Sichetheitsfilme.

Die der I.G. nahestehende Firma

Kalle & Co. Aktlengesellschaft Wiesbaden-Biebrich

hefert Ocalid-Papier für alle Lichtpausarbeiten und stellt für die Zwecke des Heimkinos den Osaphanfilm her, der den Verzug außerurdentlicher Billigkeit hat. Allgemein bekanntals glasklares schoues Verpackungsmittel ist Cellophan das von der Firma Kalle & Cobergestellt wird. Diese durchsichtige Folie ist aber auch für die Mode von besenderer Bedeutung geworden. So verwendet man Cellophan als Mode-Cellophan für Hutgeflechte, als Flirofaser für eigenartige, wirkungsvolle Drahfhaar-Effekte in Kleiderstoffen und als Textilcellophan in Form von Effektsfaden in Geweben. Auch Cellomeiall sei erwähnt, eine nicht exydierende Verbindung von Cellophan mit Metall für Gartel, Zierborten und Schnüre. Die Textilindustrie und die Seifenindustrie schätzen Tyleis für Appreturzwecke, ein Mittel, das wie viele her, der den Vorzug außerurdentlicher Billigkeit hat. Tylers für Appreturzwecke, ein Mittel, das wie viele andere gerade hente besonders wichtig geworden ist, da es die Abhängigkeit und den Mangel an urspringlich für die gleichen Zwecke verwendeten Robstoffen beseitigt. Für den Maler ist Glatelin-Leim und für den Tapezierer Gluisliw-Kleister zu einem mentbehrlichen Hilfsmittel geworden.

Bodenschätze stehen dem deutschen Volk nur in begrenztem Umfang zur Verfügung. So mußte dem deut-schen Erfindergeist von jeher die Aufgabe zufallen, aus den vorhandenen Stoffen das Nichtvorhandene, durch Leistungen für die Ausfuhr das allenfalls nur durch schwere Tribute Zugängliche zu beschaffen. Veredelungsarbeit ist in alten Zeiten eine der Hauptaufgaben des deutschen Handwerks gewesen, jetzt erscheint sie in großem Ausmaß als eine Aufgabe der Industrie. Die chemische Industrie hat ihre Sonderaufgabe, aber anch thre Möglichkeiten früh erkannt. Sie schafft aus einfachen Rohstoffen hochwertige Waren, deren Herstellung nicht nur Hunderttausende von Händen beschäftigt, sondern auch der beimuschen Wirtschaft die Möglich-keit gibt, aus dem Erlös des Verkauften vom Ausland Robstoffe zu kaufen und mit den Handelsplätzen und Industrien fremder Länder in regen Austausch zu treten. Der Einsatz der I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft im Produktiousprogramm des deutschen Vierjahresplanes könnte nicht vielseitiger sein. Er bezeit eine Aufgabe mitten im Fluit der Entwicklung. Trotz der Vielseitigkeit ihrer Verflechtungen und ihres Zusammenspieles bietet das Gesamtwerk der I.G. ein Bild der Geschlossenheit. Die Summe ihrer Erzeugnisse befrachtet Eisenbahnzüge und Ozennschiffe, aber sie setzt zich ebenzo aus allerkieinsten Einheiten zusammen. Ein solches Gesamtwerk ist nur denkbar als das Ergebnis emsigsten Fleißes und umsichtiger organisatorischer Ordnung. Es wurzelt in den stillen Arbeitsstätten naturwissenschaftlicher Forschung, und es ist der Ausdruck eines auf die Wirklichkeiten unserer Zeit gerichteten schöpferischen Wittens.

Cellophen Rollen in allen Farben, Stärken und Breiten





Das nem "Bayers Vernalingsgiblinde in Lerickuren.

The new Bayers administration building at Ceverkusen

I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

(I. G. Dyes Joint Stock Company)

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mittee

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Auditor for the business year 1938:

Dr. Richard Karoli, Berlin.

I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Zentral-

achud

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Dr. August v. Knieriem, Mannheim;

Dr. Carl Krauch, Heidelberg-Schlier-bach;

Dr. Fritz ter Meer, Krouberg (Taunus);

Dr. Christian Schueider, Leuna;

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Dr. Richard Bayer, Haus Falkenberg, Trills über Wuppertal-Voltwinkel;

Waldemar von Böttinger, Landwirt, Schloß Arensdorf i. d. Neumark;

Dr. Walter von Bruning, Poliseipräsident a. D., Semper a Rügen;

Kommerzienrat Lothar Brunck, Kirchheimbolanden (Pfalz):

Dr. Carl Ludwig Duisberg, Berlin-Zehlendorf-Mitte:

Kommerzienrat Dr Wilhelm Gaus, Gut Schmalzhof, Starnberg am See:

Dr. Jakob Hadlacher, Dusburg Ruhrert;

Dr. Karl Krekeler, Köln-Mülbeim,

Dr. Eduard Monley, Berlin;

Dr. Paul Muller, Koln-Manenburg;

Karl Pfeiffer, Berlin-Schlachtensee;

Dr. Gustav Plator, Leipzig;

Graf Rutger Jan Eugen Schimmelpenninck, Den Haag (Holland);

Staatsminister a. D. Dr. Friedrich Schmidt-Utt, Exzellenz, Berlin-Steglitz;

Leopold Freiherr von Schrenck-Notzing, Berlin;

Professor Erwin Selck, Luisenhot-Hohemark bei Oberursel (Taunus).

AbsehluDprüfer für das Geschäftsjahr 1938:

Dr. Richard Kuroli, Berita.



Badische Anlline and Soda Works, Ludwigshafen, 1865

Development and Organisation

Foundation History:

On December 5th 1925 the *Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik. Ludwigshafen am Rheins (Badische Aniline and Soda Works) which was one of the important members of the *community of interests agreement of the German tar dyestuffs industry transferred their headquarters to Frankfort Main changing their name to

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

and increasing their share capital to RM 646,000,000.— (to day RM 720,000,000.—). A historic development of the German chemical industry was thus concluded. The undernoted 5 companies were incorporated in the Badische Anllie. A Soda-Fabrik:

- *Farbenfabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Lever-
- (Dyestuff Works formerly Friedrich Bayer & Co., Loverkusen)
- »Farbwerke vormals Meister Lucius & Brüning, Hochste
- (Dyestuff Works formerly Meister Lucius & Brüning, Höchst)
- >Actiengesellschaft für Antlinfabrikation, Berline (Joint Stock Companie for the Production of Aniline, Berlin)
- Chemische Fabriken vormals Weiler ter Meer, Uerdingen« (Chemical Works formerly Weiler - ter Meer, Uer-
- (Chemical Works formerly Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdingen)

 >Chemische Fabrik Grieshelm-Elektron, Frankfurz
- am Moins (Chemical Works Grieslieim - Elektron, Frankfort-on-

Two further companies i. e. Leopold Cazella & Co. G. m. b. H., Frankfort-on-Main and Kalle & Co., Aktien-

gezellschaft, Biebrich, did not smalgamate at that time, as their capital stock was largely held by the remaining firms of the I.G. Dyes group. They were however included in the organisation and the building up of the concern. (In December 1937 also Messrs. Leopold Casella & Co., G. m. b. H., Frankfort op-Main, were absorbed by smalgamation by I.G. Dyes). The names of the amalgamated firms remained in existence by registering them as branches.

registering them as branches.

All the above mentioned companies were established in the early sixties as the result of the far reaching inventions in the field of far dyestuffs. Basing their work right from the beginning upon careful scientific research and recognizing the immense value of classest cooperation between science and industry they scon expanded their original production schedule i. v. the manufacture of far dyestuffs in view of the great number of new experiences thus gained. These resulted in exploring always new fields as for example the manufacture of inorganic products and organic intermediate products, pharmaceuticals, photographic supplies etc. Soon the old works were us longer able to cope with the demand. If only limited possibilities for an expansion existed new factories were founded which offered certain selvantages as far as freights and the operating of the plants were concerned. Sales increased considerably and soon capacita to many foreign estinties resulted. In Europe and Oversea new auxiliary factories were established. An always improving sales organisation connected the tar dyestuffs industry of Germany with the markets of Europe and Oversea.

This quick growth soon resulted in a severe competition amongst the individual German firms in home and foreign markets, which was apt to hinder the development of the whole industry and to endanger its world reputation. Already in 1004 Carl Duisberg



Badische Amire- & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, 1861

Entwicklung und Aufbau

Gründungageschlebte:

Am 9. Desember 1925 verlegte die Baditche Anilin-6-Sode-Fabrik, Ludwigskafen a. Rheis, eine der großen Mitghedsfirmen der Interessengemeinschaft der deutschen Teerfarbenfabriken, unter Anderung ihres Namens in

1.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengeselischaft

und unter Erböhung ihres Aktienkapitals auf Reichsmark 646 Millionen (beste 730 Millionen) ihren Sitz nach Frankfort am Main. Ein Stuck Geschichte der deutschen chemischen Industrie war damit zum Abschlaß gekommen. Fünf Pirmen gingen durch Verschmehrung in der sechsten, der Badischen Antlin-S-Sodie Fabrik, auf:

- die Farbenfabriken verm. Friede. Bayer & Co., Lever-
- die Furbuerke vorm Meiner Lucius & Bruning,
- die Actiengezollschaft für Anthufabrikation, Berlin, die Chemischen Fabriken vorm. Wester-ter Meer.
- Uerdingen, mid die Chemische Fabrih Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfurt am Main

Zwei weitere, die ebenialle zur alten Interessengemeinschaft gebört halten, die Firmen Leopold Cassella & Co. G. m. b. H., Frankfurt am Main, und Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Biebrich, fusionierten damala nicht, da sie schon zum größten Teil im Besitz der übrigen I.G. Firmen waren. Sie wurden aber in die Organisation und den betrieblichen Aufhan der L.G. Farbenindustrie miteinbezogen (im Dezember 1937 ging auch die Firma Leopold Cassella & Co. G. m. b. H.

Frankfurt am Main, durch Umwandlung in der I.G. auf). Die Namen der fusionierten Firmen blieben durch Eintragung als Zweigniederlassungen erhalten.

Alle die genaantee Unternehmungen wurden kurz hintereinander Anfang det 60er Jahre des vorigen Jahrhunderts gegründet als Folge der umwalzeuden Erfindungen auf dem Gebiet der Teerfarbstoffe. Von vornherein auf exakter wissenschaftlicher Arbeit aufbauend und den ungebeuren Wert engster Verbindung zwischen Wissenschaft und Technik erkennend, waren sie mit der Fülle neuer abemischer Erkenntnisse bald über den Rahmen der ursprünglichen Teerfarbenherstellung binausgewachsen. Es hatte sie zu immer neuen Gebieten geführt zur Herstellung anorganischer Produkte und organischer Zwischenprodukte, zur Herstellung pharmazeutischer Heilmittel, photographischer Artikel und dergl, mehr. Die alten Betriebe waren den Anfunderungen bald nicht mehr gewachsen. Soweit die Ausdehnungsmöglichkeit beschrankt war, grundete man neue Werke mit guten frachtlichen und betriebstechnischen Vorbedingungen. Es entstanden Leverkusen am Niederrhein, neue Fabriken in Wolfen und Bitterfeld in Mitteldeetschland Die Absatzgebiete wurden geschaffen. Ein dichtes Vertreternetz knupfte immer neue Fäden zwischen Deutschlands Teerfarbenindustrie ned den Märkten von Europa und Übersee wurden geschaffen Ein dichtes Vertreternetz knupfte immer neue Fäden zwischen Deutschlands Teerfarbenindustrie ned den Märkten von Europa und Übersee.

Die schnelle Ausdehnung führte sehr hald im In- und Ausland zu einem bettigen Konkurrenzkampf der einzelnen deutschen Firmen untereinander, der auf die Dauer die Entwicklung der deutschen chemischen Industrie als Ganzes nur bemmen und ihre Weltgeltung gefährden mußte. Schon im Jahre 1904 ent-



Farbinjabriken perm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, 1878

Schloß sich daher Cari Dusberg, angeregt durch eine Studienrebe in die Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika, in einer Denkschrift auf die Nachteile diesen Zustandes hinzuweisen. Er entwickelte dabei den Plan und die Organisation zu einer großen Interessengemeinschaft aller deutschen Teerfarbenfabriken, deren Endziel einmal der vollige Zusammenschluß in einem Gebilde sein sollte, in dem keine interne Konkurrenz und kein eigensüchtiges Gewimistreben einzelner auf Kosten der anderen sondem gemeinsame Arbeit an gemeinsamen Problemen walten sollte. Drei Firmen brachte dieser Plan solort zur ersten Interessengemeinschaft: die Furbenfabriken corm. Friedr. Baver & Co., Elberfeld, die Badische Andin. Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigskafen, und die Actiengesellschaft für Antlinfabrikation. Berlin. Diese Interessengemeinschaft sah den Austansch von Erfahrungen und weitigehende Anschaltung gegenseitiger Konkurrens vor und förderte so die Weiterentwicklung der drei Partner-Bald danach traten auch die Firmen des Mainpaubezirkes: Höchst, Cassella und Kalle, in engere, allerdings mehr kapitalmäßige Beziehungen zueinsnder.

Der Weltkrieg schul für die vollig unverbereitete chemische Industrie eine Fülle neuer Probleme und Anfgaben, deren Lösung nur in gemeinsamer Arbeit möglich war. So wurde der Plan einer umlassenden Interessengemeinschaft aufgegriffen, und es gelang im Jahre 1916, die Partner der kleinen I.G. des Jahres 1904 mit den ührigen Firmen zusammenzubringen. Ein großer Schritt war getan. Aber der Ausgang des Krieges und seine Folgen für die deutsche chemische Industrie ließen diese Interessengemeinschaft nicht zur endgültigen Ausdrucksform werden. Der stark eingeengte Weltmarkt, die Notwendigkeit, Produktion und Absatz in ein gesundes Verhältnis zu bringen, neue Gebiete mit gemeinsamer Kraft zu erschließen, brachten Garl Duisberg und Carl Bosch dazu, den Gedanken der Fusion vorwärtszutragen. Man zog freiwillig und vorzeitig die Konsequenzen und schloß

trotz aller Schwierigkeiten in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den Leitern der übrigen großen Firmen die blaherigen Interessengemeinschaftsfirmen zu einer großen Aktiengesellschaft russammen, die nach einheitlichen Gesichtspunkten geleitet, dem Eigenleben der einzelnen Produktionsgebiete freim Spielraum lassen sollbe

Es durite interesseren, im folgenden kurz die Gründungsdaten der Stamosfirmen zu verzeichnen, die zu dem neuen größeren Zweck freiwillig ihr Eigenfeben aufgaben, um in anderer Form auf gemeinsamer Grundlage den Zukunftsauhraben der deutschen chemischen Industrie gewachsen zu sein.

Die Stammfirmen der L.G.:

1. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigskafen:
hervorgegangen aus der 1861 als offene Handelagesellschaft errichteten Chem Fabrik Dyckerboff,
Clemm & Co., im Jahre 1863 umgewandelt in Sonntag,
Engelboru & Clemm, Mannheim, als Aktiengesellschaft
gegründet unter dem Namen Hadische Anilin- & SodaFabrik am 6. April 1865 zu Mannheim, Fabrikanlagen
zu Ludwigshafen am Rhein.

J. Farbenfabriken corm Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leter-

entstanden aus einem im Jahre 1850 von Friedr. Bayer sen. in Elberfeld gegründeten Geschäft zum Verkauf natürlicher Farbstoffe, Farbenfabrik seit 1863. Aktiengesellschaft seit 11. Juni 1881, Sitz der Verwaltung und der Hauptfabrikationsstätten seit 1912 in Leverkusen am Rhein.

3. Farburrhe corm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Höckst um Main.:

gegründet als Anilinfarbenfabrik 1863 durch die Chemiker Dr. Eugen Lucius, Dr. Wilhelm Meister und Kaufmann L. A. Müller, an dessen Stelle 1864 Dr. A. Brüning trat, Aktiengesellschaft seit Dezember 1879.



Dyestuff Works formerly Friedr, Buyer & Co., Elberfeld, 1878

resolved after an information journey in the United States of North America to draw in a memorandum the attraction to the disadvantages of this state of affairs. In this memorandum he planned an all comprising organisation resulting in a 3-community of interests of all German tar dyestiffs manufacturers with a view to unite them so as to make impossible all internal competition and to prevent a selfish profiteering of the individual firm without regard to the interests of the other ones. In this way he lioped to bring about a cooperation amongst the individual firms for the solving of problems againg out of common interests. This memorandum resulted in the undernoted three companies agreeing upon their accumulately of interests. Farbernfabrikes cormals Friedrich flavers Co., Eiberfeld. Budische Anlier & Soda-Pabrik, Ludwigshafen, Acilengeschichaft für Anlienfabrikation, Berlin The agreement in question provided for the exchange of their experiences as well as a far reaching prevention of all competition thus finitering the further development of the three partoons. Soon afterwards also the companies situated on the river Main contacted each other though their agreement referred

development of the three partoers. Soon afterwards also the companies situated on the river Main contacted each other though their agreement referred mainly to their stock holdings.

World War No. 1 created for the quite unprepared chemical industry a lot of new problems and tasks which could be solved only by a close reoperation. Thus the plan of an all comprising 3-community of interested was revived and in 1916 the partners of the original agreement and the remaining companies arrived at an understanding. It was a great progress. On account of the outcome of the war and its consequences for the German chemical industry the conclusion of this agreement could not be considered as the final stage in the development of the analysmation of the German chemical industry. The fact that only limited sales mould be effected in the world market as well as the necessity to balance production and sales and to find new markets incited Carl Duliberg.

and Carl Bosch to further amalgamation. Voluntary and in time the consequences were faced and inspite of all difficulties the remaining hig companies belonging to this group were merged in close cooperation with their presidents into a hig joint stock company which managed so as to serve the interests of all members, was to leave full scope for the independent development

was to leave full scope for the independent development of the individual fields of production.

It might be of interest to list bereander the original firms as well as to give some datails on their establishment since they gave up their independence so as to be in a position to contribute as part of a new company to the solving of the biture tasks of the German chemical industry.

ORIGINAL FIRMS OF L.G. DYES.

1. Badische Antiln- & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen.

Established as a partnership in 1861 under the name of Chemische Fabrik Dyckerhoff, Clemm & Co. which was changed in 1868 to Sonniag, Engelborn & Clemm, Manaheim. This irrn was converted on April 6th 1865 into the joint stock company Badische Anilin & Soda-Eabrik with their headquarters at Manaheim and their works at Ludwigshafen Rhipe.

2. Farbenfahriken vormals Friedrich Boyer & Co., Leverkasen

Were originally an undertaking established in 1850 by Friedrich Bayer for the sale of natural dyes. Took upthe manufacture of dyes in 1868. Joint stock company since June 11th 1981. Since 1012 headquarters and principal works at Leverkusen/Rhine.

3. Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Braning, Hochst-on-Main.

Founded as an antime factory in 1868 by the chemists Dr. Eugen Lucius, Dr. Wilhelm Meister and the merchant L. A. Müller who was replaced in 1864 by Dr. A. Briming, Since December 1879 joint stock company.



Chemical Works Griesheim, 1892

- 4. Actiengesellschaft für Antlinfabrikation (Agfa). Berlin.
- 5. Chemische Fabrik Oriesheim-Elektron, Frankforton-Main.

Was originally named Frankfurter Actiengesellschaft für landwirtschaftlich-chemische Fabrikate (Joint Stock, Company of Frankfurt for the Production of Agricultural-Chemical-Products). On September 2nd 1953 the company was registered under the name of Chemische Fabrik, Griesheim-On-Main. This firm and the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron amalgamated on August 15th 1898. The new concern was named Chemische Fabrik, Griesheim-Elektron and was enlarged in 1900 by the incorporation of * K. Ochler Anilin und Anilinfarbenfabrik, Offenbach on-Mains.

6. Chemische Fabriken vormats Weller ter Meer, Uerdingen Rhine.

Originaled from two separate undertakings Le. Chemische Fabrik J. W. Weiler & Co., Köln-Ehrenfeld, founded in 1861 and Farbwerk Dr. E. ter Meer & Co., Uerslingen established in 1877.

7. Leopold Casella & Co. G. m. b. H., Frankfort-on-Main,

Founded in 1815 as importers of cochineal, indigo and other natural dyes. Works at Mainkur since 1870 for the manufacture of dyes.

8. Kalie & Co., Aktiengesellschaft, Biebrick.

Founded in 1563. Joint stock company since December 7th 1904.

Dyestuff Works.

formerly Meister Lucius

& Brüning.

Hockst-on-Main, 1869



Chemische Fabrik Griesbeim im Jahre 1892

4. Actiongesellschaft für Anilinfabrikation (Agfa), Berlin:

gegründet 1878.

5. Chemische Fabrik Grieskeim-Elektron, Frankfurt am Main:

hervorgegangen aus der Frankfurter Actiengesellschaft für landwirtschaftlich-chemische Fabrikate, am 2. September 1863 als Chemische Fabrik Griesheim a. M. in das Handelsregister eingetragen, umgewandelt am 18. August 1898 durch Vereinigung mit der Chem-Fabrik Elektron zur Chemischen Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, erweitert 1906 durch Übernahme der Firma R. Oebler Anilin- und Anilinfarbenfabrik, Offenbach am Main.

6. Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdingen am Rhein:

bervorgegangen aus zwei ursprünglich selbständigen Unternehmen: Chemische Fabrik J. W. Weiler & Co., Köln-Ehrenfeld, gegründet 1861, Farbwerk Dr. E. ter Meer & Co., Uerdingen, gegründet 1877.

7. Leopold Gattella & Co. G. m. b. H., Frankfurt am Main:

gegründet 1815 als Importfirma von Cochenille, Indigo und anderen Naturfarbstoffen, Farbenfabrik (Anlagen zu Mainkur) seit 1870.

8. Kalle & Co. Aktiengesells: kaft, Birbrich: gegründet 1803, Aktiengesellschaft seit 7. Dezember 1901.



Fariwerke
vorm. Meister Lacius

Britaing,

Hischil am Main, 1869



Farbenfabriken sorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, 1878.

Daten aus der Entwicklungsgeschichte:

1926

Laut Fusionsvertrag vom 15. Juni 1926 wurde die Farbuerke Mühlheim vorm. A. Leonhardt & Co. A.-G. in Mühlheim am Main unter Ausschluß der Liquidation als Ganzes übernommen.

Im Laufe des Jahres 1926 wurden die unter "Verträge und Vereinbarungen auf wichtigen" Produktions-gebieten" ausführlich behandelten Interessengemeinschaftsverträge mit folgenden Unternehmen abgo-

Dynamit-Action-Gesellschaft vorm. Alfred Nobel 5- Co. Trossdorf;

Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff-A.-G., Köln. Actiongesellschaft Siegener Dynamitfahrik, Köln;

Deutsche Celluloidfabrik, Eilenburg;

A. Riebech'sche Montanwerke A.-G. Halle,

Gemäß Generalversammlungsbeschluß der Köln-Retineil A. G. vom 1. September 1936 ging das Vermögen der Köln-Rottwell A.-G. unter Ausschluß der Liqui-dation mit Wirkung vom 1. Januar 1926 ab auf die 1.G. über. Den Aktionären der Köln-Rottweil A.-G. wurde im Umtausch gegen den zweifachen Betrag von Köln-Rottweil-Aktien der einfache Betrag von I.G.-Aktien mit Dividendenberechtigung ab 1. Januar 1926 gewährt. Sämtliche im Tausch übernommenen Aktien der I.G. waren mit einem Bezugsrechte auf junge I.G.-Aktien (5:1 zu 150 %) ausgestattet. Die 125 000 RM Köln-Rottweil-Vorzugsaktien erhielten den gleichen

Betrag Vorzugsaktien Lit. B der I.G. mit zebntachem

Gleichzeitig wurde das Grundkapital der L.G.

von RM 646000000.durch Ausgabe von auf den Inhaber lautenden

Stammaktien RM 338400000 --Vorzugsaldien Sene A RM 100000000 --Vorzugsaktien Serie B RM 35500000-

Von den RM 258 400 000. – neuen Stammaktien waren: RM 136 696 600. – mit Dividendenberechti-gung vom 1. Januar 1927 den I.G.-Aktionären und auf Grund der bestehenden Verträge den Aktionären der Köln-Rottweil A.-G., Berlin, Dynamit-A.-G. vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troudorf, Rheimisch-Westfalische Sprengstoff-A.-G., Küln, Actien-Gesellschaft Siegener Dynamit-Fabrik, Köln, zum Kurs von 150% angeboten worden.

Von den restlichen RM 121 703 400 - seuen Stamm-Von den restlichen RM 121703400 — seuen Stammaktien waren RM 18333200 —, mit Dividendenberechtigung ab I. Januar 1920 ausgestattet, zur Durchführung des mit der Köln-Rottweil A.-G. in Berlin abgeschlossenen Fusionsvertrages verwandt worden: ferner warden vorgeseben: RM 23450000 — für die Durchführung des mit der Dynamit-A.-G. vorm. Allred Nobel & Co. in Troisedorf und der Rhemisch-Westfalischen Sprengstoff-Actien-Gesellschaft in Köln abgeschlossenen Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages. RM 22500 200 — für die Durchführung des mit A. Ris-RM 22 500 200 - für die Durchführung des mit A. Rie-



Dyestuff Works formerly Friedr. Bayer & Co. Elberfeld, 1878

Some dates on the historical development:

1926

In pursuance of the amalgamation agreement Memra. *Farbuserse Mühlheim formerly A. Leonhardt & Co. A. U at Mülheim on Main's were merged without being liquidated first.

In the course of the year 1920 agreements on the scummunity of interests a which are dealt with in detail under the heading a Agreements and arrangements concerning important fields of productions were contracted with the undersoned firms:

Dynamit-Action-Geneilschaft vormats Affred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf:

Rheinisch-Westfalische Sprengstulf A, G., Köln. Actiengesellschaft Stegener Dynamitfabrik, Köln : Deutsche Celluloid/abrik, Eilenburg;

A. Riebed'sche Montanwerke A. G., Halle,

In pursuance of a resolution of the General Meeting in pursuance of a resolution of the General Meeting of the Köln-Rolfwell A. G. of September 1st 1920 the assets of this firm were taken over by I.G. dyes with effect from January 1st 1926. The shareholders of the Köln-Rottwell A.G. received against two shares of the Köln-Rottwell A.G. one share of I.G. Dyes, They were entitled to draw dividends with effect from January 1st 1926. The bolders of the I.G. shares thus acquired were at liberty to avail of an preemption on new shares of I.G. Dyes (at a ratio of 5:1 and at a quotation of 180). The holders of the preference shares of the Köln-Rottwell A.G. which amounted to shares of the Köln-Rottweil A.G. which amounted to RM 125,000.— received preference shares series B of L.G. Dyes outifling to 10 votes per share.

by the imue of nedinary stuck preferred stock series A to the amount of . . . RM 100,000,000,preferred stock series B to the amount of RM #5,600,000.-RM 1,100,000,000.-

was increased to 1,100,000,000;- RM

Out of the new common stock of RM 253,400,000,—
shares to the amount of RM 150,606,600.— entitling
to draw dividends with effect from January 1 at 1927
were offered at a quotation of 150 to the original
share-boiders of LO. Dyes as well as to those of the
Koln-Rottwell A.G., Beclin, Dynamit A.G. vormals
Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, Rheinisch-Westfällische
Sprengstoff A.G., Köln, Actiengesellschaft Siegener
Dynamit-Fabrik, Köln, the offer to the latter shareholders being mad in accordance with existing
agreements. Out of the new common stock of RM 255,400,000 .agreements.

RM (\$333,200 - out of the remaining new commo KM 18.33(200) — out of the remaining new common stock to the amount of RM 121.703.400. — which entitled the holders to draw dividends from January 1st 1926 served to comply with the obligations laid down in the amalgamation agreement with the Köln-Rottwell A. G., Berlin. Further the following amounts were to be provided for so as to fulfil the obligations arising out of the undernoted agreements concerning the grommonity of interests": Dynamit A. G. vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf and Rhemisch-Westfalische

Sprengstoff-Actiengesellschaft, Köln RM 23.850.000. — A Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A.G.,

Halle an der Saale — 22.500.200.—

22,500,200,-Halle an der Saale

Ordinary stock to the amount of RM 10,000,000 .- was exchanged for shares of the Rheinische Stahlwerke, Essen-Ruhr, RM 47.320.000. - were to be reserved for future transactions.

1927

In 1927 I. G. Dyes entered into closer relations with the Norwegian nitrogen factory "Norsk Hydro-Elek-trisk Kvoelstofaktleselskab, Oslo" in order to ensure a cooperation in technical and commercial affairs

The researches of L.G. Dyes in the field of hydrogenation of coal were completed in 1926 to such an extent that it was resolved to carry them on in industry itself so as to gain experiences in the manufacture of bulk supplies. For this purpose a plant was creeted in the works at Merseburg and production started according to plan on April 1 st 1927. I.G. Dyes and the Standard Oil Co. of New-Jersey contracted an agreement providing for the relining of crude oil in the United States of North-America according to the I. G. process. This agreement was concluded in consideration of the fact that it was possible to refine with the help of the I. G. process also heavy crude oils and crude oil residues.

1928

In the general-meeting of the company of January 14th 1925 the resolution was taken to issue Partici-pating Convertible Debentures to the face value of RM 250,000,000 —. With effect from January 1st 1928 the Debentures are entitled to an interest of 6% to be increased by a premium which depends on the dividends declared by I. G. Dyes. These Debentures are convertible into ordinary stock on basis of the relevant loan conditions.

The Debentures were offered to holders of ordinary stock in the ratio of \$: I at a quotation of 100%. This presemption was granted also to the firms having an agreement concerning the "community of interests" with I.G. Dyes on basis of a ratio stipulated by contract. In connection with the Issue of these Participating Convertible Debentures the composition of the capital of I. G. Dyes was changed. In pursuance of a resolution taken at the extraordinary general meeting of January 14th 1923 preferred stock of series A entitling to a dividend of 6% was converted into ordinary stock whose bolders were allowed to draw dividends as from January 1st 1925. The preferred stock so onverted amounted to RM 60,000,000.-

.

Foreign holdings were ceded by I. G. Dyes to Internationale Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A. G. (I. G. Chemie), Basel. An agreement concerning the guaranteeing of the dividends was concluded with the I.G. Chemie, Basel, Further details on this agreement are given under the heading "agreements concerning the community of interests and the guaranteeing of the payment of dividends."

In 1925 the business in dyes was yet subject to a heavy competition in many parts of the world. Therefore the opinion was growing considerably stronger that conditions in the dyes market resulting from the war and its aftermath could only be put on a healty basis if production in the most impor-tant industrial countries was balanced.

This led already at the end of 1927 to concluding agreements with the French dyestuff industry.

For the same reason negotiations were taken up with the Swiss dyestuff industry which were successfully concluded in the beginning of 1929. At the same time the agreement with the French industry was ex-panded. This agreement did however not refer to the business in the United States.

In conjunction with an American group I. G. Dyes took up the manufacture of Titantism White in Germany in their works at Leverkusen.

1929

The Colloid Chemical Department of the Merz-Werke (Gebr. Merz, Frankfurt a/Main - Rödelsheim) was incorporated as well as the sale of a movel amposte

Kalle & Cle., Blebrich on the Rhine, in the nineties beck'sche Montanwerke A.-G. in Halle z. d. Saale Im Zusammenhang mit der Ausgabe dieser Teilgeschlossenen Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages, RM schuldverschreibungen erfolgte eine Anderung in der 10 000 000. — zum Austansch gegen Aktien der Rhein. Stahlwerke in Essen-Ruhr sowie RM 47 320 000. — für etwaige weitere Transaktionen.

Im Jahre 1937 trat die I G. in engere Beziehungen mit dem norwegischen Stickstoffunternehmen Norsk Hydro-Elektrick Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Oslo: Es handelte sich dabei um ein Zusammengehen auf technischem und kaufmännischem Gebiet

Die Arbeiten der I.G. auf dem Gebiete der Kohle-Aydrierung waren im Jahre 1926 so weit gediehen, daß sie sich entschloß, die Versuche in einem grob-industriellen Maßstabe weiterzuführen. Zu diesem Zwecke wurde auf den Merseburger Werken eine größere Anlage errichtet, die planmäßig am J. April 1927 den Betrieb aufnahm.

Es kam zu einer Verständigung zwischen der 1.6 und der Stredard Oil Company of New Jersey über die Anwendung des 1.6. Verfahrens zur Verarbeitung von Robel in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Sie erfolgte vor allem auch im Hinblick auf die Moglichkeit, mittels des I.G.-Verfahrens schwere Rohôle und Robölruckstände zu verarbeiten.

In der Generalversammiung der Gesellschaft vom 14. Januar 1938 wurde die Ausgabe von som RM 250 000 000.— Teilschuldverschreibungen beschlossen. Die Anleihe ist mit 6% rurugisch eines von der I.G.-Dividende abhängigen Zuschlages ab 1. Januar 1928 verzinslich und mit dem Recht auf Umtansch gegen Aktien der I.G. zu den hierfür geltenden Anleihe-bedingungen ausgestattet. Den Inhabern der I.G. Stammaktien wurde auf diese Anleihe ein Berugstecht im Verhältnis von 4:1 zu einem Berugspreis von 100 % angeboten Dieses Berngsrecht wurde den mit der I.G. durch Interessengemeinschaft verbundenen Firmen in dem vertraglich festgelegten Verhältnis

Zusammensetzung der I.G. Aktienkapitals. Auf Beschlaß der außerordentlichen Generalversammlung vom 14. Januar 1928 wurde die Umunndlung von RM 50000000.— 6% Vorzugsahten Serie A in Stammaktien vorgenommen. Die neuen Stammaktien waren ab 1. Januar 1928 dividendenberechtigt.

Auslandische Beteiligungen überließ die I.G. der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A.-G. (I.G. Chemie), Hasel. Mit der I.G. Chemie wurde ein Dividendengarantievertrag abgeschlossen, über den Naheres unter "Interessengemeinschafts- und Dividendengarantieverträge" ausgeführt ist.

Das Farbengeschäft hatte im Jahre 1928 in verschiede-nen Gebieten der Welt noch vielfach im Zeichen heltigen Konkurrenzkampfes gestanden. Daneben ge-wann jedoch die Erkenntnis sichtbar an Boden, daß die Verhältnisse auf dem Farbetoffmarkt, wie sie sich aus der Entwicklung der Kriegs- und Nachkriegszeit ergeben Autten, durch Herstellung eines stabileren Gleichgewichtszustandes zwischen den wichtigsten Erzeugungsländern einer Gesundung zugeführt werden

Aus dieser Einticht war bereits gegen Ende des Jahres 1927 die Vereinbarung mit der französischen Farbenindustrie entstanden.

Im gleichen Sinne wurden während des Jahres 1028 Verhandlungen mit der Schweizer Farbenindustrie geführt, die Anfang 1929 zu einem abschließenden Ergebnis gelangten. Gleichzeitig damit wurde das Abkommen mit der französischen Industrie ausgebaut. Das Geschäft in den Vereinigten Staaten wurde von dem Abkommen nicht betroffen.

In Verbindung mit einer amerikanischen Gruppe nahm die I.G. in Deutschland (Werk Leverkusen) die Fabrikation von Titanweiß auf.

Die Colloid-Chemische Ableilung der Merz-Werke (Gebr. Merz, Frankfurt a. M.-Rödelheim) sowie der



Kalle & Co., Biebrich a. Rhein, in den goer fahren

Vertrieb einer neuartigen Ampulle für Anasthetika Die gemeinsam mit der Standard Od Co. of New Jersey (Carpule) der Carpule G. m. b. H., Müncken, wurden gegründetz Standard I.G. Co. übertrug ihren Patent-

Die Ausdehnung des Sera-Geschäftes filhrte zur Übernahme der Aktienmehrheit der Behring-Werke Ahtiengesellechaft, Marburg a. d. Lahn. In Verbindung mit dem Aktienerwerb wurde ein Pachtvertrag geschlossen, der die Fortführung der Marburger Anlagen. die sich für die Serumberstellung besonders eignen, sicherstellte.

Mit der Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London. wurde ein Abkommen getroffen, das ein engen Zu-sammenarbeiten auf dem Stickstoffgebiet gewähr-

Die im Jahre 1927 mit der Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey getroffene Vereinbarung wurde zu einer Zu-sammenarbeit auf dem gesamten Gebiet der Hydrierung von Ol, Kohle und Teer für die ganze Welt erweitert. Zu diesem Zweck wurde gemeinschaftlich die Standard-I.G. Co. gegründet und dieser die Verwertung des gesamten Patenthesitzes der I.G. auf dem Gebiete der Hydrierung auf der ganzen Welr mit Ausnahme von Deutschland übertragen. Auch die Standard Oil brachte die Patente, die sie auf diesem Gebiet besitzt, in die Gesellschaft ein. Die Verwertung ihrer Verfahren in Deutschland behielt sich die I.G. allein vor. Sie traf eine Sondervereinbarung über das von ihr hergestellte Benzin für den deutschen Murkt, die die nationalen Interessen wahrt.

1930

Ab 1. Oktober 1990 bezogen die Farbenverkaufsgruppen von Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen, Frankfurt, Feuerbachstraße, und Höchst sowie der gesamte Chemikalienverkauf das neue Verwaltungsgebäude in Frankfurt a. M., Grüneburgplatz, Damit hatten die Zentrale des Farbenverkaufs, die Zentrale des Chemikalienverkaufs sowie einige allgemeine Abteilungen wie Zentralbuchhaltung, Zentralsteuerabteilung u. a. Diren Sitz in dem neuen Verwaltungsgebaude

Im Farbengebiet kam es zu Besprechungen mit weiteren ausländischen Erzeugern über den fernöstlichen Markt. wodurch eine Besserung der Konkurrenzverhältnisse erreicht wurde, Die italienische Aziende Chimiche Nazionali Associate die sugenannte ACNA, brach gegen Ende des Jahres 1930 zusammen. Sie wurde liquidiert und die I.G. grundete gemeinsam mit dem Montecatini-Konzern Anfang 1931 cine neue "ACNA" (Aziende Colori Nazionali Affini), die die Farben- und Chemikalien Betriebe der alten Gesellschaft weiter-

Im Wege freundschaftlichen Einverstandnisses schieden die Vereinigten Glanzstoff-Fabriken A.-G., Wuppertal-Elberfeld, aus der "Aceta" G. m. b. H. Lichlenberg, aus. Die I. G. übernahm die Anteile und wurde alleinige Inhaberin des Unternehmens Der Verkauf der Aceta-Produkte erfolgt durch die I.G.

Die durch die schlechte Lage der Landwirtschaft in der ganzen Welt einerseits und die übermäßige Eigenproduktion einzelner europäischer Nachbarländer andererseits hervorgerufene Absatzkrise im Stickstuff führte zu internationalen Verhandlungen. Anfang August 1930 wurde zwischen den ausländischen Erzeugern, der chilenischen Salpeterindustrie und der deutsch-englisch-norwegischen Gruppe eine Convention de l'Industrie de l'Azote (CIA) abgeschlossen, die mehr als 98% der europäischen und ca. 80% der Welt-Produktionskapanität umfaßte. Die Konvention lief nur ein Jahr und wurde 1931 nicht verlangert.

gegründete Standard-I-G. Co. übertrag ihren Patent-besitz in den Vereimgten Staaten von Nordamerika zwecks Verwertung in USA, auf die "Hydro Patents Co.". Dieser Geseilschaft hat sich der überwiegende Teil der Ölindustrie in den Vereinigten Staaten durch Übernahme von Aktien angeschlossen, Gleichzeitig wurde eine zweite Gesellschaft, die "Hydro Engineering & Chemical Co.", gegründet, um die emzelnen Lizenz-nebmer in technischer Hinsicht zu beraten.

Eine wesentliche Anderung in der Höhe des dividendenberechtigten Aktienkapitals war schon 1930 ein-getreten. Die ungünstigen wurschaftlichen Verhalt-nisse in Doutschland und die rücklaufige Entwicklung der Welthörsen hatten außergewöhnliche Kurseinbrüche an den Aktienmärkten zur Folge, unter denen auch die I:G. Aktien zu leiden hatten. Die I.G. hatte infolgesiesen die Versuche der Banken, dieser Bewegung entgegenzuwirken, im Interesse ihrer Aktionäre unterstützt. Außer den aus dieser Veranlassung von der 1.G. übernommenen Aktien wurden weiter größere Beträge von solchen Besitzern erworben, die den Wunsch batten, den Gegenwert in Aktien der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A.-G. (I.G. Chemie), Basel, auru-legen. Am 31 Dezember 1930 befanden sich RM 49 916 800, - eigene Stammaktien im Besitze der I.G. Anfang 1931 batte die I.G. von den Rheinischen Stahlwerken Essen-Ruhr nom RM 24714000. – I.G. Aktien übernommen, und zwar gegen nom RM 41 190000. – der A. Riebeck'schen Montanwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Halle a. d. S. Dieser Tausch wurde auf Grund des bekannten Umtauschverhältnisses von 6:10 vorgenommen. Im Laufe des Jahres 1911 kamen. noch weitere Erwerbungen in Höbe von Reichsmark 35717000. - hinzu, so dail sich am 31. Dezember 1931 RM 1113478(X).— eigene Stammaktien um Besitze der I.G. befanden. Die Generalversammlung der I.G. I.G. befanden. Die Generalversammleng der I.G. vom 10. Mai 1982 beschloß, von diesen eigenen Aktien auf Grund der Notverordnung über die erleichterte Kapitalberabsetzung vom 6. Oktober 1931 Reschamark 110 000 000.— mit Wirkung per 31. Dezember 1931 einzuziehen und damit das Stammaktienkapital von RM 960 000 000.— auf RM 850 000 000.— herabsunetzen. Das Aktienkapital der I.G. per 31. Dezember 1931 betrug damit RM 900 000 000.— und bestand aus RM 850 000 000.— Stammaktien, RM 100 000 000.— Vorzumaktien, Serie A und RM 400 000 000. Vorzugraktien Serie A and RM 4000000 -- Vorzugsaktien Serie B

Die Verhandlungen zwischen den wichtigsten deut-schen, hollandischen italienischen und schweizerischen Herstellern von Victor-Kansteride zwecks Hildung eines Verkaufssyndikats für den deutschen Markt wurden zu Ende geführt. Die Daner des neu gegrundeten Syndikats wurde auf sehn Jahre fest-

Der Verkauf der von den Vertragspartnern hergestellten Viskose-Kunstseide in und nach Deutsch-land erfolgte ab 1. Oktober ausschließlich durch die Gleicheritig bildete sich das "Kupferkunstende-Syndikat" zwischen den Firmen J. P. Bemberg A.-G., Wuppertal-Barmen, I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktien-gesellschaft und Fr. Küttner A.-G., Pirna, deisen Geltungsbereich über den deutschen Markt hinausgeht.

Die Dynamit-Action-Gesellichaft vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Trottdorf, übernahm im Interesse einer Ver-einfachung und Verbillitung der Verwaltung durch Fusion mit Wirkung ab 1. Januar 1931 folgende for the hypodermic administration of anaesthetics. This agreement was in force for one year only and (Carpule) of the *Carpule G. m. b. H., Munich" was was not prolonged in 1931. taken up.

The expansion of the Sers business led to the aquiring of the majority of the shares of the "Behring-Werke-A G. Marburg-Lahn". In conjunction with the acquisition of the shares a lease was contracted which ensured that the works would carry on as they were specially suited for the production of Sera.

An agreement was concluded with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, which ensured a close co-operation in the field of the manufacture of nitrogen.

The agreement concluded in 1927 with the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersei was expanded so as to result in a world wide cooperation as far as the hydrogenation of coal, tar and oil was concerned For this purpose the Standard-L G.-Co. was jointly established which was to exploit all the world over with the exception of Germany the I. G. patents for hydrogenation. Also the Standard Oil Co. transferred their relevant patents with the exception of those referring to Germany to the new company. The I. G. reserve the right to exploit their patents in Germany A special agreement was made by the I. G. regarding the petrol produced for Gorman communition which was to safeguard international interests.

On October 1st 1930 the departments for the sale of dyestulls at Ludwigshalen, Frankfort, Leverkusen and Higher as well as all the departments for the sale of chemicals were shifted to the new administration building at Frankfurt on Muin, Graneburgolata Thus the headquarters of the sale of dyestoffs and chemi-cals as well as some general departments as for example the central bookkeeping department and the tax department were established at the new administration building.

As to deestulls sales market conditions in the Far East were discussed with foreign manufacturers, thus relieving the heavy competition culting in those markets. Towards the end of 1950 the Italian concern Azionda Chimiche Nazionali Amoriate, the so called ACNA went insolvent, The firm was liquidated and in the beginning of INII the L.G. established together with the Montecatini concern a new ACNA (Attende Colori Nazionali Affini which continued production of dynamics and chemicals in the works of the old

By a foundly understanding the Vereinigle Glanzstoff-Fabriken A. G., Wappertal-Elberfeld coased to be members of the "Acres G, m b. H., Uchienberg" I. G. Dyes took over the shares and became sole proprietors. The Acets products were sold by I. G. Dyes.

The emergency conditions facing agriculture in the whole world and production exceeding the demand on the part of individual countries resulted in a sales crass of nitrogen which led to international negotiations. In August 1930 an agreement was arrived at between foreign producers, the Salpetre industry of Chile as well as the German Norwegian and English group which was called Convention de Cladustrie de PACOLE (CIA). The agreement comprised more than 95% of the European production capacity and about 50% of the production capacity of the whole world.

The Standard-I. G.-Company founded jointly by the I. G. and the Standard Oil Company of New-Jersey transferred their patents to the "Hydro Patents-Co." so as to exploit them in the U.S.A. The greater part of U.S.-Oil industry joined this company by acquiring their shares. At the same time a second company, the "Hydro Engineering and Chemical-Co." was established in order to give technical advice to

1951

Already in 1930 there was an important change as to the amount of the share capital entitling to dividends. The unfavourable economic conditions in Germany and the slump at the stock exchanges of the world resulted in a rapid fall of share prices which affected also the shares of the L.G. Consequently J. G. Dyes had supported the endsavours of the hanks to counteract this development. Apart from the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and the shares bought for this counter by J.G. Dress and J.G. Dres the shares bought for this reason by I.G. Dyes a considerable number of further shares was acquired from those holders who wished to invest the returns in shares of the "Internationale Gesellschaft für Chem. Internehmungen (J. G. Chamie), Basle. On December at at 1980 f. G. Dyes held ordinary stock of their own to the amount of RM 40.015.300, -. In the beginning of 1981 L.G. Dyes aquired from the "Rhemische Stahlwerke-Easen-Ruhr" L.G. stock to the face value of RM 24-711-000.— by giving shares to the face value of RM 31-190-000.— of the A. Riebeck sche Montanworke A. G., Halle Saale in exchange This deal was concluded on basis of the known ratio 6 , 10. In the enurse of 1011 further acquisitions amounting to RM 59,717,000.— were made so that on December 31st 1031 ordinary stock of their own to the amount of RM 114.347,300.— was held by I.G. Dyns. On May 10st 1932 the general meeting resolved in pursuance of the emergency decree (Notverordnung) of October 6st 1931 facilitating the decrease of capital to call in with effect from December at at 1931 ordinary muck to the amount of RM 110,000,000.— thus lowering the total of ordinary stock from RM 900,000,000.— to RM 850,000,000.—. Therefore the capital of the L.G. amounted on December 21 at 1951 to RM 990,000,000. and consisted of RM 550,000,000 - ordinary stock, RM 100,000,000 - preferred stock Series A and RM 40,000,000 - preferred stock Series B.

The negotiations between the most important German, Dutch Italian and Swiss manufactures for the purpose of establishing a sales syndicate for Viscose Rayon were successfully concluded. The newly founded syndicate was in remain in existence for ten years.

Exclusively the Kunztseide Verkaufsbüro, Berlin, was to sell in Germany all rayon produced by the parties to the agreement in Germany or imported into Germany. At the same time a syndicate for the sale of cuprommentum rayon was established by J. P. Bemberg A. G., Wuppertal-Barmen, L. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. and Fr. Küttner A. G., Pirna Sachsen. The provisions of this syndicate do not refer only to the German market.

The undernoted firms were incorporated with effect from Jamuary 1st 1931 in the Dynamit-Actiongesell-schaft cormais Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf on an to simplify the administration and to economize

Rheinisch-Westfallsche Sprengstoff-Actien-

Gesellschaft,
Gesellschaft Siegener Dynamit-Fabrik,
Actien-Gesellschaft Siegener Dynamit-Fabrik,
Deutsche Sprengstoff-Actien-Gesellschaft,
Rheinische Dynamitfabrik,
Carannioffmerke Actien-Gesells Westdeutsche Sprengatoffwerke Actien-Gesetischaft.

For this purpose the Dynamit-Action-Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, increased their ordinary share capital from RM 37.500,000.— to RM 47.000,000.—. The total of preference shares amounting to RM. 125.000 - was not subject to any altera-

1932

In February 1932 the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. joined the important foreign producers who closely cooperated with LG. Dyes since several years.

In the beginning of the season 1931/32 for fertilizers the European manufacturers arrived at an understand-ing which contributed to the relieving of market con-ditions. Producers of nitrogen in Switzerland and Sweden became also partners to the renewed con-

So as to avoid dismissals working hours of workmen and employees were generally reduced to so hours weekly in all works and departments. At the end of 1952 about 95% of workmen and employees worked less than 45 hours per week their working time being generally limited to 5 days weekly. Thus the company succeeded in keeping on 10,000 members of their staff.

1933

The reorganization of political, social, and economic life resulted in the German economics arriving at their turning point and a revival of the German market. The efforts of the Government to reduce unemployment were supported by suitable measures to provide work. Employment could be found in mines and the hydrogenation plants. Old plants were modernized, replacements provided for, repairs carried out, and new houses for workers built. The efficacy of these measures is proved by the fact that the staff of all I.G. works increased by 10406 workness and employees which figure corresponds to an increase of 35%, and 10%, respectively when comparing it with the number of the persons employed at the time of the lowest depression.

The agreement concluded in the summer of 1932 with European producers of nitrogen was prolonged by I year in 1933.

Towards the end of the year the hydrogenation plant at Leuna was expanded.

The revival of German economics left its marks also in the works of LG. Dyes with their manifold production and led to a considerable increase of the sales in the home market. New problems were to be solved with a view to provide indigenous raw ma-terials for the home market. Thus new tasks were to be tackled the solution of which was facilitated by preparatory work which was going on since years and required a considerable expenditure. In order to sup-port the Government in the efforts to provide work working time remained limited to 40 hours weakly. In 1834 I.G. Dyes succeeded in increasing their staff again by 16602 persons inclusive of those who were engaged for their mines. The considerable capital

investments made by I.G. Dyes provided additional employment also for members of other firms; these figures have however not been taken into considera-

In the interest of the staff to premium to be paid yearly was increased from RM 4,000,000.— to RM 9.200,000,-. Only those members of the staff bene-fitted by this increase who drew a yearly salary upto

In the beginning of 1834 all German outsiders joined the Nitrogen Syndicate. At the same time prices for nitrogen fertilizers were reduced by about 7 ...

In the middle of 1934 an agreement between the ni-trogen industry of Chile and that of Europe was

Out of the issue of new shares which took place in 1920 ordinary stock to the amount of RM 100.652.200. and preferred stock series A to the amount of HM 100 000,000. were not issued but deposited with the Deutsche Länder-Bank A. G. and the Deutsche Bank and Diskonto-Graellachaft so as to be in a position to comply with the exchange obligations arising out of the agreements concerning the roommunity of in-

Dynamit Action-Gesellschaftvorm, Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf.

A Riebeck'sche Montunwerke Actien-Gesellschaft, Halle Suale.

Gustav Genschou & Co. Action-Geseitschaft, Bettin,

and the same of the participating convertible Deben-tures. After the 5th ordinance concerning the carry-ing into effect the orders of March 14th 1944 facili-tating a decrease of capital offered the possibility to replace these reserved shares by a conditional in-crease of capital the general meeting of April 25th 1904 resolved to decrease the original capital amounting at that time to RM 180,000,000.— by calling in ordinary shares held by I.G. Dyes and reserved shares to the amount of RM 130,000,000.— as well as preference tenered shares series A to the amount of RM 60,000,000.— Thus the original capital was decreased by RM 100,000,000.— At the same time the original capital was conditionally increased by RM 170,503,000.—. This increase was to take place only as far as requests for an exchange of shares were to be complied with.

During 10th every effort was made by Germany to shift her commonly structure so as to satisfy her needs as far as possible by her own production and to fester exports in order to maste the import of foreign

In consideration of this development the task of the chemical industry to expand the own basis of raw materials by finding new substitutes and by processing existing raw materials gained considerable importance. I.G. Dyes benefitted by their proliminary researches already carried out in some fields at a researches already carried out in some fields at a considerable expenditure so that new production schedules could be brought into effect rather quickly.

In view of the business results it was possible to pay also for the year 1935 a premium of RM 10.436,000 .-.

In the beginning of September 1945 after lengthy ne-gotiations partly amended agreements with European and Chilean nitrogen manufacturers were renewed for a period of 2 and 3 years respectively.

Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff-Actien-Gesellschaft.

Action-Gesellschaft Siegener Dynamit-Fabrik, Deutsche Sprengstoff-Action-Gesellschaft, Rheinische Dynamitfabrik,

Westdeutsche Spreugsloffwerke Action-Gesellschaft.

Aus diesem Anlass erböhte die Dynamit-Actien-Gesellschaft vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, ihr Stammkapital von RM 87,000,000 - auf Reichsmark 47 000 000 — Das Vorzugsaktienkapital blieb in alter Höhe von RM 125 000 — bestehen.

Den bedeutenden ansländischen Erzeugern, mit denen die I.G. seit mehreren Jahren auf dem Farbstoffgebiet in enger Zusammenarbeit steht, ist im Februar 1932 die Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., beigetreten.

Zwischen den europäischen Stickstofferzeugern kam ru Beginn des Düngejahres 1931/32 eine neue Ver-ständigung zustande, die zur Besserung der Markt-verhältnisse beitrug. Den erneuerten Abmachungen traten auch die Stirkstofferzeuger der Schweiz und Schwedens ber.

Zur Vermeidung von Entlassungen wurde in aflen Werken und Abteilungen die Arbeitszeit der Arbeiter und Angestellten im wesentlichen auf 40 Stunden pro Woche berabgesetzt. Ende 1932 arbeiteten etwa 90 % der Belegschaft verkürzt, vorwiegend in Gestalt der Funt-Tage-Woche. Dadurch gelang es, etwa 10000 Belegschaftsmitglieder in Arbeit zu halten.

1953

Die Neugestaltung des politischen, sorialen und wirt-schaftlichen Lebens führte zu einer entscheidenden Wendung der deutschen Wirtschaftslage und zu einer wesentlichen Belebung des deutschen Marktes Die Mallaahmen der Regierung zur Minderung der Ar-beitslosigkeit wurden durch weitgehende Arbeitsbeschaffungsmallnahmen noterstützt. Neue Arbeitsmoglichkeiten wurden im Bergbas und in der Hydrie rung, ferner durch Modernisierung alter Anlagen, durch Vornahme von Ersatzbeschaffungen und Repa-raturen und durch verstarkte Tätigkeit auf dem Gebiete der Arbeiterstedlung geschaffen. Die Wirksam-keit dieser Maßnahmen kam am beiten in der Vermehrung der Gefolgschaft aller Werke der I.G. im 104% Arbeiter und Angestellte zum Amdruck was einer Zunahme von 35% brw. 10% gegenüber dem Defstand entsprach

Die im Sommer 1989 abgeschlossenen Abkommen mit den europäischen Erseugern von synthetischem Stick-stoff warden 1933 um ein Jahr verlängert.

Gegen Ende des Jahres wurde mit dem Ausbau der Hydrierungsanlage in Leuna begonnen

1934

Die Belebung der deutschen Wirtschaft wirkte sich in den Werken der I.G. und ihrer vielseitigen Produktion in einer Steigerung des Inlandabsatzes aus Besonders zeigte sich das auf den neuen Arbeitsgebieten, die eine Stärkung der einheimischen Enhstoffversorgung zum Ziele hatten. Hier erwuchsen neue Aufgaben, denen die jabrelangen unter Aufwendung erbeblicher Mittel-geleisteten Vorarbeiten zugute kamen.

Zur Unterstützung der Maßnahmen der Reichsregierung auf dem Arbeitsmarkt wurde auch weiterhin an der verkurzten Arbeitszeit festgehalten Die I.G. konnte im Jahre 1934 einschließlich ihrer Grubenbetriebe ihre Gefolgschaft wiederum um 16662 Ar-

beiter und Angestellte vermehren. Nicht eingerechnet sind dabei die zusätzlichen Arbeitsmöglichkeiten bei fremden Lieferindustrien, die sich aus den durchgeführten Großinvestitionen ergaben.

Im Interesse der Gefolgschaft wurde der Betrag der jahrlich auszuschuttenden Prämie von RM 4.9 Mill, auf RM 9.2 Mill. erhöbt; die Erhöhung kum aus-schließlich den Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern mit einem Jahreseinkommen bis zu RM 3600,— zugute.

Anfang 1934 traten sämtliche inländischen Außenseiter dem Stickstoffsyndikat bei; gleichzeitig wurden die Stickstoffdungemittel-Preise durchschnittlich um etwa 7% gesenkt.

Mitte 1934 erfolgte die Unterzeichnung eines bis Mitte 1935 gültigen Abkommens zwischen der europäischen und der chilenischen Stickstoffindustrie.

Aus der Kapitalerhöhung der I.G. von 1926 wurden von der Deutschen Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft und der Deutschen Länderbank A.-G. noch für Rechnung der I.G. Vorratsstammaktien in Höhe von RM 160 652 209 — und Vorratsvorzugsaktien Serie A in Höbe von RM 100 000 000 — gehalten, die im wesentlichen für die Umtauschverpflichtungen aus den Interessengemeinschaftsverträgen mit der

Dynamit-Action-Genellschaftvorm, Alfred Nobel & Co.,

Riebsch'sche Montanwerhe Ahltengezellschaft, Halle (Saule),

Gustav Genschow & Co. Ahttengesellschaft, Berlin,

und aus den Teilschuldverschreibungen vom Jahre 1928 bestimmt waren. Nachdem die Achte Verordnung zur Durchführung der Vorschriften über die Kapital-berabsetzung in erleichterter Form vom 14. März 1934 die Möglichkeit eröffnete, diese Vorratsaktien durch eine bedingte Kapitalerhöhung zu ersetzen, wurde in der Generalversammlung vom 28. April 1834 be-schlossen, das Grundkapital von bisher Reichsmark 190 000 000.— durch Einziehung von RM 130 000 000. eigener Stammaktien und Vorratsstammaktien sowie RM 60000000 - Vorratsvorzugsaktien Serie A um RM 190 000 000.— herabgusetzen: Gleichreitig wurde das Grundkapital der Gesellschaft um RM 176868600. bedingt erhöht. Die Erhöhung soll erst in dem Zeitpunkt und nur insoweit zur Durchführung gelangen, als von den Umtauschrechten Gebrauch gemacht wird

Das Jahr 1935 stand unter dem Zeichen der fortschreitenden Umstellung der deutschen Binnenwirt-schaft auf eine ausreichende Eigenversorgung und der gleichreitigen Förderung des Außenbandels zur Sicherstellung der ausländischen Robstoffberuge.

Im Zuge dieser Entwicklung gewann die Aufgabe der chemischen Industrie, auf dem Wege der Stoffumwandlung und Veredelung die natürliche Rohstoffbasis zu verbreitern, eine besondere Bedeutung. Sie stellte an das Unternehmen außergewöhnliche technische, organisatorische und finanzielle Auforderungen. Die in früheren Jahren auf den verschiedenen Arbeits-gebieten unter Aufwendung erbeblicher Mittel ge-leisteten Vorarbeiten kamen der L.G. dabei zugute, so daß die neuen Produktionsprogramme verhältnis-mäßig schnell durchgeführt werden konnten.

Angesichts des Geschäftsergebnisses war es möglich auch für 1935 wieder eine Jahresprämie von RM 10436 000 .- auszoschütten.

Die Abkommen mit den europäischen und den chile-nischen Stickstofferzeugern wurden nach längeren

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1936

The year 1030 made great demands upon the technical, financial and scientific resources of I.G. Dyes. Existing fields of production were to be expanded and new fields to be developped so as to ensure the provision of raw materials for Germany. At the same time special efforts were made to foster exports.

In accordance with the demand not only the production of important heavy chemicals but also the manufacture of products recently taken up as for example artificial substitutes, metals, tanping agents and the synthetic rubber >Bunas was to be expanded.

The untiring and successful cooperation of the staff was also acknowledged in 1930 by paying a premium of RM 11.700.000.—.

1937

Also in 1937 every endeavour was made to cooperate systematically so as to comply with the directions of the Four Years Plant and to increase exports. Great domands ensued concerning researches, organisation, finance and the planning of the construction of new plants respectively the expansion of existing ones.

In order to increase the application of nitrogenous fertilizers to the greatest possible extent the competent authorities ordered on March 23rd 1947 an extraordinary reduction of the prices by 30% with retrospective effect as from January 1st 1947. Refunds resulting from the retrospective lowering of the prices were to be paid by supplying nitrogenous fertilizers.

In compliance with the endeavours of the Government to reduce prices generally rates for photographic supplies and a number of pharmaceutical specialities were lowered and the domestic prices for Viscoso-as well as Aceta-Rayan and Vistra-Fibre were reduced.

The premium paid for the business year 1937 increased from RM 11.700.000.— declared in 1930 to RM 13.500,000.—,

So as to comply with the attem to of the e-monsic Advisors to the Government to simplify the organisation of the German industry a number of subsidiary concerns were incorporated in accordance with the respective legislature thus rendering the organisation of I.G. Dyes more clearly and more distinctly.

On account of these incorporations the capital of the undernoted firms ceased to be shown in the account about and atock holdings in affiliated and other companiese:

Leopold Casella & Co., G. m. b. H., Erankfort-on-Main RM no.350,000. – Gewerkschaft Auguste Viktoria, Recklinghausen Hills i. W. . 15.550,000. –

Chemische Werke Lothringen
G. m. b, H., Boebum

Zuckerfabrik Körbisdorf, Aktiengesellschaft, Körbisdorf Halle Saale) " 2.700,000.— Grube Auguste bei Bitterfeld A. G., Bitterfeld RM Z400.000.—

Aceta G. m. b. H., Berlin . . . 2.000,000.-

Deutsch-Koloniale Gerb a Farbstoff-Gesellschaft zu b. H. Karlsruhe Rheinbafen 1 200,000 -

Elektruchemische Werke G. m. b. H., Frankfort-on-Main . 1.800.1000.—

Further 9 other small companies were involved whose business affairs were mainly limited to the management of their landed property.

1989

The apparitution of Greater Germany multiplied the tasks of I.G. Dyes especially those to be dealt with in connection with the slour years plans and an increase of experts.

Apart from the developments which took place in the old fields of activities the manufacture of important new products as for example fuel and labricating oil, synthetic rabber, spinning fibre, light metals as well as a great number of new materials was taken up, so that the technical and chemical researches of I. G. Dyes never came to a standard! By fully availing of the opportunities offered by recent chemical and technical developments new products will deubtless enrich world production also in future thus supplementing natural raw materials without competing with thom.

Financial resources were rather strained in view of the expansion of plants and the increase in the stock holdings in other companies.

Domestic sales continued to increase as the result of the reconstruction of German economics. A favourable development can be forecast also for the future.

Favourable conditions having prevailed in world markets for five years markets in a number of important countries as for example the U.S. A and Great Britain showed certain repercusions which could also not be overcome by an increased expenditure for rearmaneou to many other parts of the world encroachments on the part of the individual governments with a view to mound the economic life, endeavours in depend less on the fluctuations of the world market as well as wars especially that raying in the Far Last rendered world trade more difficult. This development which are thready scentioned in last year's report and which has to be taken into account also in future found since years the attention of I.G. Dyes which prepared their undertakings accordingly. By expanding sales organizations, introducing new gaudatus for export, catchel financing and a satisfile stockkeeping the inevitable decrease of exports could be made good to some extent so that exports showed only a slight downward trend. Longstanding as well as newly concluded agreements contracted by I.G. Dyes with foreign manufacturers aerved in overcome export difficulties in foreign countries arising from political reasons thus proving their importance for the maintenance of world trade.

45

Verhandlungen Anlang September 1935 für die Dauer von zwei evtl. drei Jahren in zum Teil abgeänderter Form erneuert.

1956

Das Jahr 1988 stellte an das Unternehmen für den Ausbau der bestebenden und die weitere Entwicklung neuer Arbeitsgebiete, die insbesondere die Sicherung der deutschen Rohstoffversorgung betreffen, wieder außergewöhlliche Anforderungen auf wissenschaftlichem, technischem und finanziellem Gebiet. Gleichzeitig warden der Förderung des Exports ganz besondere Anstrengungen gewidmet.

Dem Bedarf entsprechend mußte die Produktion in wichtigen Großchemikalien, aber auch auf den in jungerer Zeit in Angriff genommenen Arbeitsgebieten der Kunststoffe, Metalle, Gerbstoffe und des syntherischen Kautschuke Bana erweitert werden.

Die assermodische und erfolgreiche Zusammenarbeit der Gefolgschaft wurde auch für das Jahr 1936 durch eine Jahresprämte assekunnt, die RM 11.7 Mill. betrug:

1937

Der Rockbieck auf das Geschäftsjahr 1937 laßt sich dahm zusammenfassen, daß auch dieses Jahr die I.G. im Zeichen einsatzbereiter, planvoller Weiterarbeit im Sinne des Vierjahresplans und der verstärkten Ausführbemühungen sah, Hierdurch ergaben sich abermals gesteigerte Anforderungen auf allen Gebieten der Forschung, der Organisation und der Planung beim Aust und Neubau von Werksanlagen sowie auf dem Gebiet der Finanzierung.

Um die Anwendung von Stickstoffdungemitteln auf das löchstmögliche Maß zu steigern, wurde seitens der rostandigen Behörden durch Verurdnung vom 23. Marz 1937 eine aubergewöhnliche Senkung der Preise in Höbe von 30%, mit Röckwirkung vom 1. Januar 1937 verfügt. Die sich aus der ruckwirkenden Preisenkung für die stickstoffbaltigen Dungemittel ergobenden Preisnachlasse waren durch Lieferung von Stickstoffdungemitteln zu gewähren.

Im Zage der Preissenkungsaktion der Regierung wurden weiternin die Preise für photographische Markesartikel, eine Reihe von pharmarentischen Spezialfabrikaten und die Inlandspreise für Vistrafaser, Vitkose- und Aceta-Seide gesenkt.

Die Aufwerdungen für die auch für das Geschaftsjahr 1937 ausgezahlte Jahresprämie stiegen von Reichsmark 11.7 Millionen im Vorjahr auf Reichsmark 13.5 Millionen.

Entsprechend den in der Umwandjungsgesetigebung rum Ausdruck gekommenen Bestrebungen der staatlichen Wirtschaftsführung wurden im Jahr 1937 eine Reihe von Tochtergeseitschaften ant die E.G. übernammen und so der Aufban des Konzerns einfacher und übersichtlicher gestaltet.

Dadurch und aus dem Bestand der Beteiligungen die folgenden Gesellschaften mit dem dabei vermerkten Gesellschaftskapital ausgeschieden:

Leopold Cassella & Co. G. m. b. H., Frankfurt (Main)	RM	90880000
Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, Recklinghausen/Hüls i W.		18650000,-
G. m. b. H. Bochum		6000000
Gewerkschaft Elise II, Halle (Saale)		5000000
Zuckerfabrik Körtsisdorf Aktien- gesellschaft, Körtsisdorf/Halle (Saale)		2700,000

ferner 3 kleinere Gesellschaften, deren Geschäftsbetrieb vornehmlich in der Verwaltung ihres Grundbesitzen bestanden hat.

193

Die Schaffung des Großdentschen Reiches hat die mannigfaltigen Aufgaben, die für I.G. allgemein und insbesondere auf dem Gebiet des Vierjahresplanes und der Außenwittschaft zu erfullen hat, weiter gesteigert.

Neben den auch im Berichtsjahre fortentwickelten alten Arbeitsgebieten gewinnt die Herstellung der neuen Großerzeugnisse wie z. B. von Treib- und Schmierstoffen, synthetischem Kautschuk, Spfandasen, Leichtmetallen und einer großen Zahl neuer Werkstoffe immer mehr an Bedeutung und erbringt den sichtbaren Beweis dafür, daß die chemische und technische Forschung der LG, keinen Stillstand keint. Die volle Ausnutzung der jungsten chemischen und technischen Entwicklung wird die wirtschaftliche Güterversorgung zweifellos auch in Zukunft um eine Reibe neuer Erzeugnisse vermehren, die auf die Daser für die natürlichen Reihstoffe keine Konkurreur, sondern eine Ergänzung und Bereicherung bedeuten werden

Durch den Ausbau der Produktionsunlagen und Forschungsstätten und die Erhöhung der Beteiligungen wurden die imanziellen Krafte stark in Ampruch genommen

Der Inlandsomsatz ist im Zuge des gesamtdeutschen Wirtschaftsaufbaues weiter gestiegen. Auch für die Zukunft ist mit einer günstigen Entwicklung zu rochnen.

In der Weltwirtschaft zeigte nach fast fünfjährigem Konjunkturaufstieg eine Reibe von groben Industrieundern, besonders die Vereinigten Staaten und Grußbritannien, wirtschaftliche Ermidungerschelnungen, die auch durch die hohen öffentlichen Ausgaben für die Aufrüstung nicht überwunden werden konnten. In weiten Tellen der übrigen Welt haben vertnehrte Staatseingriffe in das Wirtschaftlieben, das Streben hach größerer Unabhangigkeit von den weltwirtschaftlichen Markitochwankungen und nicht zuletzt kniegerische Konfükte, vor allem im Fernen Osten, den Welthandel betrachtlich erschwert. Dieser Entwicklung, auf die im letzten Geschäftsbericht bereits bingewiesen wurde und mit der die I.G. auch weiterhin rechnet, wurde seit Jahren die größte Aufmerksamkeit gescheckt und das Unternehmen darauf vorbereitet. Durch Ausbau der Abiatzorganisation, Einfahrung neuer Expertprodukte, vorsorgliebe Finanzmallindimen und Lagerdispositionen konnten die unvermeidlichen Exportansfälle weitgehend wieder ausgeglichen werden, so daß die Ausfahr verhältnismaßig nur unbetrachtlich zurückgegangen ist. Gegenüber den viellschen, aus politischen Gründen im Ausland aufgerichteten Auslahrhemmnissen haben sich die privatwirtschaftlichen Verständigungen, die zwischen ausländerhen Industrien und der I.G. seit langem besteben oder nen geschaften wurden, wiederum als für die Aufrechterhaltung des weltwirtschaftlichen Güteraustauschen bedeutsame Einwirtschaftlichen Güteraustauschen bedeutsame Ein-

richtungen bewährt. Die I.G. hofft, daß trotz der politischen Spannungen diese freundschaftlichen Verbindungen sich auch in Zukunft in diesem Sinne auswirken werden.

Die wirtschaftliche Eingliederung Österreichs und des Sudetenlandes bedeutet, daß bisherige Exportmärkte zu Inlandsmärkten mit weitgebend veränderten nationalwirtschaftlichen Grundlagen und wirtschaftspolitischen Zielsetzungen geworden sind. Die bis dahin in diesen Gebieten im wesentlichen nach den Erfordernissen des deutschen Exports ausgerichteten Interessen wurden umgestellt und durch Erwerb verschiedener Beteiligungen erweitert.

Das Ergebnis des vergangenen und die bisherige Entwicklung des neuen Geschäftsjahres erlauben auch
für die Zukunft eine hoffmungsvolle Beurteilung des
Ausfuhrgeschäftes. Dies gilt insbesondere für die in
der Industrialisierung begriffenen bisherigen Agrarund Rohstoffländer, deren Bedeutung als Abnehmer
der I.G.-Erzeugnisse atändig steigt. Diese Verlagerungstendenz ist schon seit langerer Zeit in dem
Rückgang der Ausfuhr nach den alten Industriestnaten in Westeuropa und Nordamerika und ihrer
gleichzeitigen weiteren Zunahme nach den industriell
aufstrebenden Gebieten in Ost- und Südosteuropa
sowie in Süd- und Mittelamerika in Erscheinung
getreten. Im Interease einer dauerhaften Steigerung
der Austauschinöglichkeiten dieser Lander ist die I.G.
bestrebt, ihre Entwicklung auch weiterhin durch planmißige Mithilfe bei ihrem wirtschaftlichen Aufban zu
fördern.

Die Inangriffnahme und Bewältigung der Arbeitsprogramme stellten wiederum hohe Anspruche an den
Fleiß und die Hingabe der gesamten Gelolgschaft. Die
L.G. freut sich feststellen zu können, daß die Gefolgschaft, jeder an seinem ihm zugewiesenen Platze, mit
dem vollen Einsatz ihrer Arbeitskruft dazu beigetragen hat, die gewaltigen im Berichtsjahre durchgeführten Aufgaben zu erfallen. Die dankbare Erinnerung gilt imbesondere allen denen, die in ihrer
Berufsarbeit ihr Leben zum Opfer bringen mußten

In der Durchführung der Arbeitsprogramme ist die I.G. durch die amtlichen Maßnahmen für einen planvollen und sachgemäßen Arbeitseinsatz wirkungsvoll unterstützt worden. Die Sicherstellung der für die Durchführung der Aufgaben erforderlichen Arbeitskräfte gewinnt ständig zunehmende Bedeutung. Es wurden daher auch die Einrichtungen des Unternehmena zur Hetanbildung des geeigneten Nachwuchses und zur Leistungssteigerung der Gefolgschalt noch mehr als bisher gelürdert und ausgehaut.

Über die einzelnen Arbeitsgebiete der I.G. und über der Sozialarbeit ist für das abgelaufene Geschäftsjahr folgendes zu berichten:

Farbstoffe und Färbereihilfsprodukte.

Der besonders hohe Umsatz des Jahres 1937 konnte im Berichtsjahre nicht ganz erreicht werden. Zwar hat sich das deutsche Geschält weiter gut entwickelt, hingegen sind in einer ganzen Reihe von Austahrmärkten nicht unerhebliche Einbußen zu verzeichnen. Besonders niedrig war das Geschält infolge der kriegerischen Verwicklungen im Fernen Osten und in Spanien; auch der Umsatz nach den angelsächsischen Ländern war rückläufig.

Die Verstärkung der deutschen Handelsbeziehungen zu den Ländern des Donauraumes, die Beendigung des spanischen Bürgerkrieges und der in einigen für den Farbstoffabsatz wichtigen Märkten, wie England und Südamerika, neuerdings gebesserte Konjunkturverlauf lassen die Aussichten für die künftige Entwicklung des Ausfahrgeschäftes wieder günstiger erscheinen.

Der weitere technische Fortschritt kommt vor allem darin zum Ausdruck, daß es wieder nobglich war, neben einer Reihe neuer Farbotoffe eine Aurahl für die Textilausrüstung wichtiger Hilfamittel auf den Markt zu bringen.

Chemikalien.

Erwartungsgemaß war auch im Jahre 1936 eine befriedigende Entwicklung des Geschäftes in den Errenguissen der Chemikaliensparte zu verzeichnen Im
Inland war eine erhebliche Umsatzerhöhung festzustellen, an der die neuen Werk- und Kunststoffe besonderen Anteil hatten; in der Ausfuhr konnte der
Umsatz des Vorjahres erreicht werden, wobei sich der
Absatz in Europa erhöhte, während das Überseegeschäft eine Einbuße erlitt.

Auf dem Gebiete eines der wichtigsten avorganischen Produkte wurde ein Beitrag zur Verarbeitung deutscher Robstoffe durch Inbetriebsetzung einer Großanlage zur Herstellung von Schwefelsaure und Zement aus Gips geliefert.

Die Arbeiten auf dem Gebiete des synthetischen Kautschuks "Buna" haben sowohl bezüglich der Herstellung wie auch besonders in der Anwendung die erwarteten Fortschritte gebracht.

Die Konkurrenzverhältnisse im Ausland haben sich vielfach verschärft, so dall für eine Reihe von Erzengnissen Preissenkungen vorgenommen werden maßten. Durch Erneuerung bestehender Vereinbarungen und Verständigungen aus verschiedenen Gehieten konnte einer weiteren Verschärlung des Wettbewerbs begegnet werden.

Nach den bis jetzt vorliegenden Ergebnissen durfte für 1939 in Deutschland mit einer weiteren Umsatzerhöbung zu rechnen sein. Die Entwicklung in Europa und Übersee int noch nicht zu überblicken. Den Aufallen, die sich u. a. aus der Einführung der Ausgleichszeille in USA und der Lage im Fernen Östen ergeben, sucht die I.G. durch besondere Beurbeitung von Spezialprodukten und entsprechende Ausführuntagerung nach beiber weniger entwickeiten Markten zu begegnen.

Pharmazeutika.

Die Sparie Pharma und Pflamenschutz a Baver einschließlich der Dental. Sero-Bakteriologischen und Veterinar-Medizinischen Abteilung zeigte im Jahre 1938 eine befriedigende Weiterentwicklung. Das Deutschländgeschaft brachte erfreuliche Erfolge, inbesondere in der Ostmark und im audetendeutschen Gebiet. Das Geschäft im Europa und Übersee hat sich zufriedenstellend gestalte".

Die Laboratorien brachten einige weitere erfolgversprechende Produkte beran-

Photographika.

Die Gesamtumsätze in photographischen Agla-Erzeignissen zeigen trots der erheblichen Auställe im Fernen Osten auch im Berichtsjahr eine günstige Entwicklung. Dies gilt insbesondere für das Inlandgeschäft unter Einschluß der Ostmark und des Sudetengabes. Im Auslandgeschäft komste imgesamt noch eine kleine Steigerung erzielt werden.

Der Agfacolor-Neu-Film lindet sehr guten Anklang; sein Absatz entwickelt sich erfreulich.

Für das neue Geschäftsjahr wird eine Fortsetzung der bisberigen Entwicklung erhofft.

Kunstselde und Zellwolle.

Die Verwendung der Kunstweide und Zellwolleprodukte für neue Gebiete der Textilindustrie sowie die Verbesserung der bisherigen und die Einführung neuer Qualitäten führten, unterstützt durch die amtI.G. Dyes trust that in spite of political tensions these friendly agreements will have their effect also in future.

The economic incorporation of Austria and aSudetenlands transformed export-markets into home-markets whose economic conditions and aims changed to a great extent. The sims of LG. Dyes which corresponded upto that time to the requirements of German export policy were to be altered accordingly and expanded by sequiring new interests.

The results of the previous and the development during the present business year allow L.G. Dyes to judge favourably the future of the export sales. This refers specially to those constries which produced upto one mainly agricultural products and raw materials and are just being industrialized. Their importance as consumers of L.G. products is constantly increasing. Since a longer time this tendency is demonstrated by the decline of exports to the old industrial countries of Western Europe and North America and a an increase in the sales effected in those countries of Eastern and South Eastern-Europe as well as Central- and South America whose industry is just being developed. So as to ensure a lasting growth of the exchange possibilities offered by those countries I.G. Dyes endeavour to assist them whenever possible in their economic reconstruction.

To start and cope with the production plans required a high degree of diligence and cooperation on the part of the entire staff. I. G. Dyes are glad to state that every member of their staff contributed in his capacity to the solution of the immense tasks to be dealt with in the year under review by fully availing of all his faculties. The memory of those is to be especially honoured who sacrificed their life when attending to their duty.

The execution of the production programmes of L.G.. Dyes was efficaciously supported by official measures ensuring a systematical and suitable employment of labour. The provision of the labour necessary for the solution of those tasks is steadily gaining importance. The institutes of the Company for the professional education of apprentices and other members of the staff were therefore expanded and fostered to a greater degree than till now.

The following is to be reported on the individual production fields of I, G. Dyes as well as their social welfare work.

Dyestuffs and auxiliary products for use in dyeing and printing.

Sales figures in the year under review could just not reach the extraordinary high turnover of 1937, Whereas the German business progressed satisfactorily in quite a good number of countries sales declined. In view of the war business in the Far East and in Spain was especially affected. Exports to the Anglo-Saxon-Countries declined.

In view of the closer German trade relations with the Danube countries, the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War and the recovery of important dyestuff-markets like England and South America it appears that in future dyestuff exports will develop more favourably.

The technical progress is shown by the fact that it was possible to bring out apart from some new dyes a number of important auxiliary products.

Chemicals.

In accordance with expectations sales in the products of this field of manufacture developped satisfactorily, in the home market sales went up considerably, the new plastics and substitutes mainly contributing to this increase. The value of exports amounted to last year's figure. Whereas sales to the European countries increased those the I. G. effected in Overseas declined.

An important contribution to the use of German raw materials in the field of the manufacture of one of the most important inorganic products was made by setting up a plant for the production of sulphuric acid and cement from calcium sulphate.

The researches referring to the production of the synthetic rubber Bunas showed the expected progress as far as the mode of manufacture and new applications were concerned.

Competition in foreign countries increased so that prices were to be reduced for a number of products. By renewing existing agreements and coming to an understanding in various spheres of production a further growth of competition could be avoided.

Judging from the business results obtained so far the German sales will probably show a further increase in 1839. The development in Europe and Overseas can not yet be surveyed, I, G. Dyes try to meet the losses resulting from the introduction of equalization detices in the U.S.A. and the political situation in the Far East by introducing special products and by concentrating their efforts on markets which were not developped so far.

Pharmacouticals.

The sales organisation Bayer comprising a pharmacentical, sorumbacterial, veterinary and agricultural department showed also in the year under review satisfactory results. The German business especially that in the former Austria and "Sudetenland" proved to be very successful. Also the sales >Bayers effected in Europe and Overseas developed satisfactorily.

The research laboratories brougt out new promising proparations.

Photographic Supplies.

The total sales of the photographic supplies of the Agfa developped favourably also in the year under review inspite of the considerable decline of exports to the Far East. This development refers specially to the German business including that of the former Austria and "Sudetenland". Foreign sales could be slightly increased.

The new film Agfacolors has been generally appreciated by the public; its sales develop favourably.

It is hoped that the present favourable development will continue also during the new business year.

Rayon and Staple Fibre.

The use of rayon- and staple fibre-products in new fields of textile industry as well as the improvement of original products and the introduction of new qualities brought about with the help of the efforts of the Government

to direct the consumption also in the last year an increase in production and a higher consumption. This refers in particular to staple fibre. In some plants shortage of manpower was noticeable. The entire production was sold so that the increase in sales corresponds to the expansion of production. In con-sequence of various price reductions the value of the sales did not increase accordingly. The returns of exports to foreign countries remained unsatisfactorily on account of a severe competition and the fast that some countries increased their own production. Nevertheless special stress was faid on fostering exports thus succeeding in increasing the value and the quantities of export sales.

Ligneous Fibre.

The new plants serving for the production of ligneous fibre from beech according to the nitric acid as well as the sulphite process worked satisfactorily. The process to work up wet ligneous libro directly into artificial fibre which has been carried out for the first time in the world in the works of I. G. Dyes proved to be equally successful.

Perfumes.

Home- and foreign-sales developped satisfactorily.

Motor Fuel.

The plants for the manufacture of fuel oil worked to their full capacity. The entire production was sold.

The efforts to develop an economic process ensuring a high yield for the working up of German mineral oil resulted in creeting a plant in the year under

report for the the production of car labricants from the mineral oils of Baden.

Nitrogen.

The home sales of nitrogenous fertilizers further increased in the year under review when compared with those effected in the previous year. According to official statistics the supplies of nitrogenous fertilizers made to agriculture of the original Germany (without taking into consideration the former Austria and "Sudetenland") by the entire German nitrogen industry as well as importers of Chilean Salpetre developped in the last years as under:

(The figures refer only to the pure sitrogen contained in the individual fertilizers.)

1932/33 about 353,000 tons of 1000 kg each 1933/34 about 352,000 tons of 1000 kg each 1934/35 about 425,000 tons of 1000 kg each 1935/30 about 490,000 tons of 1000 kg each 1936/37 about 571,000 tons of 1000 kg each 1937/38 about 632,000 tone of 1000 kg each

Foreign sales were affected by conflicts in Spain and East Asia. In spite of this fact the total of the sales showed an increase in the season 1947/85, Generally export prices remained unchanged in the year under report when compared with those charged in the previous year. Returns decreased however so account of the fall of the exchange rate of the English £.

The international nitrogen agreement concluded in 1935 capired on June 30th 1935. After lengthy nego-tiations agreements with the European producers of nitrogen and the Chilean nitrogen industry

lichen Maßnahmen für die Verbrauchslenkung, auch im letzten Jahre zu einem Anstieg der Produktion und einem immer stärkeren Verbrauch, insbesondere der Zellwolle. In einzelnen Betrieben machte sich der bestehende Arbeitermangel fühlhar. Die Erzeugung wurde restice verkauft, so daß die Absatzzunahme der Produktionserweiterung voll entspricht. Infolge ver-schiedener Preisermäßigungen blieb aber der wert-mäßige Umsatz enrück. Die Auslandspreise sind ininige des scharfen Wettbewerbs und der vergrößerten Eigenproduktion der einzeinen Erzeugerländer weiter abgrechwächt. Trotzdem wurde der Export verstarkt betrieben und wert- und mengenmäßig eine Steigerung

Zellstoff.

Die neuen Anlagen, in denen aus deutschem Buchen-holt Zellstoff sowohl nach dem Salpeterskure-Ver-fahren als auch nach dem Sulfit-Verfahren hergestellt wird, haben soch bewährt, ebenso das Verfahren, nassen Zellstoff direkt zu Kunstfaser zu verarbeiten. das rum ersten Male in der Welt bei uns zur Ansfahrung gekommen ist.

Riechstoffe.

Das Geschäft hat sich im In- and Ausland betriedigend weiterentwickelt

Trelbstoffe.

Die für die Gewinnung von Treibstoff vorhandenen Anlagen wurden restion ausgenutzt; die Produktion wurde in vollen Umfange abgesetzt,

Die Bemühungen, für die Verarbeitung deutscher Erdöle wirtschaftliche Verfahren mit höher Ausbeute

Stickstoff.

Der Absatz von Stickstoffdüngenutteln ist im Inland gegenüber dem Vorjahre weiter gestiegen. Die Be-beferung der Landwirtschaft im Altreich mit stickstoffhaltigen Dungemitteln durch die gesamte deutsche Stickstoffindustrie und die Importeure von Chile-sulpeter hat sich nach den amtlichen statistischen Angaben, auf reinen Stickstoff berechnet, in den letzten Jahren wie folgt entwickelt:

1932/33 etwa 358 000 t 1933/34 etwa 382 000 t 1934/35 etwa 425 000 t 1935/36 etwa 490 000 t 1936/37 etwa 571 000 t 1937/38 etwa 632 000 t.

Im Auslandsabsatz wirkten sich die Konflikte in Spanien und in Ostasien ungünstig aus; trotzdem kounte der Gesamfabsatz im Düngejahr 1937/88 gegenüber dem Vorjahre erhäht werden, Die Ausfuhrpreise sind im Vergleich zum Vorjahre im allgemeinen unverändert geblieben, doch sind die Erlose infolge der Abschwächeng des englischen Pfundes etwas zurückpegangen.

Die im Jahre 1985 abgeschlossene internationale Stick-stoffverständigung lief am 50. Juni 1988 ab. Nach längeren Verhandlungen wurden die Konvention-verträge mit den europäischen Stickstofferzeugern und mit der chilenischen Salpeterindustrie für weitere



drei Jahre, also bis zum 30. Juni 1941, auf der bis- Die Gefrigschaft der Gruben betrug herigen Grundlage erneuert.

Die deutsche Stickstoffindustrie rechnet für das Düngejahr 1938/39 mit einer weiteren Steigerung des Inlandsabsatzes. Die Ausfuhr kann im laufenden Djingejahr voraussichtlich gehalten werden

Bergbau

Die Förderung der Braunköhlengruben einschließlich der im Konzernbesitz befindlichen sowie die Förderung und Kokserzeugung der Steinkohlenzenbe Auguste

Viktoria betrugen	in den let	tzten drei Jahr	nen:
	1936	1837	1938
I. Braunkohle; Eigene Gruben in Mittel-	t		1
deutschland Konzern- gesellschaften in Mittel-		4	
deutschland	11 395 57	1 13 862 380	14 453 677
Summe Mittel-	-1		
deutschland: Eigene Gruben	21 509 37	4 .25 076 700	25 825 870
im Rheinland	3 097 89	2 3 490 560	3 680 018
Summe Braunkohie:	24 607 26	6 18 578 206	29 443 889
II. Steinkonle and Koks; Zeche Auguste Viktoria Steinkohlen-			
fordering -	1.395.67	1 1 001 003	1,000 805
Tooler:	506 700	6 611 611	AND ROLL

erzeagung .. 500 095 511 411 520 864 Der bisherige Höchstabnatz nach dem Kriege ist bei den Braunkohlengruben in fast allen Erzeugnissen überschritten, bei Steinkohle und Koks noch nicht

Die Absatzverhültnisse im Braunkohlenbergbau durften auch im neuen Geschäftsjahr sohr günstig bleiben; im Steinkohlenbergbau ist auf behördliche Anord-nung vom I. April d. J. an die Schichtzeit der Untertagearbeiter um 45 Minuten auf 8 % Stunden je Schicht erhöht worden.

Sozialbericht.

a) Gefolgschaft. Die Gesamtgefolgschaft der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft einschließlich der Firmen Ammoniakwerk Metseburg G. m. b. H., Merseburg/Leuna, Kalle & Co Aktiengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrich, und Aktien-Gesellschaft für Stickstoffdunger, Knapsack bei Koln, betrug

an	1.10.1988	31.12.1937	31, 12, 1938
Arbeiter Angestellte .	47 596 17 044	97 875 26 324	105 496 28 714
zusammen	64 640	124 199	135 210

Die große Zahl von Neueinstellungen in den letzten Jahren hat im Durchschnitt zu einer Verjüngung der Gefolgschaft gefährt. Über 50 Jahre alt waren von den Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern 18 813 oder 11,3 %

Am 1. Januar 1939 ständen 9279 Werkskamersden 25 und mehr Jahre in den Diensten der Betriebe Im Jahre 1938 begingen hiervon 1588 ihr 25jahriges und 94 ihr 40jahriges Dienatjubiläum.

Von der männlichen Gefolgschaft waren 80 % ver-heiratet. In 106 757 Fällen wurden tarifliche oder übertarifliche Kinderzulagen gerahlt.

am	1.10.1931	3L 12 1977	31, 12, 1930
Arbeiter	10 705	17 963 1 656	17 670 1 883
and money	11 787	19.549	19 503

Unter Einschluß der nabestehenden Unternehmungen ergiht sich eine Gesamtgefolgschaft von 218 090 Ge-folgschaftsmitgliedern Eode 1938 gegenüber 192 929 Ende 1937.

b) Arbeitseinsatz. Es bedurfte anßerordeutlich großer Anstrengungen und der Durchführung beson-derer Maßmahmen — Wohnlager, gestergerte Woh-nungsbeschaffung — um imbesondere bei den mittel-deutschen Werken den Mangel an Arbeitskraften notdeutschen Werken den Mangel an Arbeitskraften notdürftig auszugleichen. In sehr vielen Betrieben mußte
en diesem Zwecke seit Monaren in etheblich verlangerter Wochenarbeitszeit gearbeitet werden. Dabei
wird in Verbindung mit der zuständigen Gewerbeaufsicht dafür gesorgt, daß eine zu statke Beatspruchung der Gelolgschaftsmitglieder vermieden
wird. Die Wochenarbeitsreit betrug Ende 1938 im
Durchschnitt aller Werke bei den Arbeitern 48.2 und
bei den Angestellten 48.1 Stunden

Im Zusammenhang mit der Beschaffung der fehlenden Arbeitskräfte ist auch die Frage des weiblichen Arbeitseinsatzes besonders wichtig geworden Es ist selbstverstandlich daß bei der notwendig gewordenen Ausdehnung der Frauenarbeit Vorsorge getroffen wird, daß Fehllenkungen, die sich in einer Beetotrachtigung der Volkogesundseit auswirken millben.

c) Berufsausbildung Alle Fragen der Berufs-ausbildung auf handwerklichem chemischem und kaufmannischem Gebiet wurden mit besinderer Sorg-

Auf Grand der langjährigen praktischen Erfahrungen der chemischen Betriebe und vom Reichsinstitut für Berufssushildung in Handel und Gesenbe (frühet Datsch) in Verbindung mit der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemische Industrie und der Deutschen Arbeitafront für die beiden Ausbildungsberufe des Chemischertreb jungwerkers und Chemischberjungwerkers Berufsbilder und Berufsausbildungspläne geschaften worden, die im Oktober 1918 vom Beichswirtschaftsministerium ausgehannt wurden. Der Votteil dieser zweirum anerkannt wurden. Der Vorteil dieser zwei-jahrigen Grondausbildung besteht für den Jungwerker darin, daß er vielseitiger einsafzlähig wird, vom Be-triebe besondere Förderung erfahrt und frühreitig zum Chemiebetriebstachwerker und Chemielaborfachwerker aufracken kann. In den Werken der I.G. wurde mit dieser Ausbildung Outern 1939 begonnen, nachdetu in mehreren Betrieben schon vorher versuchsweise eine Ausbildung chemisches Junearbeiter in diesem Sinne eingeführt worden war

Daneten wurden auch im abgelaufenen Jahre außerbatriebliche Ausbildungsstätten des Chemiker- In-genieur- und technischen Nachwuchses gefordert wod die im Reichsberufswettkampf ausgezeichneten Werks-kametaden einer entsprechenden weiteren Anbildung zugeführt. Am Reichsberufswettkampf 1038 betoligten sich insgesamt 9509 Gefolgschaftsmitglieder, von denen 43 Gundeger und 7 Reichmeger wurden.

 d) Unfallverhötung. Mit Erfolg wurde der Verh
h
h
h
trog von Unfallen durch rechnische und psychologische Mittel, Einsatz von Werksucherheitsingenieuren. Arbeitsschutzwaltern, Unfallvertrauensmännern und durch Veranstaltung von Unfallverhützingswochen ganz besondere Aufmerksamkeit zugewandt.

e) Jahresprämie Zu Beginn des Jahres 1939 wurde eine Jahresprämie für 1938 ausgeschüttet, die

a further 3 years, i. e. till June 30th 1941.

The German nitrogen industry is of the opinion that home sales will further increase during the season 1935-39. Probably export sales will be fully maintained during the present season.

Mining Industry.

The output of the lignite mines owned by I. G. Dyes including that of alfibiated companies as well as the output and coke production of the coal mine 'Auguste Victoria" were as under during the last

a tonus:	1986	1937	1985
L) Lignite; nwn mines in Central	tons	#Otto	tons
Germany affiliated com- panies in Cen-	10.118.508	11.224 320	11,870,100
tral Germany .	11,593,571	13.552,380	14,458,677
Total for Cen- tral Germany	21,500,374	25.076,700	25,828,576
Own mines in the Rhinelands	8.097.502	7.496.560	3,620,013
Grand Total	24,007,260	25.573.200	29.443.559
II.) Coal and Coke: Mine "Auguste			
Victoria"			
Output of coke	1,392,071	1.591.095	1.000.005
production -	200,093	511.411	520.564

The turnover of nearly all products of the lignite mines surpassed the highest sales reached so far after the war whoreas sales of coke and coal did not touch these record figures.

The sales of the products of the lignite mines are expected to develop favourably also during the present year. On account of an official order the working time of miners working below the surface of the earth was increased to 5.78 brocks per shift.

Social Activities.

a) Staff, The cotice staff of I. G. Dyes including that of Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Merseburg-Leuna, Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrich and Aktiengesellschaft für Stickstoffdinger, Knapsack near Cologne numbered

	nn.	r.	10, 1942	41. iz. 1987.	41, 12, 1935
workmen employees			47.590 17.044	91,515	108,498 25,714
total			64,640	124.100	135,210

The great number of new engagements during the last year resulted in a reduction of the average age of staff members. The age of only 11.3% i.e. that of 13.513 staff members amounted to 50 years and more.

On Jamuary 1st 1859 8278 employees and workmen were for 25 years and more in the service of L G. Dyes. In 1835 1.656 members of the staff colebrated their jubilee of 25 years service and 94 members that

50% of the male members of the staff were married. In 109,757 cases children allowances according to or in excess of existing tariff schedules were paid.

were renewed on basis of the former conventions for. The number of persons employed in the mines was

on 1.	10, 1932	31, 12, 1937	31, 12, 160
workings	10.708	17.563 1,050	17.670 1.538
total	11.787	19,549	10,505
Including the stat	normores	ted companie	a I. G. Dyr end of 198

whereas at the same time of the previous year only 192.929 persons were in their service

b) Provision of labour, Extraordinary great efforts and special measures as for example the setting up of barracks and the provision of housing were required to meet the want of labour prevailing especially at to meet the want of labour prevailing especially at the works in Central Garmany. For this reason it proved to be necessary since months to increase wor-king hours in many plants. In cooperation with the official inspectors of industry care has been taken that an overworking of employees and workmen is avoided. At the end of 1938 weekly working hours amounted to 49.2 in the case of workmen and to \$5.1 in the case of employees.

In connection with the provision of labour the ques-tion whether to employ female labour gained consi-derable importance. It is to be selfunderatord that unsuitable working conditions are to be avoided which are apt to affect the health when expanding the suppleyment of female labour.

c) Professional Training. All questions referring to the professional training in the fields of chemistry, haudieraft and trade find the careful attention of I. G.

In cooperation with the Industrial Division "Chemical Industry" (Wirtschaftsgroppe Chemische Industrie) and the "Union of German workers" (Arbeitsfront) the Government Institute for professional training in commerce and industry (Reichsinstitut für Berufausbildung in Haudel und Gewerbe) formerly called "Datash" issued training plans based upon long standing experiences for apprentices employed in chemical plants and chemical laboratories which were appropried by the German ministry for communication chemical plants and chemical laboratories which were approved by the German ministry for economics in October 1935. The advantages offered to the young apprentice by the two years of basic training consist of an all round training fostered by the company and the fact that after a comparatively short time he might be employed as a specialist in Chemical plants or in Chemical laboratories. This training was generally started in the works of L.G. Dyes in April 1939 after several departments had introduced such a training as a trial.

Also during the year under review training centres not connected with L.G. Dyes for Chemists, Engineers and Machanics were fostered and young workings as well as employees who won honours on the occasion of the official competition for apprentices were offered the opportunity for a further suitable training, 0.350 members of the staff of I. G. Dyes took part in this competition, 43 won divisional honours and 7 received prices which were conferred to the best competiture of the entire Germany.

d) The prevention of accidents. I. G. Dyes paid special attention to the prevention of accidents by technical and psychological designs such as the employment of special engineers and elected members of the staff who were to provide for the safety of all workers as well as the introduction of weeks during which designs for the convention of which designs for the prevention of accidents were

e) Annual premium. In the beginning of 1939 a premium was paid for the year 1935 which

amounted to RM 16.500,000.— as compared to RM 18.500,000.— distributed for the year 1937. This premium was calulated on basis of an original amount of RM 25.— which was increased by allowances curresponding to the years of service of the respective staff members and a profit share in conformity with the increased dividend of 8%, 108.150 employees and workmen were entitled to draw this premium which amounted as an average to RM 147,40.

f) Sozial policy. In the field of social policy the managing board, employees and workmen cooperated confidently together. This cooperation took mainly place in the boards of the invidual plants and works entrusted with the welfare of the workers.

1. Housing and workers colonies. Particularly in Central Germany 1.577 new housing and settling units were built partly with the help of the mamal building societies founded by I. G. Dyes or the administration of the pension funds. Also for the forth coming two years a liberal housing and settling programme has been drawn up. At the end of 1835 the number of dwellings owned by respectively built with the help of I. G. Dyes amounted to 20.000. Inspite of the growth of the staff even to day every fourth-married member of the staff lives in such a dwelling.

Out of the newly built units 430 were small settlements, 215 were dwellings to be owned by the respective employees and worknen and 925 were flata comprising mostly 4 rooms RM 10500,000.— were necessary to build in 1935 1.571 units without taking into consideration 200 dwellings owned by I. G. Dyes and to be kept at the disposal of their staff. Out of the total capital required RM a 500,000.— have been made available by the pension funds by means of loans and capital investments. This the reserves raised by the concern as well as employees and workmen for old age pensions could be employed for financing the housing and settling programmes.

2. Medical care. 38 dectors either fully or partly employed were entrusted with the supervision of the medical care for employees and workmen according to the directions agreed upon by the Principal Health Board (Hauptamt fur Volksgesundheit) of the N.S.D.A.P. and the Division *Industry* (Reichsgrappe Industrie). The medical service instituted in all works not only serves to disguese diseases and to cure them but also to prevent diseases and to foster health. This service is complemented by 15 sanatoris and holiday homes owned by 1.G. Dyes which accomodated in 1838 a total of 2.904 employees and workmen during \$3.015 days. Besides with the support of I.G. Dyes 1.118 employees and workmen spent a total of 31.055 days in holiday homes not owned by the firm.

14 health insurance funds managed by the company provided RM 3,636,701.— of sick money for 60,656 cases. For medical and dental treatment RM 3,736,530.—, for hospital charges RM 2,424,683.— and for the provision of remedies RM 1,743,501.— were spent.

In cooperation with the doctors employed by the company and the management of the works a central hygicale laboratory subjects all new manufacturing processes and raw materials to examinations so as to ascertain their influence upon the health of the workers and to prevent professional diseases. Consequently the number of such cases remains negligible. In 1935 only 116 cases of professional diseases were reported by the works to the trade unions of the Chemical Industry, 14 cases were compensated in accordance with the stipulations of the German insurance laws. Adequate contributions on the part of the firm ensure that all employees and workmen especially however minors and those whose income is limited have the possibility to enjoy a tasty warm lunch.

s. Provision for old age. The provision for old age, invalidity and family members of deceased employees and workness remains as in the past the most important part of the social policy of the company. It has been possible to rebuild a part of the institutes destroyed by inflation, which are to provide for old age. Old age pensions are financed by the pension funds and by annuities paid by the company.

In cases of need former members of I. G. Dyes are assisted by the Company. Retired members take part also in the social life of employees and workmen which is sponsored by I. G. Dyes, thus maintaining the connections with their old employers.

i. Welfare work on the part of the company. In the last years welfare work amongst employees and workmen as well as their families in cases of sickness and need has been further expanded by the individual works of LG. Dyes. At any time employees and workmen may modificatly approach the welfare institutes of the firm.

and sports appeared by the company. I. G. Dyes supported the N. S. organisation Strength by Jays (Kraft durch Freude) to the best of their power. Entertainments in the institutes of the company and in workers volumes during off working hours were highly appreciated by supplayers and workers. In this connection the numerous well stocked libraries and institutes for the promotion of education are to be mentioned. The journal "from work to work" (von Werk to Werk) was further developped and enjoys the special interest of its readers numbering about 150,000.

On May be 1838 every employee and workman received a copy of the carefully composed work "products of our work (Eczenghiase unserer Arbeit) which described in an easy comprehensible form the tasks of the company in social and industrial fields.

The 70 years jubilee of the establishment of the I. Goworks at Hochst, Leverhosee-Elberfeld, and Griesheim as well as Mesera Kalle a Co. Aktionsee-Blackelt, Wiesbeden-Biebrich gave occasion to celebrations and foundations. Memorials were distributed amongst employees and workness describing the historical development and the achievements of their works.

Sport Unions of the individual works in which were incorporated the former sportclubs of I.G. Dyes offered to a steady increasing number of staff members the opportunity for healthy exercise. All works took part in 1935 in the sports review for workers; numerous departments won divisional prices and one department was successful in an all German competition.

Social Contributions.

Since the figures and data given in the report on the social activities of the company do not refer only to I. G. Dyes but also to the Ammoniakweek Meraeburg G. m.b. H., Kalle & Co. A. G. as well as Aktiengesell-schaft für Stickstoffdinger they can not be compared with the corresponding figures of the profit and loss account.

— errechnet nach einem Grundbeirag von RM 25,—, einer je Dienstjahr steigenden Treneprämie und einem Gewinnanteil entsprechend der auf 8% erhöhten Dividende — einen Gesamtbetrag von RM 16,3 Millionen gegenüber RM 13,5 Millionen im Jahre 1937 erforderte Empfangsbetechtigt waren 108 156 Gefolgschaftsmitglieder, von denen jeder durchschnittlich RM 147,40 erhielt.

f) Betriebliche Sozialpolitik Auf dem Gebiet der betrieblichen Sozialpolitik haben Führung und Gefolgschaft insbesondere in den Vertrauensräten der einzelnen Betriebe und im Unternehmensbeirat vertrauensvoll zusammengrarbeitet. Hierbei wurden auch die Betriebsordnungen der Werke einer Prüfung unterzugen und bei fast allen Betrieben neu gefaßt.

1. Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen. Vor allem in Mitteldeutschland wurden — zum Teil unter Einsate der von der L.G. oder den Pensionskassen gegründeten gemeinnützigen Wohnungsbaugesellschaften — 1577 neun Wohnungs- und Siedlungseinheiten geschaften und auch für die kommenden beiden Jahre ein großrügtges Wöhnungs- und Siedlungsprogramm in Angriff genommen. Ende 1838 betrug die Zahl der Werks- und weriogeforderten Wohnungen 36 600 Trotz des Anwachsens der Gesamtgelolgschaft entfallt damit auch heute noch etwa auf vier verheisatzte Gefolgschaftsmitglieder eine derartige Wohnungseinheit.

Unter den neuerrichteten Einheiten befanden sich 489 Kleissiedlungen und #18 Eigenheime gegenüber 925 Stockwerkswohnungen, bei denen die 4-Raum-Wohnung weit überwiegt. Von dem gesamten Kapital-aufwand für die im Jahre 1938 erstellten 1971 Wohnungseinheiten – ohne 200 Werkswohnungen – im Gesamtbetrag von RM 10,5 Mülkonen wurden RM 3,5 Mülkonen durch Darleben und Kapitalbeteiligungen der Penvionskassen zur Verfügung gestellt, so dall auch in diesem Jahre wieder von der Gefolgschaft und der Firma aufgebrachte Rücklagen für die betriebliche Altersfürunge unserem Wohnungs- und Siedlungsbau zuseführt werden konnten.

2 Gesundheitsführung. Die Gesundheitsführung in den Betrieben wurde unter Leitung von 38 hauptund nebenamtlichen Betriebsätzten im Sinne der
zwischen dem Hauptamt für Volkigenundheit der
NSDAP und der Reichigruppe Industrie vereinbarten
Richtlinen durchgeführt und ausgebaut. Die in allen
Werken vorkandenen fabrikätztlichen Emrahtungen
dienen nicht nur der Krankheitserkennung und Heilang, sondern auch vor allem der Krankheitsvorbeupung und der Gesundheitsfürderung. Erganzt
wird dieses Wirken durch 13 werknelgene Heilstätten
und Erholungsheime, in denen im Jahre 1988 2064.
Arbeitskameraden für insgesamt 81 015 Verpflegungstage untergebracht waren. Außerdem fanden mit
Unterstützung der I.G. 1114 Werkskameraden für
31 085 Verpflegungstage in werkufremden Erholungsheimen Unterkunft.

Die insgesamt 14 Betriebskrankenkassen brachten in 60 656 Krankheitsfällen RM 3 636 761.— an Krankengeldern auf. Für ärztliche und zahnärztliche Behandlung wandten sie RM 3 735 530.— auf, für Krankenhauspflege RM 2 424 633.— und für Heilmittelbeschaffung RM 1 743 861.—.

In Zusammemarbeit mit den Betriebskrzten auf den Betrieben werden in einem zeutralen gewerbehygienischen Laboratorium alle neuen Fabrikationsverfahren und Werkstoffe nach gewerbemedizinischen Gesichtspunkten einer Untersuchung unterworfen, die der Entstehung von gewerblichen Bernfserkrankungen vorbeugen soll. Deren Zahl ist infolgedessen auch verhaltnismäßig gering. Im Jahre 1938 wurden von den Betrieben nur 116 gewerbliche Bernfserkrankungen

der Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie gemeldet, von denen 14 nach den Vorschriften der Reichsversicherungsordnung entschädigt wurden.

Durch erhebliche Zuschüsse der Firma wird erreicht, daß alle Werksangehörigen, vor allem die Gefolgschaftsmitglieder mit kleinerem Einkommen und die Jugendlichen, ein ausreichendes und gut zubereitetes warmes Mittagessen erhalten können.

3. Altersvorsorge, Die Vorsorge für Alter, Invalidität und Hinterbliebene bildet nach wie vor ein Kernstück der betrieblichen Sozialpolitik. Es ist möglich gewesen, einen Teil der durch die Inflation zerstörten Altersvorsorgeeinrichtungen seit 1924 wieder aufzubauen. Die Altersversorgung der Gefolgschaft erfolgt außer durch Leistung der Pensionskassen durch Werksrenten

Die I.G. halt mit den ehemaligen Werkskameraden auch durch fürsorgerische Betreuung in allen Notfallen und ihre Beteiligung am Kameradschaftsleben der aktiven Betriebsgemeinschaft Verbindung.

4. Werkafürsorge: Die Betreuung der Gefolgschaftsmitglieder und über Familien im Falle von Krankheit und unverschuldeter Not hat in den letzten Jahren bei den Werken einen weiteren Ausbau erfahren. Die Gefolgschaftsmitglieder künnen sich jederzeit vertrauensvoll an die Fürsorgeeinrichtungen der Werke wenden.

5. Förderung der Betriebskameradschaft und des Betriebssports. Die Aufgaben der NS.-Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude" wurden in den Werken nach besten Kraften unterstützt Die Freizeitgestaltung in den Felerabendbäusern und außerhalb der Werke, vor allem in den Siedlungen, erfreut sich in der Gefolgschaft eines besonders lebhaften Zuspruchs. In diesem Zusammenhang sind auch die zahlreichen gut ausgebauten Werksbuchereien und Fortbildungseinrichtungen zu erwähnen. Die Zeitschrift "Von Werk zu Werk" wurde weiter ausgebaut und erfreut sich des besonderen Interesses ihrer fist 150 000 Leser

Am 1 Mai 1938 wurde an die Gefolgschaft ein songfaltig amgestatiotes Werkt, Erzeugnisse unserer Arbeit¹¹ verteilt, das jedem Gefolgschaftsmitglied an Hand leicht verständlicher Darstellungen ein Bild von dem umfassenden Aufgabenkreis des Unternehmens auf wirtschaftlichem und sonialem Gebiet gab.

Das 75 jährige Bestshen der I.G.-Werke Höchst, Leverkusen-Eiberfeld, Griesheim und der Firma Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft Wiesbaden-Biebrich, gab Veranlassung zu Stiftungen und Gemeinschaftsteiern. Durch Verteilung von Gedenkschriften wurden die Gefolgschaftsmitglieder mit der Entwicklung ihrer Worke und deren historischen Leistungen näher bekanntgemacht.

Die bei allen Werken entstandenen Betriebssportgemeinschaften, in die sich die früheren Werkisportvereine als Wettkampfgemeinschaften eingegliedert haben, boten einer ständig steigenden Zahl von Werkskameraden Gelegenheit zu einem gesunden Ausgleich. Alle Betriebe beteiligten sich in großem Umfange am Betriebesportappell 1988; zahlreiche Betriebe wurden hierbei Gausieger, ein Betrieb Reichssieger.

Übersicht über die Aufwendungen für soziale Zwecke.

Da sich die Mitteilungen und Zahlen des Sozialberichts nicht allein auf die I. G., sondern auch auf die Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft und Aktiengesellschaft für Stickstoffdunger berieben, ist ein Vergleich mit den cotsprechenden Zahlen in der Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung nicht schlussig.

Aufwendungen für soziale Zwecker A) Genetzliche Beiträge	1937 RM	1938 RM	Gesundheitsfürsorge. 1987 1998 Werksambulanzen, Er- RM RM holongsheime, Feier- abendhauser u. Speise-
zur Spzialversiche-	21 828 415	24 354 956	anstalten; Werksveran- staltungen nationaler,
B) Aufwendungen für betriebliche Alters-			kultureller und kame- radschaftlicher Art.
vorsorge: +	41 198 309	40 787 706	A, B and C rusammen 79 571 387 91 861 195
C) Aufwendungen für sonstige Maßnahmen auf dem Gebiet der betrieblichen Sozial-			Im Leistungskampf 1838/89 konnten mehrere Be- triebe des Gesamtunternehmens das bereits im Vor- jahre erworbene Gandiplam wiedergewinnen und eine
Darin sind ohne Investi- tionskapitalien enthalten: Aufwendungen für Woh- nungs- und Siedlungs- wesen (ohne Darlehen);	10 544 663	21 718 478	Anzahl westerer Betriebe mit dem Gaudiplom für hervorragende Leistungen erstmalig ausgezeichnet werden. Außerdem sind alle vier Arten des Leistung- abzeichens der Deutschen Arbeitufmut in dem Unter- nehmen vertreten. Die Betriebe
Barguwendungen (öhne Jahresprämie und Ur- laubslohne) an aktive			I.G. Farbeniadustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Werk Aken, Ammoniakwerk Merseborg G. m. b. H., Gips-
Gefolgschaftstnitglieder			werk Niedenachswerfen,
in Notfallen und aniali- lich von Wehrdienst,			und die der LG, nabestehende
Partei- and sonstigen			Duisburger Kupferhatte, Dusburg,
Kursen, Jubilaumsge- schenke; betriebliche			erhielten am 1. Mai 1939 vom Führer die hobe Aus- zeichnung "NSMusterbetrieh"

Betriebsbeschreibung

40.00						~~
	rod	auka	Lion	BUTT	bu	12.002

Teerfarbatoffe und Färbereibilfsprodukte Stickstoffdüngemittel und andere Stickstoff-

erzeugnisse Anorganische und organische Chemikalien

Organische Zwischenprodukte Lösungs- und Weichmachungsmittel, Kunst-

Synthetischer Kautschuk

Kunststoffe

Vulkanisationsbeschieuniger und Alterungsschutzmittel

Konservierungsmittel

Chromgerbstoffe und synthetische Gerbstoffe Mineralfarben

Leicht- und Schwermetalle und deren Legierunden

Komprimierte Gase, Edelgase

Autogene Schweiß- und Schneideapparate

Synthetische Edelsteine

I.G. Wachs

Synthetische Riechstoffe

Pharmazeutische Produkte

Schädlingsbekämpfungsmittel

Zahnärztliche Produkte Sera und Impfstoffe

Veterinär-Medizinische Produkte

Bakteriologische Farbstoffe

Photographische Artikel: Amateurfilme, Platten, Kameras, Papiere, Chemikalien und Hilfsmittel, Schmalfilmgerate und -filme, Projektoren, Dunkelkammergerate, Kinerohfilm, Repro-Artikel, technische Filme, technische Platten und Papiere

Kunstseiden: Viskosekunstseiden (Agfa-Kunstseide, Agfa-Trinova, Agfa-Dunova, Agfa-Suprema edelmatt, Agfa-Treviratielmatt), Acetat-Kunst-seide (Aceta, Aceta-Matt, Acelan), Kupter-Kunstseide (Bemberg)

Zellwolle: Vistrafaser (Viskoueverlahren). Cu-prama (Kuplerverlahren). Aceta (aser (Acetat-verlahren). Lauusafaser (Spesialverlahren).

Viskose-Schwämme

Zelluloid

Vulkanfiber

Sprengstoffe, Pulver, Sprengkapsein, Zünd-hütchen, Jagd- und Sportmunition, Waffen, Jagdgerätschaften

Synthetische Kraftstoffe und Öler Leuna-Benge. Leuna-Treibgas und Motorenöle.

2. Grundbesits:

Der Grundbrutz der I.G. einschl. der Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., der Huna-Werke G. m. b. H. und der eigenen Gruben umfaßt insgesamt etwa 14000 ha, wovon 22% überbaut, 78% landwirtschaft. lich, anderweitig oder nicht genutzt sind.

Hierzu kommt der Grubenbesitz der I.G. Beteili-gungsfirmen (ohne A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke) mit etwa 367 ha.

3. Eisenbahntechnische Ausrüstung:

Die Werke der L.G. einschl. Ammoniakwerk Merse-burg G. m. b. H. verfügen über insgesamt etwa 1200 km eigenes Bahngleis, etwa 360 Lokomotiven aller Art, etwa 13000 eigene Eisenbahnwagen, davon 4390 Wagen, die bei der Reichabahn zugelassen eind

Buchwert der Anlagen:

RM 604995199 .- , davon:

Bebaute Grundstücke und Eisen-

RM RM A) Legal contributions to social insurance 21.825.415.- 24.354.956.-B) Contributions to old age pension funds 41.195.309,- 45.757.706.-C) Other expenditure in the field of social policy 10.544.668.- 21.718.473.-This item includes without taking into consideration capital investments: expenditure for housans), cash payments (exclusive of the enous! premism) made to active memcases of seed and on the occasion of service in the armed forces, participation in party-and other courses, inbilee gifts, medical

1937

1935

care, first-aid stations, holiday homes, social 1938 RM RM institutes, canteens and entertainments of a national, cultural provided for by the

Total of items A, BandCRM 79,571,387,- 91,861,135,-In the efficiency competition of 1935/39 several departments win again the divisional diploma al-ready acquired in the previous year. A number of further departments received for the first time the divisional diploms for extraordinary operating effi-ciency. Besides & classes of the efficiency badge of the "Workers Union" (Arbeitsfront) are represented

On May 1st 1939 the "leader" conferred the high distinction "N.S. model enterprise" (N.S. Musterbe-trieb) on the undernoted works of I.G. Dyes

I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Werk

Ammoniakwerk Morseburg G.in b.H., Gipswerk Niedersachswerlen

Duisburger Kupferhütte, Duisburg which is affiliated with I. G. Dyes,

Description of the Undertaking.

1. Fields of production.

Social Contributions:

Coal tar dyesiuffs and dyeing auxiliaries.

Nitrogenous fertilizers and other nitrogenous pro-

Inorganic and organic chemicals,

Organic intermediate products.

Solvents and softening agents, synthetic resins. Synthetic rubber.

Plastics.

Vulcanization accelerators and age resisters.

Preserving agents.

Chrome tenning agents and synthetic tanning agents. Mineral colours.

Light and heavy metals and their alloys.

Compressed gas and inert gas.

Autogenous welding- and cutting apparatuses.

Synthetic precious stones.

L G. Wax.

Synthetic perfumes.

Pharmacouticals.

Fungicides, Insecticides, Seed Dressings and other products of the Agricultural Department, Dental products.

Sers and vaccines.

Veterinary products.

Barterial dyes.

Photographic supplies including films, plates, cameras, printing papers, chemicals and other photographic requisites, small film cameras, small films, projectors, dark room requisites, chematographic raw-films, reproduction requisites, technical films, technical plates and technical printing papers.

Rayon: Viscose Rayon (Agfa-rayon, Agfa-Trinova, Agfa-Dunova, Agfa-Suprema real lustreless, Agfa Trevira deep lustreless), Acetate Rayon (Aceta, Aceta lustreless, Acelan), Caprammonium Rayon (Bemberg).

Staple fibret Viatra fibre (Viscose Process), Cu-prama (Copper Process), Ageta Fibre (Acetste Process), Lanuas Fibre (Special Process).

Viscose sponges. Celluloid.

Vulcanized fibre.

Explosives, powder, primers, percussion caps, hun-ting and sporting ammunition, small arms, hunling requisites.

Synthetic Fuel and Lubricating Oil: Leuns Petrol, Leuns Propelling Gas, Leuns Lubricating Oil for Motorsu

2. Real estate holdings.

The real property of I. G. Dyes including that of Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H., Buna Werke G.m.b.H. and the mines owned by the Company comprises a total of about \$4.580 acres, 22% of the landed property have been built upon whereas the remaining 78% serve for agricultural and other pur-

The real catate of the companies stocks of which are held by I.G. Dyes (excluding A. Riebeck'sche Mon-tanwerke) amounts to about 906 acres.

The works of I. G. Dyes including the Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G.m.b. H. own about 1.200 kim of railway lines, 360 engines of every description and about 13,000 wagons out of which 4,300 have been registered for traffic on the lines of the State Railways.

Bookvalue of plants;

RM 004.905.100 .- including

plots built upon and railways ... RM 277.530.543,plots not covered with buildings

including mining rights RM 80.217.525 .apparatuses, machines and

requisites RM 241,247,181.-

Production- and Sales-Organisation.

A) Production-Divisions.

Production Division *Upper Rhines,

Works: Badische Anilin & Sada-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-

with works at Oppau and Zweckel,

Ammonlahwerk Merseburg G.m.b.H. with the calcium sulphate plant at Niedersachswerfen, Bana-Werke (I. m. b. H., Schkopau.

Production Division »Middle Rhine.»

Works: Farbwerke vormala Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Frankfort-on-Main-Hochst with plant at Gersthofon

Works: Frankfort-on-Main-Mainkur, Offenbach on Main, Frankfori-on-Main-Griesheim with Autogen plant Further Oxygen plants at Bremen, Dortmand, Duisburg, Essen-Steele, Gleiwitz, Heilbronn-on-Neckar, Herren-wyk, Karlaruhe, Kassel, Kraftborn near Breslau, Kre-feld, Lelpzig, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Saarbrücken, Stuttgart, Weidenau, Wuppertal-Elberfeld.

A. G. für Stickstoffdunger, Knapsack

Behringwerke Aktiengesellschaft Marburg/Luhn with works at Marbach, Eystrup and Neuhausen (East Prussia)

Production Division *Lower Rhines.

Works: Farbenfabeiken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., Leverkusen

with works at Wuppertal-Elberfeld and Dormagen. Chemische Fabriken vormals Weller ter Mer, Uerdingen.

Production Division *Central Germany*.

Works: Actiengeseitschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Farbenfabrik Wolfen.

Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Bitterfeld with works at Aken, Stassfurt, Tentschenthal, Doberits, Rheinfelden i. B.

Production Division *Berlins.

Works: Actiengesellschaft für Antlinfabrikation with works at Wolfen (film factory), Berlin-Lichten-berg, Munich (Camera works), Bobingen, Premnitz. Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrich.

I. G.-Mines Halle (Soole).

L Limite Mines.

a) Geiseltal diatrict.

Mine Elise II, Müchela; Mine Otto Tannenberg, Benndorf (Geiseltal);

b) Bitterfeld district.

Mine Theodor near Bitterfeld; Mine Auguste near Bitterfeld; Mine Hermine, Sandersdorf; Mine Gustav Pistor near Bitterfeld;

Mine Marie-Antonia near Bitterfeld (closed at present): Deutsche Grube Aktiongesellschaft, Halle (Saale);

c) Rhineland District.

Mine Warhtberg, Frechen near Cologne/Rhine

d) A. Riebeck'sche Montammerhe Aktiengeselischaft. Halle (Saale).

e) Braunkohlenwerke Bruckdorf Aktiengeseilschoft. Halle (Soale).

IL Coal Minns.

Gowerkschaft Auguste Viktoria. Marl-Hüla.

Arm of bucket excavator

Betriebs- und Verka ifs-Organisation A. Betriebsgemeinschaften

Betriebsgemeinschaft Oberrhein:

Werke Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, mit den Werken Oppau und Zweckel,

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H. mit Gipswerk Niedersachswerlen. Buna-Werke G. m. b. H., Schlopau,

Betriebsgemeinschaft Mittelrhein:

Werkt Farbnerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt a. M. Höchtt, mit Werk Gerstholen.

Werke Frankfurt a. M.-Mainkur, Offenbach a. M., Frankfurt a. M.-Griesheim mit Werk Autogen, außerdem die Sauersioffwerke in Bremen, Dortmund, Duisburg, Essen-Steele, Gleiwitz, Heilbronn a. N., Herrenwyk, Karlerube, Kassel, Kraftborn b. Breslau, Krefeld, Leiprig, Ludwigsbafen a. Rh., Saurbrücken, Stuttgart, Weidenau, Wuppertal-Efterfeld,

A -G. für Stickstoffdunger, Knopsach.

Behringwerke Aktiengesellickaft, Marburg a. d. Lakn, mit Werken Marbach, Eystrup u. Nauhausen (Ostpr.)

Betriebsgemeinschaft Niederrhein:

Weeke Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., mit des Werken Wuppertal-Elberfeld und Dormagen. Werke Chemische Fahriben vorm. Weiler-ter Meer.

Betriebsgemeinschaft Mitteldeutschland:

Urrdingen

Werke Action-Gesellschaft für Antlin-Fabrikation. Fartunfabrih Wolfen.

Werks Chemische Fabrih Griesheim-Elektron, Billerfeld, Werke Aken, Staffurt, Toutschenthal, Doberitz, Rhein-

Betriebsgemeinschoft Berlin:

Werke Action-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, mit den Werken Filmiabrik Wolfen, Berlin-Lichtenberg, Camerawerk München, Bobingen, Premnits, Rottweil.

Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrick

I.G. Bergwerke Halle (Saale):

I. Braunkohlenbergwerke:

- a) Revier Geizeltal Grube Otto-Tannenberg, Benndorf (Geiseltaf);
- b) Revier Bitterfeld:

Grube Theodor bei Bitterfeld: Grube Auguste bei Bitterfeld: Grube Hermine, Sandersdorf Gustav Pistor-Grobe bei Bitterfeld; Grube Marie-Antonie bei Bitterfeld (Gruben-Detrieb ruht)] Deutsche Grube Aktiengesellschaft,

Halle (Saale);

of Revier Rheinland!

Grube Wachtberg, Frechen bei Köln am Rhein;

- d) A. Riebeck'sche Montanucerhe Ahltengesellschaft. Halle (Saale).
- e) Braunkohlenwerke Bruchdorf Ahliengesellschaft Halle (Saale).

II. Steinkohlenzechen:

Gewerleschaft Auguste Victoria,

Elmerhiter eines Abraumhaggers



I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschuft, Verkaufszentrale Farben, Frankfurt (Main) 20, Grüneburgplatz

Telefon: Ortsverkehr 20027, Fernverkehr 20032 Telegrammanschrift: Igefarben

Anorganische und organische Chemikallen, Leicht- und Schwermetalle, Mineralfarben, Kunststoffe und Buna:

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Verkauf Chemikallen, Frankfort (Main) 20. Grüneburgplatz

Telefon: Ortsverkehr 20027, Fernverkehr 20022 Telegrammanschrift: Sulfur

Phormozeutische Praparate und Praparate für die Zahnheilkunde sowie Pflanzenschutzmittel:

Verkaufazentrale

Bayer.

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen-I. G. Werk

Sera, Impfstoffe und Veterinärmedizinische Produkte:

Behringmethe

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen-LG. Werk

Telejon: Ortsverkehr und Fernverkehr Köin 61751. Telegrammaniches/ten:

for Pharmazentika: Pharma Leverkusenigwerk,

für Präparate für die Zahnheilhunde:
- Hayerdental Leverkusenigwerk,

für Pflanzenschutzmittel: Pflanzenschutz Leverkusenigwerk,

für Sera, Impfstoffe und vet,-med. Produkte. Behringwerke Leverkusenigwerk.

Stickstoffprodukte:

Düngesitchstoff: Der Verkauf erfolgt durch das Stickstoff-Syndikst G. m. b. H., Berlin NW 7. Neustädtische Kirchstraße 9/10

Telefon: 120024

Telegrammanschrift Inland: Dungestickstoff, Ausland: Nitrammor

Stickstoff für lechnische Zwecke: Der Verkauf er-folgt durch das Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Abteilung Stickstoff für technische Zwecke, Berlin NW 7, Dorotheenstraße 54

Telefon: 120024

Telegrammanschrift: Syntestick

Photographische Produkte, Kunstseide, Vistra, Riechttoffe:

1.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Berlin SO 36, Lohmühlenstraße 65-67

Talefon: 6800 11

Abt. Photographina Telegrammanschrift: Agfaphoto

Abt. Kunstseide

Telegrammanschrift: Agtaseide

Abt. Aceta-Verkaul

Telegrammanschrift: Acntaseide

Abt. Vistra

Telegrammanaches/t: Vintrafines

Abt. Rischstoffs und Viskozeschwämme Telegrammanachrift: Aglaodoc.

Der Verkauf von Vichnie-Kunstseide für Dentschland

Kunstseide-Verkaufsbüro G. ro. b. H., Verkaufs-Abtig. I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin W 35, Tirpitz-Ufer 80 und 68.

Der Verkauf von Kubferkunttielde für Deutschland erfolgt durch die

Kupferkunstselde-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Wuppertal-Oberburmen

Der Verkauf von Guprama erfolgt durch die

Cuprama-Spinnfaser Gesellschaft m. b. H., Ver-kaufsvereinigung der I.G. Farbenindustrie Ak-tiengesellschaft, Frankfurt (Main), J. P. Bem-berg Aktiengesellschaft, Wuppertal-Oberbar-men, Berlin SO 36, Lohmühlenstraße 65—67.

Deutsche Kraftstoffe:

Leuna-Benzin, ein ausschließlich aus deutschen Roh-stoffen nach dem Hydrierverfahren im Leuna-Werk gewonnenes synthetisches Benein.

Leunz-Gemisch für bochverdichtende Motoren (Ge-misch aus Leunz-Benzin und deutschem Benzol).

Lessa-Treileas, ein Camisch aus Propan und Butan, ein besonders wirtschaftlicher Treibstoff für Lastkraftwagen und Omnibusse-

Deutsche Gusolin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9. Adolf-Hitler-Platz 7-11,

Telefon: 98 9901.

Telegrammunstäreff: Dirgardin, und an ihren weißtoten Tapfsänles.

Leuna-Propan ist für Koch-, Heir- und Beleuchtungszwecke in allen Fallen zu verwenden, in denen Stadtgas nicht verfügbar ist,

Treibsloff-Methanol für Beimischung zu Autotreib-

Motorende für Otto- und Dieselmotoren,

Oppasol rar Verbenerung der Vinkositat und Haftfahigkeit von Schmierölen, Inhibitoren für Benzin (Stabisol).

1.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Abtellung Oele, Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 24 (Haus der Schweiz), Teleion: Ortwerkehr 120021, Fernverkehr Sammelnummer 126401, Telegrammanschrift: Igesekretariat Oele

B. Sales Organisation.

Dyesiuffs and dyeing Auxillaries: Photographic Supplies, Rayon, L.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Verkaufszentrale Farben, Frankfort-on-Main 20, Grüneburgplatz

Telephone: Local calls 20027, trimk calls 20022 Telegrams: "Igefarben".

Inorganic and Organic Chemicals, Light- and Heavy Metals. Mineral Colours, Plastics and Buna. I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Verkauf Chemikalien, Frankfort on Main 20,

Telephone: Local calls 20027, trunk calls 20022 Telegrams: Sulfar"

Pharmaceutical and Dental Preparations as well as the Products of the Agricultural Departments Veckaufszentrale

L.G. Farbonindustrie Aktiengesollschaft, Leverkusen-LG. Werk

Sers, Vaccines and Velerinary Preparations

-Betringmerkes

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Layerkusen-LG, Werk

Telephone: Local and trunk calls Cologne 81751 Telegrams:

for pharmaceutical preparations: "Pharma Leverkusenigwerk".

for dental products:

Grüneburgplatz

"Bayerdental Leverbusenigwerk".

far products of the agricultural department; "Pflanzenschutz Leverkmenigwerk.

for Sera, Vaccines and Vet. preparations: "Behringwerke Leverkusenigwerk".

Mitrogenous Products.

Nitrogenous fertilizers are sold by the Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin NW 7,

Neustädtische Kirchatr. 9-10

Telephone: 120024

Telegrams: Inland: "Düngestickstoff, Foreign: "Nitrammon.

Nitrogen for technical use is sold by the Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Abtellung Stickstoff für technische Zwecke, Berlin NW 7, Dorotheenstr. 54

Telephone: 120024 Telegrams; Syntestick. Vistra, Perfumes,

LG, Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Berifn SO 36, Lohmühlenstraffe 65-67

Telefone: 050013

Sales Department for photographic supplies Telegrams: "Aglaphoto".

Sales Department for Rayon Telegrams: "Aglaseide"

Sales Department for Aceta Telegrams: "Acetaseide"

Sales Department for Vistra Telegrams: "Vistrafaser"

Sales Department for Perfumes and Viscose Spanges Telegrams: "Aglandor".

Viscose Rayon is sold in Germany by

Kunstseide Verkaufsbilro G. m. b. H., Verkaufs-Abteilung i. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin W 55, Tirpitz-Ufor 60 and 62

Cuprammonium Rayon is sold in Germany by Kupferkunstseide-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Wuppertal

Oberbarmen. Cuprama is sold by

Cuprama-Spinnfasor-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Verkaufsvereinigung der L G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Frankfort on Main, J. P. Bemberg Aktiengesellschaft, Wuppertal-Oberbarmen, Berlin SO 36, Lohmüblenstr. 05-07.

German Motor Fuels,

Leuna-Petrol, a synthetic petrol made in the Leuna works in accordance with the hydration process. exclusively from German raw-materials.

Leans Mixture for motors having a high compression (a mixture of Lesura-petrol and German benzol)

Le ma propeiling gas, a mixture of Propane and Butane which is a very economic fuel for trucks and nunibuses.

Sold by

Deutsche Gasolin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Adolf Hitler-Platz 7-11.

Telephone: 950901

Telegrams: "Dirgasolin"

"Leuna-Propone" can be used for cooking, heating and lighting purposes in all cases where a municipal gas supply does not exist.

The motor fuel "Methanol" serves as an addition to motor car fuel.

Motor Inbricants for Otto- und Diesel-Engines.

"Oppanor" serves to improve the viscosity and adhesion of lubricants.

"Inhibitors" for petrol (Stabisol).

Sold by

I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Abteilung Oele, Berlin NW 7, Unter den Lind n 24 (Haus der Schweiz), Telephone: Local Calls 120021, Trunk calls 126401, Telegrams: "Igesekretariat Oele".



Entrance of I.G. Administration building at Frankfort-on-Main



Eingang des I.G.-Verwaltungsgebändes in Frankfurt a. Main

C. Zentrale Stellen

Frankfurt (Main), Grüneburgplatz Telefon: Ortsverkehr 20027, Fernverkehr 20022. Tea-Büro (Büro des Technischen Ausschusses), Z. A.-Büro (Zentralausschuß-Büro), Zentralbuchhaltung, Zentralsteuerabteilung, Zentralversickerungsabteilung, Proko-Büro (Büro der Propaganda-Kommission).

Ludwigshofen a. Rh. Zentralstelle der I.G. für Eisenhahnungelegenheiten und Kraftwagen-Tarifwesen, Zentralstelle für Verträge.

Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 82 Telefon: 120401 Büro des Kaufmannischen Ausschusses, Zentralfmantverwallung. Exportfürderungs Abteilung Wertschaftepolitische Abteilung, Volkswirtschaftliche Ahteilung, Nachrichtenstelle Vermittlungsstelle W.

Berlin SO 36, Lohmühlenstraße 65/67 Telefon: 689631. Zentraleinhauf.

Interessengebiete der I.G.

1. Stickstoll, Ocle, Graben

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Merseburg. Gegründet: 1920 unter Übernahme des 1917 errichteten

Werkes Merseburg. Kapital: RM 135000000.... Heteiligung: 100%.

Aktien-Gesellschaft für Stickstoffdünger. Knapsack bei Köln. Gegründet; 31. Mai 1906. Kapital: RM 8000000.—. Beteiligung: 100%.
Beteiligt an Gebr. Wandesleben G. m. b. H., Stromberg
i. Hunsrück, und Rhein. Elektrodenfabrik G. m. b. H.,

Dividende ab 1926: 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 6, 6%.

Hydrierwerke Pölitz Aktiengesellschaft, Pälitz (Pommern).

Gegrandet: 27. Januar 1908, Kapital: RM 80000000...; Beteiligung: 25% - nom. RM 20000000...

Braunkohle-Benzin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Gegründel: 26. Oktober 1934. Kapital: RM 100000000 .-. Beseiligung: 12.6% -- nom. RM 12573000 .-.

Deutsche Gazolin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin. Gegründet: 23. Marz 1920. Rapital; RM 11000 000 ...; Beleiligung: 38,86% ... nom. RM 4273080

Braunkohlenwerke Bruckdorf A.G., Halle (Saale).

Gegründet: 20. Dezember 1933. Kapitat: RM 2000000 — Betriligung: 85,7% m nom. RM 2143200 -Dividende ab 1984: 0, 0, 0, 0%

Deutsche Grube Aktiengesellschaft. Halle (Saale).

Gewerkschaft Auguste Victoria, Morl-Hüls. Kapital: 100 Kuxe. Beteiligung: 100%.

Rheinische Stahlwerke, Essen.

Gegrandet: 27. Mai 1870.

Kapilal: RM 150000000.—. Beteiligung: 47.7 %.

— nom: RM 71530500.—. Dividende ab 1926/27: 4.5, 6, 6, 7.5, 6, 0, 3, 319, 4, 6, 6, 75,

A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke Aktiengesellschoft, Halle a. S.

Geerstedet: 10. Juni 1883. Kapital: RM 50000000 -. Bitelligung, durch Rhein. Stahlwerke, Interessengemeinschaftsvertrag. Diridende ab 1926/27: 6, 7.2, 7.2, 7.2+1.2%, Bonus. 7.2, 4.2, 4.2, 4.2, 4.2, 4.2, 4.2, 4.8%,

2. Farben, Chemikalien, Pharmazeutika

Titangesellschaft m. b. H., Leverkusen. Kapital: RM 3000000 .--. Beleiligung: 50% - nom. RM 1500000 --Buna-Werke G. m. b. H., Schkopau. Gegrundet: 15. Februar 1987. Kapital: RM 50000000,—; Beleitigung: 100% über die Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H. Chemische Werke Hüls G. m. b. H., Marl-Hüls. Gegrilndet: 9. Mai 1988. Kapital: RM 30000000...; Beteiligung: 74% = nom. RM 22200000...

Duisburger Kupferhütte, Duisburg. Gegründes: 1. November 1876. Kapital: RM 12000000. — Beseiligung: 90.5% = nom. Dividends ab 1926: 0, 5, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,

Chemische Werke Außig-Falkenau G. m. b. H., Gerrandet: 30. November 1938. Kapital: RM 10000000 -- Betelligung 50% - pom. RM 5000000 --

C. Central Departments.

Frankfort-on-Main, Grüneburgplatz

Telephone: Lucal calls 20027; Trunk calls 20023 Jea-Buro (Office of the technical committee) Z.A. Baro (Office of the select committee) Central-Hookkeeping Department Central Tax Department Central Insurance Department Proto-Baro (Office of the Propaganda Committee)

Ludwigshafen Rhine Telephone: 5496 Central Department of I.G. Dyes for Railways and molaricar larlifs Central Department for Agreements

Berlin NW 7, Unier den Unden 52 Telephone: 125407 Office of the commercial committee Central Finance Department Department for the fostering of exports Department for Economic Policy Department for Political Economy Press Department Department W for mediations

Berlin SO 36, Lahmahlenstrake 65 67 Telephone: 689631 Central Purchasing Department

Stock Holdings of I. G. Dyes

L. Nitrogen, Oil and Mines.

Ammoniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H. Merseburg.

Established in 1920 by taking over the plant at Merseburg creeted in 1917. Capital: RM 135.000.000. - Interest of LG. Dyes 100%.

Aktien-Gesellschaft für Mickstoffdünger, Knapsack bel Köln.

Established on May 11st 1900. Capital: RM 5000,000. – Interest of I.G. Dyes: 100 % Interested in Gebruder Wandesleben G. in b. H., Stromberg im Hunsrick and Rheinische Elektrodenfabrik G. m b. H., Koln. Dividenos since 1926; 6, 5;

Hydrierwerke Philitz Aktiengesellschoft, Politz (Pommern).

Established on Jamusy 27th 1035. Copirat: RM 50,000,000 - Stock holdings of LG. Dyes:

Braunkohle-Benzin Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin.

Established on October 20th 1984. Capital: RM 100.000.000,- Stock holdings of 1 G. Dyes: 12.0% to the face value of RM 12.572.000 .-.

Deutsche Gasolin Aktiengesellschaft, Beritn Established on March 25rd 1920.

Capital: RM 11.000,000.— Stock holdings of L G.

Dyen; 35.50% to the face value of RM 4.278.950.— Braunkohlenwerke Bruckdorf A. G. Halle (Saale).

Established on December 20th 1933. Capital: RM 2.500,000,-... Stock holdings of L. C. Dyen: 85,7% to the face value of RM 2,148,200,-.. Dividends since 1934: 0, 0, 0, 0%

Deutsche Grube Akti ngesellschaft, Halle (Saale). Established on April 1st 1968. Copital: RM 2,500,000.—. Stock holdings of I. G. Dyes: 100%

Dividends since 1020: 0, 12, 12, 12, 8, 8, 10, 10, 8, 8,

Gewerkschaft Auguste Viktoria, Mari-Hüls

Capital: 100 mine actions. Interest of L.G. Dyes: 100%.

Rheinische Mahlwerke, Essen.

Established on May 27th 1870. Capital: RM 150,000,000.— Interest of LG. Dyes: 47.7% to the face value of RM 71,550,500.—. Diritherate since 1920 27: 4,5, 0, 0, 7,5, 0, 0, 3, 3,5.

A. Riebeck'sche Mantanwerke Ak lengesellschaft, Halle (Saale).

Exablahed on June 10th 1888. Capital: RM 50,000,000 -. Interest of I. G. Dyes: Through Rheinische Stahlwerke, agreement on the community of interests". Dividends since 1920'27: 6, 7.2, 7.2, 7.2 - homes of

2. Dyestaffs, Chemicals, Pharmacenticals.

Illangesellschaft m. b. H., Leverkusen. Capital: RM 3.000.000.— Interest of I.G. Dyes: 50% to the face value of RM 1.500.000.—

Buna-Werke G. m. b. H. Schkopau.

Established on February 15th 1887. Cop/ta/- RM 50,000,000 - Interest of LG. Dyes: 100%, through Austraniakwerk Merseburg G. m. h. H.

Chemische Werke Höls G. m. b. H., Marl-Höls. Established on May 9th 1945. Capital: RM 20,000,000.—. Interest of i.G. Dyes: 74% to the face value of RM 22,200,000.—. Dulsburger Kupferhätte Dulsburg,

Established on November 1st 1870. Capital: RM 12000000. - Interest of I. G. Dyea: 90.5% to the face value of RM 10.862,400. --Dividends since 1026: 0, 5, 6, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 5.

Chemische Werke Außig-Falkenau G. m. b. M., Dresden.

Established on November 30th 1935, Capital: RM 10,000,000.— Interest of L. G. Dyes: 50% to the face value of RM 5,000,000.—.



Dr. Alexander Wacker, Gesellschaft für elektro- Axiende Colori Nazionali Affini "A. C. N. A.", 5. A. chemische Industrie Lid., Munich. Milan.

Founded: October 13th 1914.

Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfort (Main).

Founded: September 4th 1906. Capital: RM, 42,000,000..... Shares: 8,0% = nom. RM, 5,000,000.....

Actiongesellschaft für Chemische Industrie, Gelsen-kirchen-Schalke.

Founded: January 25th 1872.

Capital: RM. 3,500,000.—

Shares: 32,7% = nom. RM. 1,144,000.—

Contract of common Interests with Sachtleben A.-G. Dividends from 1920: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4 1/2. 4 1/2. 4 1/2.

Aluminiumweek G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld.

Founded: January 27th 1920. Capital: RM, 50,000. Shares | maential.

"Griesogen" Griesheimer Aufogen Verkaufs-Lid., Frankfort (Main).

Founded: November 18th 1923. Capital: RM. 10.000.-... Shares: 100%.

Founded: April 29th 1931. Capital: Lire 100 0000000.-.

Società Chimica Lombarda A. E. Blanchi & Co.,

Founded December 7th 1915.

Capital: Lire 20.250.000.-.

Shares: 51% = nom. Lire 10.327,536.-.

Fabricacion Nacional de Coloranies y Explosivas S. A., Barcelona.

Capital: Pea. 7.000.000 .- Shares: Minority.

Sociedad Electroquimica de Flix, Barcelona.

Capital: Pes, 6.000,000 - (given to). Shares: emential

Behringwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Marburg (Lahn)

Founded: July 24th 1020 (originated from Behringwerke G. m. h. H. which were founded in 1914). Capital: RM. 100,000. Shares: 19,9% (contract on leave with I. G.; Bebring products are sold by the I. G. centre for pharmaceutical products, Leverhousen).

3. Photographica, artificial silk, actificial cloths, and others

Deutsche Cellulold-Fabrik, Aktiengeseilschaft, Ellenbarg.

Founded: December 28th 1889. Capital: RM. 8.000.000.—.

Shares: 90.7% — nom. RM. 7.505.000.—.

Contract of common interests: guarantee for half the ordinary shares-dividends of the I. G.

Dividends from 1920: 8, 9, 6, 6 + 1% Bomes, 6, 8%, 3%. 3/2, 3/4, 3/4, 3%, 4%.

Kalle & Co., Akilengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrich a. Rh.

Founded: 1803, since 7th December 1904 A. G. Capital; RM. 0.000.000.— Shares: 99,3% — nom. RM. 5.960.000.—. Dividends from 1926: 0, 5, 7, 10, 10, 6, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,

Dynamii - Actien - Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf.

Founded: July 25th 1876.
Capital: RM. 740,000,000.— ordinary shares and RM. 125,000. - preferred attack. Shares: 44,5% - nom, RM. 20,965,500. - and contract of common interests.

Dividends from 1928: 5, n, n, n + 1% Bonus, n, 3%, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4%.

Wolff & Co. K.-G. a. A., Walsrode

Founded: 1846. Capital: RM, 2.880,000.-. Shares: 78.8% - nom. RM. 1.878,000.-.

Pulverfabrik Skodawerke-Wetzler A. G. Vienna.

Founded: April 4th 1017. Capital: 6. S. 7.000,000.-... Shares: 05.1% - non. 5. S. 1.006,000.-...

Reichswerke Aktiengesellschaft für Erzbergbau und Elsenhütten "Hermann Göring", Berlin.

Founded: July 15th 1987. Capital: 400,000,000,-Sharen: 1,25% - nom. HM. 2,000,000 -

Actiengesellschaft zut gemeinnützigen Beschaffung von Wohnungen Frankfort Main-Höchst.

Founded: 1800. Capital: 3.500.000 .- Shares: 1005. Number of lodgings: 075.

Ford Motor Company A. G., Cologne.

Capital: RM. 20,000,000 .-Shares: 5.0% - nom. RM. 1.125.000.-

Dr. Alexander Wacker, Gesellschaftfür elektro- Aziende Colori Nazionali Affini chemische Industrie, G. m. b. H., München. "A. C. N. A.", S. A., Malland.

Gegründel: 13. Oktober 1914.

Kapital: RM 7500000.—. Beteiligung: 50% — nom RM 8750000.— (Rest bei Dr. Alexander Wacker Erben G. m. b. H., München).

Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frank-furt (Main).

Gegrundet: 4. September 1906. Kapital: RM 42000000 -- ; Beteiligung: 8.6 % = nom. BM 3 500 000.-

Actien-Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie, Gelsenkirchen-Schalke.

Gegrandet: 25. Januar 1872. Kapital: RM 3500000.— Beleiligung: 32,7% = nom. RM 1144000 .-Interessengemeinschaftsvertrag mit Sachtleben A.-G. Dividende ab 1926; 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4 ½, 4 ½, 4 ½, 434. 434%

Aluminiumwerk G. m. b. H., Bitterfeld. Gegründet: 27. Januar 1926. Kapital: RM 50000.— Beteiligung: wesentlich.

"Griesogen" Griesheimer Autogen Verkaufs-G. m. b. H., Frankfurt a. M. Gegründet: 13. November 1923. Kapital: HM 10000 .- Heteiligung: 100 %

Gegründet: 29. April 1931. Kapital: Lire 100000000...... Heteiligung: 49% = nom. Lire 49000000....

Società Chimica Lombarda A. E. Bianchi & Co.,

Gegründet: 7. Dezember 1918. Kapital: Lare 20250000. —. Beteiligung: 51% ~ nom. Lire 10327536 .-

Fabricacion Nacional de Colorantes y Explosivos S. A., Borcelona.

Kapital: Pes. 7000000 .- Beteiligung: Mindethelt.

Sociedad Electroquimica de Flix, Barcelona.

Kapital: Pes. 6000000. - (begeben 60%). Beteiligung:

Behringwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Marburg (Lahn).

Gegründet: 24 Juli 1930 (bervorgegangen aus der 1914 gegründeten Behringwerke G. m. b. H.).

Kapital: RM 600000.— Beteiligung: 99.9% (Pachtvertrag mit der I.G.; der Verkauf der Behringpradukte erfolgt durch die Pharmareutische Verkaufszentrale der I.G., Leverkusen).

3. Photographika, Kunstseide, Kunststoffe und Sonstiges

Deutsche Celluloid-Fabrik Aktlengesellschaft, Ellenburg.

Gegründel: 28. Derember 1889. Kapital: RM 8000000 — Beleitigung: 99.7% — nom. RM 7 968000 — Interessengemeinschaftmertrag: Dividendengarantie in Höbe der halben Stammaktien-Dividende der I.G. Dividende ab 1926: 5, 6, 0, 6+1% Bonus, 6, 3%, 3%, 3%, 3%, 3%, 4%.

Kalle & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Wiesbaden-Biebrich a. Rh.

Gegrandel: 1865, sett 7. Derember 1904 A.-G. Kapital: RM 6000000. — Beteiligung: 29.1% = nom-Dividende ab 1925: 0, 5, 7, 10, 10, 6, 5, 6, 5, 6, 6, 6%.

Dynamit-Action-Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Traisdorf.

Wolff & Co. K .- G. a. A., Walsrode.

Gagriendet: 1815, Kapital: RM 2890000,-... Beteiligung: 78.8% = nom.

Pulverfabrik Skodawerke-Wetzler A.G., Wien.

Gegrundel: 4 April 1917. Kapital: o.S. 7000000.—; Beteiligung: 95,1% — nom. o.S. 6056090.—.

Reichswerke Aktiengesellschaft für Erzbergbau und Eisenhütten "Hermann Göring", Berlin. Gegründet: 15. Juli 1987. Kapital: RM 400 000 000 .— Heteiligung: 1,25% — nom. RM 5000 000 .—

Aktiengezellschoft zur gemeinnützigen Beschaffung von Wohnungen Frankfurt/M.-Höchst.

Gegrandet: 1899, Kapital: RM 3500000,- Beleiligung: 100%. Aniahl der Wohnungen: 975.

Ford Motor Company A .- G., Köln, Kapital: RM 20000000 - Beleifigung. 5.6% = nom. RM 1125000 -- Der Vertrag beginnt rückwirkend mit dem 1. Januar 1926 und endet mit dem 31. Dezember 2024. Die Rheinisch-Westfalische Sprengstoff-Actien - Gesellschaft, Köln, und die Actien-Gesellschaft Siegener Dynamit-Fabrik, Köln, mit denen im Jahre 1926 entaprechende Interessengemeinschaftsverträge abgeschlossen worden waren, sind im Jahre 1931 durch Verschmelzung in der D.A.G. aufgegangen.

Der auf Grund einer besonderen Vorbilane, für die gewisse Mindestabschreibungen garantiert sind, errechnete Gewinn und Verlust eines jeden Geschäftsjahres der Nobel-Gesellschaft wird der I.G. gutgeschrieben oder belastet; die I.G. vergutet ihr dagegen denjenigen Betrag, der erforderlich ist, um auf die Stammaktien der Nobel-Gesellschaft eine Dividende in Höhe der halben Stammaktiendividende der I.G. verteilen zu können. Sollte sich bei der I.G. nach Übertragung des Gewinns oder des Verlustes der Nobel-Gesellschaft ein Bilanzverlust ergeben, so wird er auf die Nobel-Gesellschaft in dem gleichen Verhältnis verteilt wie die sich nach dem angegebenen Schlüssel errechnete Dividendensumme.

Räumt die I.G. ihren Aktionären im Falle einer Kapitalserhöhung ein Bezugsrecht ein, so ist auch den Aktionären der Nobel-Gesellschaft ein Bezugsrecht auf I.G. Aktien zu den gleichen Bedingungen einzuräumen, mit der Maßgabe, daß auf RM 200.— Aktien der Nobel-Gesellschaft halb so viel neue I.G.-Aktien entfallen wie auf den gleichen Neunwert alte 1.G.-Aktien.

Die I.G. kann jederzeit erklären, das Vermügen der Nobel-Gesellschaft in dem angegebenen Verhaltnis im ganzen durch Verschmelzung übernehmen zu wollen Lehnt die Hauptversammlung der Nobel-Gesellschaft die Verschmelzung ab, so ist die I.G. berechtigt, den Vertrag zum Schluß des laufenden Geschäftsjahres zu kündigen. In diesem Fall kann die I.G., gleichviel ob sie von ihrem Kündigungsrecht Gebrauch macht oder nicht, verlangen, daß ihr die am Schlusse des alsdann laufenden Geschäftsjahres vorhandenen Liegenschaften, Gebäude, Apparate und Beteiligungen oder der von der I.G. nach freiem Ermessen zu bestimmende Teil dieser Gegenstände zum Buchwert der letzten Bilanz überlassen wird.

Vom 1. Januar 1937 ab hat jeder einzeine Aktionär der Nobel-Gesellschaft das Recht, den Umtausch seiner Aktien in dem oben angegebenen Verhältnis in T.G.-Aktien zu verlangen. Das gleiche Umtauschrecht steht den Einzelaktionären auch dann zu, wenn der vorstehende Vertrag aus irgendeinem Grunde aufgehoben oder abgeändert werden sollte.

Deutsche Celluloid-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft, Eilenburg.

Die Köln-Rottweil Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, hatte unterm 27. Oktober 1922 einen Anschlußvertrag mit der Deutschen Celhiloid-Fabrik A.G., Eilenburg, abgeschlossen. In diesen Vertrag ist die I.G. am 30. August 1926 eingetreten.

Die I.G. garantiert Eilenburg eine Dividende auf ihr jeweiliges Aktienkapital in Höhe der Hälfte der Stammaktiendividende der I.G.

A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A.-G., Halle (Soale).

Der Vertrag ist abgeschlossen am 14. Oktober 1925, und zwar rückwirkend ab 1. April 1925 bis 31. März 2003

Beide Gesellschaften behalten ihre volle rechtliche Selbständigkeit.

Die I.G. garantiert den Riebeck-Aktionären */_{ja} des Prozentsatzes, den die I.G. als Dividende verteilt.

Die I.G. hat jederzeit das Recht, die Übernahme des Vermögens als Ganzes im Verhältnis RM 100 — Riebeck- zu RM 60. — I.G. Aktien zu verlangen. Dagegen hat jeder Riebeck-Aktienür ab 1. April 1930 das Recht, den Umtausch der Riebeck-Aktien in gleichem Verhältnis zu verlangen.

Bei Neu-Emission von Aktien wird die I.G. den Riebeck-Aktionären ein entsprechendes Bezugsrecht einräumen.

Dus Recht, den Umtausch der Aktien in dem angegebenen Verhalteis zu verlangen, steht den Aktionaren der A. Riebeck'schen Montauwerke wahrend der
Dauer des Interessengemeinschaftsvertrages zu Wird
der Vertrag aus irrendeinem Grunde aufgehoben und
macht die I.G. abdann von ihrem Recht Gebrauch
die bei der Vertragsaufloning vorhandenen KohlenAbbau-Gerechtigkeiten und das Bergwerkselgentum,
die Liegenschaften, Wohngebände, Betriebsaulagen,
Maschinen, Betriebseinrichtungen und Beteiligungen
ganz oder zum Teil zum Bochwert der letzten Bilant
zu übernehmen, so steht auch in diesem Fall den
Aktionären der A. Riebeck'schen Montanwerke Aktiengesellschaft das erwähnte Umtauschrecht zu.

Internationale Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A.-G., Basel (I.G. Chemie).

Mit der Internationalen Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A. G., Basei (I. G. Chemis), wurde am 16 /16. Mai 1239 ein Dividendengurasijetering abgeschlossen. Darnach garantiert die I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft der I.G. Ghemie. Hasel, für deren Stammaktien eine Dividende in der Höhe desjenigen Dividendensatzes, den die I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft für das gleiche Geschäftsjahr auf ihre Stammaktien ohne Abzug der Kapital-crtragsteuer in Goldmark verteilt. Soltinge das Stammaktienkapital der I.G. Chemie, Basel, meht voll einberahlt ett, gilt die Dividende als in der Weise garantiert, daß von dem der Dividende der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft für voll einbezahlte Aktien entsprechenden Frankenbetrage 53, des nicht einberahlten Betrages, berechnet vom Beginn des Geschäftsjahres ab pro rata temporis, abgenogen werden. Übersteigt wahrend der Douer der Garantie der verteilbare Reingewinn der I.G. Chemie den zur Verteilung der garantierten Dividende erforderischen Betrag, so wird dieser Mehrgewinn einem Dividenden-Erganzungsfonds sollange autgeschrieben, als dieser nicht 20% des Stammaktienkapitals erwicht hat. Erreicht in einem Jahre das erzielte Ergebnis nicht den zur Verteilung der garantierten Dividende erforderischen Betrag, so kann die 1.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft die Erfüllung ihrer Garantieverpflichtung so lange verweigern, als die I.G. Ehemie in der Lage ist, den Fehlbetrag aus dem Dividenden-Erganzungsfonds zu decken. Sollte die I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft während der Dauer des

Dynamii Aktiengeseilschaft vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf.

The contract redates to Japanary 1, 1926, and ends December 31, 2028. The Rheinisch-Westfälische-Sprengsing-Aktiengesellschaft, Cologne, and the Aktiengesellschaft Siegener Dymanit-Eabrik, Cologne, both with whom "Community of interest" agreements had been contracted in 1929 have been amalgameted with the D. A. G. in 1981.

Yearly game and losses, calculated on the basis of a special preliminary balance-sheet, are credited or debited on account of the Nobel-Gesellschaft. The I. G. on the other hand repays to the Nobel-Gesellschaft the amount necessary to distribute for the original shares of the Nobel-Gesellschaft dividends half as high as the ordinary shares dividends of the I. G. If the I. G. after having transferred gains or losses of the Nobel-Gesellschaft would show a balance-loss this will be attributed to the Nobel-Gesellschaft in the same proportion as the sum of dividends calculated in the above mentioned way.

If the I. G. gives its shareholders a right of option in case of an increase of capital, the shareholders of the Nobel-Gesellschaft have the same right regarding I. G. shares for equal conditions: to RM 200.— shares of the Nobel-Gesellschaft there correspond half as many new I. G. shares as old I. G. shares to the same amount.

At any some the L.G. may declare that it would generally assume the assets of the Nobel-Gesellschaft in the pamed proportion by amalgamation. If the General Assembly of the Nobel-Gesellschaft refuses the smallgamation the L.G. will have the right to callup the contract at the end of the year. In this case the L.G., whether it makes use of its privilege to give notice of termination or not, may demand that at the end of the current year all landed properties, buildings, apparatuses, or interest or part of them (which part is fixed at the discretion of the L.G.) are left to the L.G. for the not book value of the law balance.

Dating from January 1, 1937, each shareholder of the Nobel-Gesellschaft has the right of demanding to convert the shares into 1. G. shares in the above mentioned proportion. They have the same right if this contract would be rancelled or altered by any reason.

Deutsche Cellululd-Fabrik Aktiengesellschaft, Ellenburg.

October 27, 1922, the Kaln-Rottwell Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, had contracted an "Agreement of Joining! (Amschlußvertrag) with the Deutsche Gelluloid-Fabrik A. G., Encoburg. August 30, 1922, the I. G. entered that agreement

The I. G. guarantees Educatory a divident for its share-capital half as high as the original dividend of the I. G.

A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A. G., Halle Saale,

The agreement was contracted October 11, 1920, redating from April 1, 1925, till March 31, 2028,

Both partners retain their full legal independency.

The L.G. guarantees to the Richeck shareholders six tenth of the percentage distributed as dividends by the L.G.

The I. G. is privileged at any time to demand all assets in the proportion of RM 100.—Riebeck shares to RM 100.—I. G. shares. On the other hand each Riebeck shareholder is privileged from April 1, 1000, to demand the exchange of the Riebeck shares in the same proportion.

If shares are newly issued the I. G. will correspondingly grant preemption to the Richeck-shareholders.

The right of demanding exchange of shares in the above mentioned proportion will belong to the share-holders of the Riebecksche Montanwecke as long as the "Community of Interest" agreement will last. They will have the same right if the contract would be cancelled by any reason and if the I. G. consequently would make use of its right to take over the theory will make use of its right to take over the theory will make use of its right to take over the theory will make use of its right to take over the theory will make use of its right to take over the theory will make use of its right to take over the theory will make the property, buildings, plants, machines, sertings, and shares, wholly or partly for the book-value of the balance.

Internationale Gesellschaft für chemische Unternehmungen A. G., Basie (I. G. Chemie).

On May 15 to, 1929, an "agreement for guaranteeing dividends" (Dividendengarantievering) was reached with the Internationale Gosellschaft für chemische Unterochmungen A. G., Basle (I. G. Chemis). According to that agreement the I. G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft gives a guarantee that it will distribute to the I. G. Chemis Basle for the latter's original shares a dividend as high as the one which the I. G. Farbenindustric A. G. may distribute for its own original shares in gold-marks without deduction of the capital yield tax in the same year. As long as original shares of the I. G. Chemis Basle will not be totally paid the dividends are considered as guaranteed in the pay that h " of the unpaid amount treckoned from the beginning of the becal year process temporial may be deducted from the sum of france which corresponds to the dividend of the I. G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft on fully paid shares. If during the guaranteed time the allocable net profit of the I. G. Chemis Basle surmounts the sum necessary for the distribution of guaranteed dividend, this surplus profit will be credited to a "supplementary dividend-fund" (Dividendenerganzungs-Foods) as long as that fund has not trached 20% of the original share-capital. If in one year the result does not reach the amount necessary for the distribution of the guaranteed dividend, the I. G. Farbenindustric A. G. may refuse its guarantee-obligations as long as the I. G. Chemis will be able to defray the shortage from the supplementary "dividend-fund" (Dividendenerganzungs-Foods). If during the time of the guarantee-contract the I. G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesell-schaft should gran to its original-shareholders a right of option or another privilege beyond the dividend

it will be bound to grant the same to original-shareholders of the I.G. Chemie Basle in a similar way (Original-shares of I.G. Chemie nom. 500.—Swiss Francs correspond to preemptions or other privileges of original shares of I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft nom. RM 400.—). The guarantee of the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft has been given for the time of existence of the I.G. Chemie Basle. But the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft is entitled to call on its guarantee three months before is entitled to call-up its guarantee three months before the end of the commercial year, not earlier than Decem-ber 31, 1938. If notice of termination is applied, each ori-ginal shareholder of the LG. Chemic Basic has an irre-vocable claim towards the LG. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft to exchange its shares for original shares of the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft (proportion:

nom. 500.— Swiss Free, of I. G. Chemie corresponding to nom. RM. 400.— shares of I. G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft); that claim will last till June 30th of the year following the end of the guaranteet. The above mentioned notice of termination can only be declared if it is aresolution of the General Assembly of the I. G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft and if that Assembly simultaneously permits the increase of its original share-capital which may be necessary. The I. G. Chemie, Basic, has granted to the I. G. Farbenindustric A. G. the option of requiring at any time (repeatedly, too) the total or partly cession of participations and effects at book-value and simultaneous payment of those amounts which may have accumulated on the account called > reserved for participations and effects t. pations and effects c.

Garantievertrages ihren Stammaktionaren ein Bezogsrecht einräumen oder ihnen außer der Dividende eine sonstige Vergünstigung rukommen laseen, so ist sie verpflichtet, die Besitzer von Stammaktien der I.G. Chemie, Basel, in sinngemäßer Weise zu berücksichtigen. (Auf Schweizer Franken 500.— nom. Stammaktien der I.G. Chemie entfällt der Wert von Bezugsrechten bew Vergünstigungen auf Reichsmark 400.— stammaktien der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft. Die erwähnte Kündigung kaun nur ausgesprochen werden auf Grund eines Beschusses der Hauptversammlung der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesel



Vereinbarungen auf wichtigen Produktionsgebieten

1. Stickstoff:

Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvoelstofaktieselskab, Oslo.

Im Jahre 1927 wurde ein Abkommen getroffen über ein Zusammengeben auf technischem und kaufmännischem Gebiet, insbesondere über den Ausbau der norwegischen Stickstoffwerke, wodurch die Gesellschaft in der Lage ist, ihre günstige Wasserkraft besser auszunutzen als bisher.

Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H., Berlin.

Das am 1. Juli 1930 erneuerte Stickstoff-Syndikat wurde durch Beischieß aller deutschen Außenseiter im Januar 1934 auf eine neue Basis gestellt. Das neue Syndikat, dessen Dauer zunächst bis 1940 in Aussicht genommen ist, vereinigt nunmehr die gesamte deutsche Stickstofferzeugung. Es ist dies:

1. die Gruppe der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft,

 die Gruppe der Deutschen Ammoniak-Verkaufs-Vereinigung G. m. b. H. (welcher die Bergwerkagesellschaft Hibernia A.-G., Herne/W., die Ruhrchemie Aktiengesellschaft, Oberhausen-Holten, sowie die westdeutschen Kokereien angeschlossen sind).

3. die Kalkstickstoff-Gruppe (die Bayerische Stickstoffwerke Aktiengesellschaft, die Bayerische Kraft-

werke Aktiengesellschaft, die der I.G. nahestehende Aktiengesellschaft für Stickstoffdunger in Knapsack, die Lonra-Werke Elektrochemische Gesellschaft m.b. H. sowie die Graflich Schaffgutsch sche Werke G. m. b. H.).

4. die Berghau Aktuengesellschaft Ewald-König Lud-

5. die Schering A.-G., welche über die Stickstofferzeugung der ostdeutschen Kokerrien verfügt,

6. die Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der deutschen Gaswerke Gaskokssyndikat Λ - G ,

7. die Klöckner-Geuppe (Gewerkschaft Victor und Klöckner-Werke A.-Co.).

8. einige Kokereien, die den genannten Gruppen nicht angeschlossen sind

Für das Verhältnis der Beteiligung am Absatz des Syndikats sind Kontingente maligebend die auf Grund der Erzeugungskapazitäten festgesetzt sind.

Die Kontingente beträgen für:

KN

361, 353

2 Deutsche Ammoniak-Verkauls-Veremigung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Hafrong



Agreements on important sectors of productions

L. Nitrogen:

Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Oslo

In 1927 an agreement was reached regarding the uselmical and commercial branch, especially the improvement of the Norwegian Nitrogen works, which would enable the above mentioned from to make better use of its fayourable water-powers.

Stickstoffsyndikat G.m.b. H. Berlin.

The Nitrogen-Syndikate renewed on July 1st 1630, was put on a new basis in January 1634 by the entrance of all German outsiders into the syndicate. The new syndicate the duration of which is proposed until 1640 unites the whole German production of nitrogen: it consists of:

1. the group of the L.G. Fabenindustric Aktiengeself-schaft.

2. the group of the Deutsche-Ammoniak-Verkaufs-Vereinigung G. m. b. R., (incl. the Bergwerksgesellschaft "Hibernia" A. G., Herna W., the Ruhr-Chemie A. G., Oberhausen-Holten, as well as the West German cokeries),

3. the Cyanamid-group. (Bayrische Stickstoffwerke Aktiengesellschaft; Bayrische Kraftwerke Aktiengesell-

schaft, Aktieugesellschaft für Stickstoffdünger in Knapsack, on friendly terms with the I.G., Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Gesellschaft in b. H., Gräfliche Schaffgotsch'sche Werke G. m. b. H.),

4, the Berghau-Aktiengesellschaft Ewald-Künig Ludwig.

a the Schering A. G. which controls the nitrogen production in the East German cokeries,

6. the Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung der deutschen Gaswerke Gaskokasyndikat A. G.,

7. the Klöckner-group (Gewerkschaft Victor & Klöckner-Werke A. G.),

5. some cokeries not associated with the above mentioned groups.

The participation in the syndicate's sales are regulated by contingents which are fixed according to the production repartites.

The contingents are for: 1N

(2) Deutsche Ammoniak-Verkauls Vereinigung G. m.h. H.;

a) synthetic-contingent	182 200
b) contingent of cokeries	381.441
3a. Bayrische Stickstoff-Werke Aktienge- sellschaft (Cyanamid-contingent)	10070
3b. Bayrische Kraftwerke Aktiengesell- schaft (Cyanamid-contingent)	35 880
4. Aktiengesellschaft für Stickstoff-Dünger (Cyanamid-contingent)	23 027
6. Bergbau-Aktiengesellschaft Ewald-Künig Ludwig (synthetic-contingent)	82 70d
6, Schering A.G. simultaneously for the Borsig-Kokswerke A.G. Borsigwerk O/S, Preußische Bergwerke- u. Hütten A.G., Berlin branch, Steinkohlen-Bergwerk Hin- denburg O/S and Vereinigte Oberschlensche- Hüttenwerke A.G., Gleiwitz (for the cokery Julienhütte) (cokery-contingent)	12 297
7. Wietschaftliche Vereinigung Deutscher Gaswerke, Gaskokssyndikat, Aktiengesell- schaft (cokery-contingent)	10.152
5. Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Gesellschaft m. b. H., (Cyanamid-contingent)	1+533
9. Gräfliche Schaffgetsch'sche Werke G. m. b. H., a) Cyanamid-contingent	1 995
b) enkery-contingent	2 450
10. Geworkschaft Victor Stickstoff-Werke (synthetic-conlinges).	37.430
11. Klöckner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft (co- kery-contingent).	5 501
12. Dessauer-Werks Aktiengesellschaft für Zucker und Chemische Industrie (sukery- contingent)	400
17. Kokeres-Vereinigung G. m.b. H., (cokery-contingent)	678
14. Dentsche Erdül-Aktieugesellschaft Schwelwerke Rositz (tokesy-contingent)	570
In addition, producers of nitrogen being a liduct of the hydrogenation of coal or of anotherdure of petrol or oils from coal (so-called by nitrogen-manufacturers) receive a contingent me	her pro-

according to the yearly amount of nitrogen as far as it was used for finished products

The cokeries and gasworks are granted a right for privileged sale of nitrogenous compounds gained as bye-products on their premises according to the total sale of those products.

The privileged sale is debited to those members of the syndicate who manufacture synthetic ammonia. certain equivalences are taken into consideration.

The sale of all nitrogenous fertilizers in this country and abroad is principally reserved to the Stickstoff-Syndikat. Only a limited sale by the single members

is allowed for the agricultural business. The nitrogen products for technical purposes are also sold by the

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. - L. G. or Stickstoff-Syndikat, respectively.

In February 1840 a nitrogen-agreement was con-tracted between the I. C. I. and the I. G. for 10 years. This contract regulates the production, the sale (contingents), the commercial organisation etc. of nitrogen in all parts of the world, except North America. Consequently, similar agreements were America. Consequently, similar agreements were reached between the L.C. L and the German nitrogen-syndicate.

2. Hydrogenation

In 1927 as understanding was reachest between the I. G. and the Standard Oil Company of New-Jersey regarding the application of the I. G. procedure for manufacturing crude-oil in the U.S. A. A main reason for the understanding was the possibility to manufacture heavy crude-oils and crude-oil residues. Because the interest for the oil production from coal and tar increased in the world, that understanding was extremeded in 1974 to a processing in the whole was extended in 1924 to a co-operation in the whole sphere of hydrating oil, coal, and far for the whole world except Germany. This co-operation is carried through in the commonly founded Standard I G. Company and some associated firms, such as Hydra-Company and some associated firms, such as Hydro-Patents Co. and Int. Hydrogenstion Patents Co. Ltd. It is by those firms that the procedures are licensed in the whole world and that technical advice is given to the becace-holders. In the U.S. A. most firms of the oil industryhave joined. Moreover, in 1931 a technical co-operation was installed with the L.C. L in the sphere of hydrogenation: the L.C. L consequently built a hydrogenic factory for patenal.

The use of the hydrogenic procedure in Germany has been reserved only for the I. G. A special agreement regarding national interests was reached for the sale of petrol manufactured in the Leonaworks on the German market. A great number of German works which produce petrol on the pit-coal or brown-unit basis within the Four-Years-Plan are working by the "high-pressure-method" of the I. G. according to a contract of licensee.

3. Artificial silk

Viscose-Kunstselde-Syndikat.

The most important German, Dutch, Italien, and Swiss producers of Viscose-silk are the firms:

Versinigie Glanzstoff-Fabriken A.G., Wappertal-

Glanzstoff courtaulds G. m. b. H. Köln:

1. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfort-

a) synthetisches Montingent	137 503
b) Kokereikontingent	131 441
3a. Bayerische Stickstoff-Werke Aktien- gesellschaft (Kalkstickstoffkontingent)	55 079
3b. Bayerische Kraftwerke Aktiepgesell- schaft (Kalkstickstoffentingent)	35 330
4 Aktiengesellschaft für Stickstoffdünger (Kalkstickstoffkontingent)	25 027
5. Bergbau-Aktiengesellschaft Ewald-König Ludwig (synthetisches Kontingent)	12 702
6. Schering A. G., gleichheitig für die Botsig- Kokswerke AG. zu Botsigwerk O/S., Preu- Bische Bergwerks- und Hütten-AG. zu Berlin — Zweigniederlassung Steinkohlen- bergwerk Hindenburg O/S. und die Ver- einigte Oberschlesische Höttenwerke AG. zu Gleiwitz (für Kokerei Julienhutte) (Kokereikontingent)	12 298
7. Wirtschaftliche Vereinigung Deutscher Gaswerke, Gaskokssyndikat, Aktiengesell- schaft (Kokereikontingent)	19 182
Lonza-Werke Elektrochemische Cesell- schaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Kalkstick- stoffkuntingent)	14 533
 Graffich Schaffgotsch'sche Werke Gesell- schaft mit beschränkter Haffung: 	
a) Kalkstickstoffkontingent	1 993
b) Kokereikontingent	2.480
10. Gewerkschaft Victor Stickstoffwerker (synthetisches Kontingent)	53 430
ii. Klockner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft (Ko- kereiknotingent)	5 591
12. Dessager Werke für Zucker- und Gbe- mische Industrie Aktiengesellschaft (Koke- re(kontingen!)	400
18. Kokerei-Veremigung Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Kokereikontingent)	675
14. Deutsche Erdől-Aktiengesellschaft Schwelwerke Rositz (Kelbreikontingent)	870
1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Acres de

Außerdem erhalten Erzeuger von Stickstoff, der als Nebenerzeugnis bei der Kohle-Hydrierung oder einer somstigen Gewinnung von Benrin oder Ölen aus Kohle anfällt (Hydrierstickstoff-Hersteller), ein Kontingent (Hydrierkontingent), das sich nach dem jährlichen tassächlichen Anfäll an Stickstoff bemißt, soweit dieser auf Fertigprodukte verarbeitet ist.

Den Kokereien und Gasanstalten wird ein Recht auf bevorzugten Absatz der auf ihren Anlagen als Neben-produkt gewonnenen stickstoffbaltigen Verbindungen im Rahmen des Gesamtabsatzes dieser Produkte ge-währt. Der bevorzugte Absatz gehr zu Lasten der Syndikats-Gesellschafter, die Ammoniak auf synthe-tischem Wogn berstellen, wofür bestimmte Gegen-leistungen vorgesehen sind.

Der Verkauf aller stickstoffhaltigen Dungemittel im In- und Ausland ist grundsstellich dem Stickstoff-Syndikat vorbehalten. Ein Verkauf durch die einreinen Gesellschafter findet nur in beschränktem Umfange im Landabeatz statt.

Auch die Stickstofferzeugnisse für technische Verwendungszwecke (wie z. B. Salmiakgeist, Salpetersäure, Ammonnitrat) werden durch das Syndikat verkauft.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.-L. G. bsw. Stickstoff-Syndikat.

Im Februar 1830 wurde zwischen der I. G. I. und der I. G. ein Stickstoffvertrag abgeschlossen, der für die Dauer von zehn Jahren die Herstellung, den Verkauf (Kontingente), die Verkaufsorganisation usw. von Stickstoff in allen Teilen der Welt mit Ausnahme des nordamerikanischen Kontineuts regelt. Im Anschlud hieran sind ähnliche Absprachen zwischen der I. G. I. und dem deutschen Stickstoff-Syndikat abgeschlossen worden.

2. Hydrierung:

Im Jahre 1927 kam es zu einer Verständigung zwischen der I.G. und der Standard Oil Company of New Jersey über die Anwendung des I.G. Verfahrens zur Verarbeitung von Rohöl in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Sie erfolgte vor allem auch im Hinblick auf die Möglichkeit, mittels des I.G. Verfahrens schwere Rohöle und Rohölrückstände zu verarbeiten. Da die Herstellung von Öl aus Kohle und Teer in der Welt steigendes Interesse fand, wurde diese Verständigung 1929 zu einer Zusammenarbeit auf dem ganzen Gebiet der Hydrigenne von Öl. Kohle und Teer für digung 1929 zu einer Zusammenarbeit auf dem ganzen Gebiet der Hydrierung von Ol, Kohle und Teer für die ganze Welt, mit Ausnahme von Deutschland, erweitert. Diese Zusammenarbeit wird in der gemeinschaftlich gegründeten Standard-I.G. Co. und einigen angeschlossenen Gesellschaften, wie der Hydro Patents Co. and der International Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd., geleistet, von denen aus die Verfahren in der ganzen Welt lizenziert werden und den Lizenznehmern technische Berstung gewährt wird. In den Vereinigten Staaten hat sich der überwiegende Teil der Ölindustrie angeschlossen. 1831 wurde noch eine der Ölindustrie angeschlossen. 1931 wurde noch eine technische Zusammenarbeit mit der Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. auf dem Hydriergebiet eingeleitet, in deren Verfolg die I.C.I. auch eine Steinkohlen-Hydrieranlage errichtete.

Die Verwertung des Hydrierverfahrens in Deutschland hat sich die I.G. allein vorbehalten. Für den Absatz des von ihr im Leuna-Werk bergestellten Benzins auf dem deutschen Markt ist eine Sondervereinbarung getroffen worden, welche die nationalen Interessen wahrt. Eine große Anzahl der deutschen Werke, die im Rahmen des Vierjahresplanes die Gewinnung von Benzin auf Stein- oder Braunkohlebasis betreiben, arbeiten auf Grund eines Lizeurvertrages nach dem Hochdruckverfahren der I.G.

3. Kunstseider

Viskose-Kunstseide-Syndikot.

Die wichtigsten deutschen, hollandischen, italienischen und Schweizer Hersteller von Viskose-Konstselde, die

Vereinigte Glanestoff-Fabriken A.-G., Wuppertal-Elberfeld;

Glanzsloff-Courtmilds G. m. b. H., Koln:

1.G. Fartenindustrie Ahtiengesellichaft, Frankfurt

26

Fr. Küttner Aktiengesellschaft, Pirna;

Spinnstofffabrik Zehlendorf A. G., Berlin;

Herminghaus & Co, G. m. b. H., Wuppertal-Elberfeld;

Algemeene Kunsteijde Unie N. V., Aenhem?

Hollandsche Kunstzijde-Industrie N. V., Breda;

Snia Viscosa Società Nazionale Industria Applicazione Viscosa, Mailand:

Chdtillon S. A. Italiana, Mailand;

Commerciale Italiana Seta Artificiale (Cisa), S.A.,

Steckborn Kunstseide A.-G., Steckborn,

haben zwecks Bildung eines Verkaufs-Syndikats für den deutschen Markt im Juli 1931 einen Vertrag ab-geschlossen, wonach die von diesen Firmen hergestellte Viskoseseide in und nach Deutschland ausschließlich durch die zu diesem Zweck gegründete Kunstswide-Verkaufsbüre-G. m. b. H., Herlin, erfolgt. Die Daner des Syndikats wurde auf 10 Jahre festgesetzt.

Kupferkunstseide-Syndikat.

Die Firmen J. P. Bemberg A.-G., Wuppertal-Barmen, I. G. Farbenindustrie Abliengesellschaft und Fr. Kültner A.-G., Pirna, haben einen Vertrag über die Bildung des Kupferkunstseide - Syndikata abgeschlossen, dessen Geltungsbereich über den deutschen Markt hinausgeht und im Hinblick auf die verschiedenen auslandischen Bemberg-Lizenzverträge als eine Weltregelung auf dem Kupferkunstseidemarkt betrachtet werden kann.

4. Zellwolle:

Gemeinsam mit der J. P. Hemberg A.-G., Wuppertal-Barmen, wurde die Cuprama Spinnfazer Gesell-schaft m. b. H. in Berlin mit einem Kapital von

RM 50000 gegründet. Diese Gesellschaft verkauft die von der I.G. und von der J.P. Bemberg Aktien-Gesellschaft hergestellte Cuprama-Spinofaser, einer nach dem Kupfermystammoniak-Verfahren hergestellten Zellwolla

Pachtverträge

Pachtweise werden von der LG, betrieben: Behringuerke A -G., Marburg (Lakn).

Syndikate

Für eine Reihe von Erzeugnissen gehört die I,G Syndikaten an, and rear

Chlorzink-Produkte G. m. b. H.,

Elektrochemische Produkte G. m b. H.,

EasignAure Gesellschaft m. b. H.,

Kumstreide-Verkaufsburo G ov b. H ...

Kupferkunstseide-Syndikat G m b. H.,

Lithopone Kontor G. m. b. H ..

Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlen-Syndikat G. m. b. H.

Rheinisches Braunkohlen-Syndikat G. m. b. H.,

Schwefel G. m. b. H.,

Schweleiköhlenstoff-Verkoutsresellschaft en b. H.,

Schweleinatrium G. m. b. H.,

Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H.

Salfatvereinigung G. m. b. H.,

Syndikat deutscher Atzustronfabriken G. m. b. H ...

Vereinigte Squeratol/werke G. m b H ...

Verkautistelle für Oxal u. Amesensaure G. m. b. H.

Außerdem besteben für eine weitere Annahl von Erzeugnissen meist kurzfristig laufende preis- und absatzregelnde Verständigungen.

Fr. Klittner, Aktiengesellschaft, Pirna;

~

Spinnstoff-Fabrik Zehlendorf A.-G., Berlin:

Herminghaus & Co. G. m. b. H., W. Elberfeld;

Algemeene Kunstzijde Unie N. V., Arnhêm:

Hollandsche Kunstsijde-Industrie N. V., Breda:

Snia Viscosa Società Nazionale Industria Applicazione Viscosa, Milan:

Chatillon S. A. Italiana, Milan;

Commerciale Italiana Seta Artificiale (cisa), S. A., Roma:

Steckborn Kunstseide A.-G., Steckborn

In July 1951 these firms reached an agreement with the purpose of forming a syndicate for sale on the German market. According to this agreement the Viscose-silk produced by those firms is only sold in and into Germany by the Kunstseide Verkaufsbüro G. m. b. H., Berlin, which was founded for that purpose. The duration of the syndicate was fixed for 10 years.

Kopferkunstselde-Syndlkat.

The firms J. P. Bemberg A.-G., Nuppertal-Barmen, I. G. Farbenindistrie Aktiengesellschaft and Fr. Küttner A.-G., Firna, have reached an agreement regarding the formation of the "Kupfarkunstseide-Syndikat" the scope and territory of which reaches beyond the German market. Considering the different formation of the content of the conten foreign Bemberg-Lisence contracts that agreement may be regarded as a world-wide regulation on the market of artificial ailk on supper basis.

4. Cell-wool.

Together with J. P. Bemberg A.-G., Supportal-Barmen, the Cuprama Spinsfaser-Gesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin, was founded with a rapital of 50,000.—RM.

That firm sells the Cuprama-cell-wool produced by the I. G. and J. P. Bemberg Aktiengesellschaft, Cu-prama-cell-wool is a cellulose-wool manufactured after the copper-oxyd-ammonia procedure.

Lease-contracts

On lease there are entertained by the I. G. the Behringwerke A.-G., Marburg (Lahn)

Syndientes

For a number of products the L G, belongs to syndicates; these are:

Chlorgink-Produkte G. m. b. H.,

Elektrochemische Produkte G. m. b. H.,

Essigsäure-Gesellschaft m. b. H.,

Kunstseide-Verkaufsbürn G. m. b. H., Kupferkunstseide-Syndikst G. m. b. H.,

Lithopone Kontor G. m. b. H.,

Mitteldeutsches Braunkohlen-Syndikat G. m. b. H.

Rheinisches Braunkohlen-Syndikat G. m. h. H.,

Schwefel G. n. b. H.,

Schwefelkohlenstoff-Verkaufsgesellschaft m. b. H.,

Schwefelnstrium G. m. b. H.,

Stickstoff-Syndikat G. m. b. H.,

Sulfatvereinigung G. m. b. H.,

Syndikat deutscher Aetznatronfabriken G. m. b. H.,

Vereinigte Saueratoffwarks G. m. b. H.,

Verkaufsatelle für Oxal- u. Ameisensäure G. m. b. H.

In addition, there exist agreements for a further number of products. Most of those agreements are short-dated and regulate prices and markets.

NEIMI MIT DEM



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DAS ZEICHEN DES VERTRAUENS

Statistics

Fiscal-year: Jan. 1st, till Dec. 31st

General-assembly: in the first seven months

Resolution of general	orig.	34%, later 5% prefistock for Series B	pref. shares	pro-	option Chan-	remarks
assembly	i	n million Mar	ks	jon	ge in	1000
State after amalgamation	6+1.6	4.4				
1. 9. 26	125,32			5:1	160	Notice of preemption 35% 31, 313
	3.666 6			10:1	180	Precuption for Koln-Rottweil St.A.
3	0.00			10:1	100	- Dynamit-Nobel St. A
	15.333 2	1 9		12.5:1	150	RhWestl. Speedget StA
						for fullfilling contract of smalgamatio
"	28.55		1			with Köln-Rottwell (St. A. Exch. 2:) for fullfilling I. G. contracts with Dynamit-Nobel and RhWestf. Spreng
+	22,500 2					for fulfilling 1. G. contracts with the
"	10.0					A. Riebeck'sche Montagwecke A. G for exchanging shares of Rheinisch Stablwecke
100	47.32	15000			100	for further transactions
-		0.125				for exchanges of Koln-Hottw, pref stor.
in.		35.475	1200	- 4		to Leopold Casella & Co. G. m. b. H.
	-		160.0			at disposal of the firm
14. 1. 25	900.0 ± 00.0	10,0	160.0			exchange into orig shares
	0.000	40.0	100.0	- 1		and the state of t
31, 12, 31	-110.0	3000	TOTAL			Cashed on reason of the Emergency decrees of \$10.31 regarding simplifies reduction of capital.
	950.0	10.0	100.0			
25, 4: 34	-180.0		-60.0			On reason of the Emergency decrees of 0.10/11 in connection with the eighth decree for carrying through the decrees of 11/0/1634 resarding simplified reduction of capital
	720.0	10.0	40.0			
28. 5. 35 General executives resolution			-40.0	- 1		Stockshares issued according to 5 of Abs. 2 EG AktG, cashed by resolution of Gen. Assembly of 28/8/8 after \$ 0 Abs. 5 EG AktG.
15. 0. 38	650.0	40.0*).			1	") 31/2%, preferred stock sevies B altered into 5 % preferred stock with the
	+176.565 6(¹) +50.0(²)		}		1	right for subsequent payment by resolution of Gen Am. of 15/5/25 (i) see foot not (i) Approved capital after \$ 100 ff AktG may be spent until 1/6/45 by board of directors according to authorization

Footnotes (1) Increase was under conditions resolved upon, evaluating the legal processures of the characteristics outs the statement, that a right of exchange for the new shares is granted, according to the bean-conditions, to the characteristics of Dynamics A. G. vorse, Albert firms being considered, and in the connect of "Debantarion of 1925". The increase must not be characteristically before and in the country of "Debantarion of 1925". The increase must not be characteristically before and in far as the

 Statistik

Geschäftsjahr: 1. Januar bis 31. Derember.

*

Hauptversammlungt In den ersten sieben Monaten

apital-Veränderungen

	Stamm-	31/2 % spater	6% Gold-	Barug	srecht	
Hauptvers Beschlaß	Aktien	5% VzAkt. (fr. Serie B)	VorzAkt. Serie A	Ver-	Kurs in	Bemerkungen
	- 1	n Millionen R	M	nia	8/	
Stand sech Varschmelrung 2. 9. 96	641.4 128.32 3.666.6 3.75 0.96 18.333.2 23.55	4.4		5:1 10:1 10:1 10:1 12:5:1	150 150 150 150 150	Bezugsrecht-Notiz: 33%, 31, 31%% BezR. f. Köln-Rottweil StA Dynamit-Nobel StA RhWestf. Sprengst.StA. z. Durchf. des Verschmelzungsvertrage mit Köln-Rottweil (StA. Umt. 2:) z. Durchführung der I.GVerträge m. Dynamit-Nobel und RhWestf. Sprengstoff z. Durchführung d. I.GVertrages m. G.
2	10:0	1				A. Riebeck'schen Montanwerke AG z. Tausch in Aktien der Rheinische
	47.83			1	100	Stahlwerke für weitere Transaktionen bestimm
11	41.00	0.126 35.475	160.0			 Umtausch der Köln-Rottweil VA an Leopold Cassella & Co. G. m. b. F. z. Verfügung der Gesellschaft
14.1.28	900,0 +60.0	40.0	160.0			Umwandlong in Stammaktien
31, 12, 31	969.0 —110.0	40.0	100.0			Auf Grand der Notverordnung von 6 10 31 über die erleichterte Kapi talberabsetzung eingezogen
28. 4. 34	856.8 —130.0	40.0	196.0 —60.0			Auf Grund der Notverordnung von 6 10 51 in Verbindung mit de 8 Verordnung zur Durchführung de Vorschriften über die Kapitalberah setzung in erleichterter Form von 14. 3. 1954
28. 5. 35 (Vorstands- beschluß)	720,6 — 60.0	40.0	-40.0			Nach § 6 Abs. 2 EG AktG zur Verfügung gestellte Vorratisaktien, durc Vorstandsbeschl. v. 28.5. 1938 nach § Abs. 3 EG AktG eingezogen *) 3 ½ %ige Vorzugsaktien Serie B durc
18.6.38	+176.868 61) +80.0°)	40,0*)				Beschluß der Hauptvers v. 18.6.193 geänd, in 5 %ige Vorz -Akt. mit Nach zahlungsrecht 1 s. Fußnote unten 6 Genehmigtes Kapital nach § 169 AktG, das der Vorstand it Ermäch tigung der Hauptvers v. 18.6.1938 b 1, 6.1948 ausgeben kann

⁵ Erichtung unter Ausschledung des gesets inhen Derngerechts der Aktionien beidingt beschiebens mit der Bestimmung, daß den Aktionien der Dynamic Aktion Gesellschaft vom Albed Nobel & Co., Treindorf, A. Siebeck keinen Montanwerte A. G., Halbe a. d. S., Gustav Genachen & Co. A.G., Derlin, ander den Vorkenstrungen der und denen Gesellschaften geschlessem Vertrage, zuwie den Bestimmt, vom "Teckcheiderrechtungen vom Jahre 1898" genalt den Anbeiteitungsungen ein Uertausstrecht auf die nen auszugebenden Aktion eingerinnt wird und sien die Siehelbung erst in dem Zeitpankt und zu neuernt und Zernachstrung gefangen soll, als von dem Rechte Gebrauch gemacht wird.

						_	_	_		_		
Aktienkapital (nach de Stammaktien:	m Beichluß der H 19 376 1 349 903 408 082	Stücke	zu je	RM.	100.— 200.— 1000.—	- 11	OHEL.	HM.	269	987 00 980 40 082 00	0	
	105,000	-				th	om.	RM	080	000 00	0-	
5%ige kumulative Vor	rugsaktien mit	zehnla: Stocke	chem ru je	Stim	mrecht: 1000.—	- 0	om.	RM	40	000 000	0.—	
Gesamtaktienkapital (Bedingte Erböbun Genehmigtes Kapi	e beechlossen om					. n	om.	RM	720	868 60	0	Stammaki



Infentbaltsvanne der Gefolgerhaft em nemen "Bayer"-Verwaltung gibeinde

Stimmrecht: Jede Aktie gewähr) des Stimmrecht Für je RM (0) – Neunbetrag gewähren die stämmaktien eine Stimme, die Vorzagsaktien zehn Stimmen

Varzingsaktien: Die Vorzinsaktien gewähren zehn: firches Stimmrecht, Sie erhalten aus dem Reingewinn vor jeder Ausschuttung auf die Stammaktien eine nachtahibare Dividende von Bachstens 5 v. H. Die Sachrahlung der Ruckstände erfofat auf den Dividendenschein des Jaines, aus dessen Beregewinn die Nachrablung bestritten wird. Das Recht auf Dividonile ruld für Ynraugsaktion, die einem abhängigen Unternehmen gehören.

Im Falle der Abwicklung erhalten die Vorangsaktien aus dem Alwicklungserlös vor den Stantmaktion ihren Neunwert auzuglich & v. H. Zimen seit Anlang des Geschäftsjahres, in dem die Abwirkling begonnen worden by sowie elwange Ruckstande and fruberen Goschäftsjahren. An dem weiteren Geschichalbevermogen haben sie keinen Anteil:

Verwendung des Heingewinns:

Der Reingewhen, der sieh aus der Jahresbilanz mach. Die Aktion und ab 1. Januar des geweileren Erweibe-Vormahme der Abschreibungen. Wertberchtigungen. jahres dividendenberechtigt. Rüchstellungen und Rücklungen einschließlich der gesetzlichen, errebt, wird wie folgt verwendet! I zumichet werden auf die Vorzugsaktien eine Divi-

dende von bis 20 5 v. H. sowie erwaige Ruchstands aus Vorjahren verteilt, umd swar zumächet die Rückstande nach threm Alter:

2 abdann wird unt die Stammäktien eine erste Diendende von ha zu tv. H. verteilt.

3. der Rest wird unter Berbekschtigung der satzungmaßigen Vergütung des Aubichtsrats (2 v. H. denach 198 Abs. 9 AktG zu berechnenden Reingewinnshochsten- jedoch 2 v. H. des Dividendenbetrages, dar auf die Stammaktien über 1 v. H. himaus entfallt: nach freiem Erme-weit der Hauptversammlung zur Festsatzung einer weiteren Dividends auf die Stammaktien oder in anderer Weise verwendet,

Teitschuldversehreibungen von 1928:

Emissionsbelow: RM 230000000 -Personning: Die Teilschuldverschreibungen and mit erlischt das Erwerbsrecht

and patrifich veramelich. Sollte die Lill auf die Stammaktien eine Dreidende von mehr als 12%, ver-teilen, se erhöht sich für das betroffende Jahr die Verzhaning der Teilschuldvern breilungen für jedes Metroprocent Dividende um 12% Zioutaverrinsuog.

Die Zimmen der Teulochuldverschreibungen einschließtich etwaiger Zucatzverzmung aiml am 1 Inli eines. jeden Jahres für das verausgegangene Kalenderjahr fallig, vestimalig am 1 Juli 1929, und gwar für den vollen Neunwern

Richt der Lehaber auf Tanich zeien Abtern, Leigen Einreichung von ji kommal RM 200, - bew. RM 400 - bzw. RM 500, - Teibehuhlverschreibungen können nogmal RM 400 - bzw. RM 500 - bzw. RM 500 -Stommaktion der I. G. zu folgenden Kurum erwarlen.

Knieltennerwehl der Gesellichalt. Die Gesellschaft kann lederzeit die Teitschuldverschreibungen unter Finnal. tung omer From you I Monaton zur Ruckzahlung zu 110% enrighen Zinsen pro rata tempore in Hone des auf den zuletet fallig gewordenen Zie sebem berech-neten Zinsentzes kamtigen. Der Inhaber von Teilschuldverschreibungen ist jedoch in diesem Falle berechtigt, das vorgesehene Erwerbsrecht zu 90" des Erwerbskurses, aler nicht unter pari, unter Anrechnung der Teilschuldverschundungen zum Neumwert auszuüben. Für diesen Erwerbskurs ist das Jahr maligebend, in das der Ablauf der Kundo gungsfrist fallt Innerhalls einer am Tage der Kundi-gung beginnenden Frest von 3 Monaton hat der Inhaller der Gesellschaft gegenüber die Erkharung abzugeben, ob er sein Recht auf Erwech von Stammaktien ausaben will Ine Erklarung ist our inn bindend Wird innerhalls der Frist keine Erklärung abgegeben, so

Day-Room for employers in the new "Boyers Administration-building

abare Original shares grant t vore, preferred abares 10 votes for every value non. 100.— RM.

Preferred-shares t The preferred shares grant a testold communish. Before every declaration they receive a cumulative dividend of maximum 5% from the original-bares taken from the net profit. The amounts have to be additionally paid for the dividend warrant of the year, from which the additional payment is done. Preferred shares belonging to a dependent enterprise have an right on dividends.

In the case of seitlement the perferred shares are green their nominal value from the settlement income before the original shares with the addition of \$50 interest from the beauting of the commercial year in which the settlement was started; arrears from previous years have to be paid, too. They have unpart in the further assets of the company.

Use of the net prolif; After deportations, adminiments of values, allowances, and reserves (legal once included) have been carried through the net profit resulting from the balance is used as follows: (I) At limit a dividend of up to \$5, for the preferred shares and possible acreary from previous years are distributed, the latter according to their age.

(2) Then a fixed dividend of up to (*, is distributed to the original shares.

(5) The rest is used under account of the legal allowante of the Board of Directors for starting a further dividend on the original shares or for mother purpose according to the discretion of the General Assembly.

Dehentures of 1928: Amount of emission). RM. 250,000,000.

Voting-right: The comparable is given by each Interest: The debeniness are entitled in an interest of \$1." This interest is to be increased by an additional \$5." for every \$1., increases if the L.G. distributes a dividend of more than \$2." for the current

Injured, including supplemental interest, if any is the on July 1 of each year for the preceding releasing year beginning July 1, 1920 for the full nominal

Right of exchange: The debentures are convertible with common shares in the ratio of RM, 200, m. RM, 100. or 2000. or appearedly, delegators into 100 or 200, or 1,000, cospectively, common such according to the following schedule:

In 1939 at the rate of 120; In 1940 at the rate of 110%

In 1911 or the rate of 100%

From Jamuary 1 of each year the shares are entitled for dividends.

Right of rullingup: The defendance are callable on hair months notice at 110 plus accord interest In case of call holders have the right to exercise their emyersion privilege at 90% of the price established on the sliding scale for that year, but in no even they are entitled to enumers shell at a price below pur. For that price the year will be authoritative in a bick the calls of coals. Within a time of three months be ginning from the first day of the notice the bolder has to declare to the ramping whether he will make ause of his right in purchase common shares. That declaration will be obligatory for him. If within the fixed time such a declaration is not given the right of purchase expires.

Exchanges: Together with the debentures the interest coupons have to be delivered for the time in which the required shares are entitled for interest. If the nominal value of the delivered debentures surmounts the price of the shares, the surmounting sum will be credited to the deliverer at the discretion of the company wholly or partly in the form of debentures in which the right of purchase is named. The payment will be done in the nominal value or in eash. The returned debentures are bearing interest from the beginning of the year in which the right of purchase is practised. The debentures are callable at any time under consideration of three months rate independent of the calling-up of those debentures which are still current with the right of purchase. As regards interest and repayment the same conditions are suitable as for the other debentures except the right of purchasing shares. That means that they have also to be repaid at 110 %. If the surmounting value of the delivered debentures is paid in each, accrued interest of 6 % have to be paid to the deliverer from the beginning of the year of purchase until the date of payment. On December 31, 1835, there were owned by the company now, RM 70,015.500.—

Future preemptions: If the company grants a purchase of new shares to its originalshare holders until

December 31, 1941, and if it does not offer a similar preemption for new shares to the holders of debentures the value of the preemption has to be repaid without interim interest. The value of the preemption is reckoned after the average quotation of the Berlin Exchange, but not higher than the invoice-value of the preemption.

Repayment: Those debentures still existing on January 1, 1945, are due for repayment at 10% on July 1, 1945, interest being paid from January I, until June 30, 1945, according to the rate of interest of 1944.

The debentures were listed in the Stock Exchanges

The debentures were listed in the Stock Exchanges of Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfort/Main, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich and Stuttgart.

For the debentures a preemption in the proportion 4:1 was offered to holders of common stock as well as, according to previous agreements in the agreed proportion, to the shareholders of the Dynamit A. G. vorm. Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, Gustav Genschow & Co. A. G., Berlin, and of the Riebeck'sche Moutanwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Halle Saale.

All debenture loans of the founder-companies had been called up for repayment on May 1, 1927. Only a rest of those loans amounting about RM 210.160. was current December 31, 1935. Umtausch, Bei Emreichung der Teilschuldverschreibungen zwecks Erwerh der Aktien sind die Zinsscheine für die Zeit miteinzureichen. Ihr welche die zu erwerbenden Aktien dividendenberechtigt sind. Übersteigt der Nennwert der eingereichten Teilschuldverschreibungen den Erwerbspreis der gegen sie zu übernehmenden Aktien, so wird der übersteigende Betrag dem Einreicher bei Ansubung des Erwerbsrechts nach Wahl der Gesellschaft ganz oder teilweise in Teilschuldverschreibungen, auf denen die Ansubung des Erwerbsrechts vermerkt ist, unter Anrechnung zum Nennwert oder in bar zurückerstattet. Die zurückzeigebenen Teilschuldverschreibungen sind vom Beginn des Jahres an zussberechtigt, in welchem das Erwerbsrecht ausgeübt wird. Ihre Kündigung kann umabhängig von derjenigen der noch mit Erwerbsrecht im Umlauf befindlichen Teilschuldverschreibungen jederzeit unter Einhaltung einer Prist von 3 Monaten erfolgen. Im übergen gelten für sie, abgesehen von dem Wegfall des Aktienerwerbsrechts, die gleichen Bedingungen hinsichtlich Verzinsung und Ruckzahlung wie für die übergen Teilschuldverschreibungen. Insbesondere hat also auch ihre Rückzahlung zu 110 % zu erfolgen. Erfolgt für den übersteigenden Nennwert der eingereichten Teilschuldverschreibungen einer Barvergütung, so sind dem Einreicher Stückkinsen von 6 % vom Begünn des Erwerbsjahres bis zum Tage der Auszahlung zu vergützen:

Am 31. Derember 1938 waren nom. RM 76 635 400. im Besitze der Gesellschaft.

Zukunftige Berugsrechte: Palls die Gesellschaft ihren Stammaktionären bis rom 31. Desember 1941 einen

Bezug auf neue Stammaktien einräumt und den Inhabern der Teilschuldverschreibungen nicht ein entsprechendes Bezugsrecht auf neue Aktien anbietet, ist der Wert des Bezugsrechtes ohne Zwischenzinsen bei dem Aktienerwerb zu vergüten. Der Wert des Bezugsrechtes wird berechnet auf Grund des Durchschnitts der amtlichen Notierung an der Berliner Börse, höchstens aber zum rechnerischen Wert des Bezugs-

Bückzuklung. Die am 1. Januar 1945 noch ausstehenden Teilschuldverschreibungen werden zur Rückzahlung am 1. Juli 1845 zu 110 % unter Vergütung von Zinsen für die Zeit vom 1. Januar bis 30. Juni 1945 in Höbe des für 1944 maßgeblichen Zinssatzes fällig.

Die Teilschuldverschreibungen wurden an den Hörsen von Berlin. Dieseldorf, Frankfurt a. M., Hamburg, Leipzig, München und Stuttgart eingeführt.

Auf die Teilschuldverschreibungen ist den Inhabern der Stammaktien ein Bezugsrecht im Verhältnis 4:1 sowie gemäß früher getroffener Vereinbarungen auch den Inhabern der Stammaktien der Dynamit-Autien-Gesellschaft vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, der Gustav Genschow & Co. Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, und der A. Riebeck'schen Montanwerke Aktiengesellschaft, Halle a. S., ein Bezugsrecht in dem vertraglich festgelegten Verhältnis angeboten wonlen.

Sämtliche Obligationsmiehen der Gründergesellschaften waren am 1 Mai 1927 zur Rückzahlung gekündigt worden. Am 31 Dezember 1938 befand sich von diesen Anleihen nur noch ein Restbetrag im Einliesungswert von etwa RM 216 150 — im Umlauf.

Felerstunde



Meeting

63

Soziale Statistik

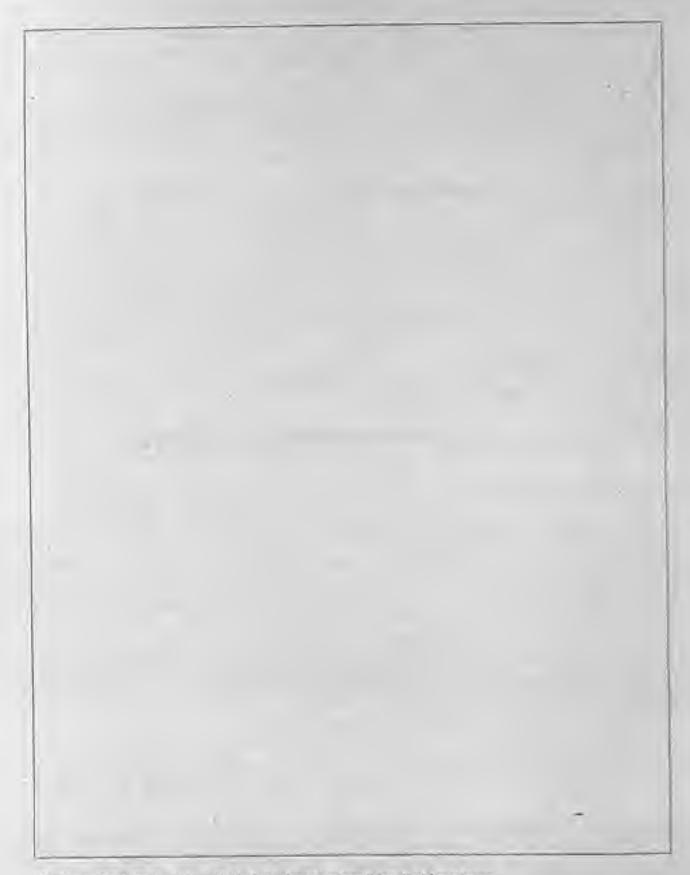
Gefolg- schaft:	1982		19	22	19	34.	19	25	19	34	1987		1908	
jeweils am 31. Dezemb	Ar- beiter	An- gest.	Ar- beiter	An- gest.	Ar- beiter	An- gest.	Ar- beiter	An- gest.	Ar- beiter	An-	Ar- beiter		Ar- beiter	An- gest.
einschl. Am- moniakwerk Merseburg G. m. b. H., Leuna Wer- ke, Kalle & Co. Aktien- gesellschaft, Wiesbaden- Biebrich, u. Aktiengesell- schaft für Stickstoff- dunger, Knapsack	50 873 16 125		59 592 17 166		72 522 19 492		77 410 20 641		87 670 22 387		97876 2632		106496	28 71
susammen	06	508	76	748	92	314	98	100	109	957	124	199	135	210
In d. Gruben u. den ange- schlossenen Unternehm.	d. Gruben den ange- hlossenen		35	823	43	563	50	154	60	913	68	780	81	860
insgesamt	97	405	112	571	154	148	203	170	860	198	929	318 000		
Soziale							Bei	rag						
Auf- wendungen	100	MC	19 R		19 R	34 M		95 M		04 M	1837 RM			M M
a) Genetzl. Beiträge zur Sozialvers. b) Aufwend. I. Zwecke der Pensionsfür- sorgeeinschl. Beiträg zur Pens Kaase	enetzi rage zur alvers. 11 500 180 uufwend, recke der donsfür- ennsch), rag zur		12 23	12 236 907		14 725 905		4 5 4 2		6 239 1 768*)		8 415		54 966 87 706
c) Aufwendungen für sonstige Maß- nahmen auf dem Gebiete der betriebl. Sozialpolitik (Wohnungs- u. Siedlungs- wesen, be- triebliche Gesundheits- fürsorge, Werksambu- lanzen, Er- holungshei- me, Feier- abendhäuser u. Speisean-	Autwen- ungen für onstigeMaß- ahmen auf em Gebiete er betriebl. ozialpolitik Wohnungs- Siedlungs- esen, be- iebliche esundheits- irsorge, Verksambu- nzen, Er- olungshei- ie, Feier- bendhäuser Speisean- alt, Werk- eranstalt,						36,504,397							
veranstalt., bare Zuwen-	200	1000	1375	150	1000	M 198	700	11 451	1000	6 166	122	4.663	1 200	16 473

^{*)} Die Vermiederung dieses Betrages erhäut sich son der ertreubihne Tainathe, daß es miglich war, eine größen Zahl abemaliger Gefolgesinstande glieber erneut in Arbeit zu briegen.

Social statistics

Status of De-		1	18			34	19	100		30	1987		19	38										
cember 51, of each year		ploy- ces	work- men	ploy-	work- men	ploy-	work- men	ploy-	work- men	ploy- ces	work- men	ploy-	work- men	ploy ces										
incl. Ammoniakwerk Merseburg, G. m. b. H., Leuna Wer- ke, Kalle & Ca. Aktion- gesellschaft, Wieshaden- Biebrieh, u. Aktienge- sellschaft für Stickstoff- dünger, Knapsack	\$0.878	10125	N9592	17156	72522	19492	77+10	20641	87670	22.857	07 575	26 824	106496	2571										
total	total 00 005 70 745		745	92	314	48	041	109	057	1.54	190	185	210											
lo the mines and affiliated firms	mines linted 30 507 85 525		525	44	363	50	154	60	912	0.5	780	52	550											
total	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		571	134 677		148 205		170 809		102 920		215,090												
Social expenditure			_	1934 RM		1885 RM		1986 RM		1987 RM		1985 RM												
a) for social security tax b) far peu- sions, inclu- ding old-age-	11 50	0 189	12 236 907		14 725 906		10 874 542		1540	6 230	21 82	5 *18	24 85	1 1168										
purposes, such as workers' colonies, recreation- homes, re- convalences, canteens, cash pay- ments etc.	81 455 478		30 407 272												10 000 108		36 60		18 972	1705*)	1000		21 71:	
total	50 7fx	400	49 573	155.1	57.525	5555	66 500	390	85.014	177	79 57	357	91 S0	1 155										

^{*)} Reduce is to be explained from the delightfut fact that a great number of former workmen and employees could be re-engaged.



"Mother and Child" fountain in the I.G. workmen's colony "Anna" at Leverhusen



Brunnen "Mutter und Kind" in der I.G., Kolunie "Anne" in Leverkusen



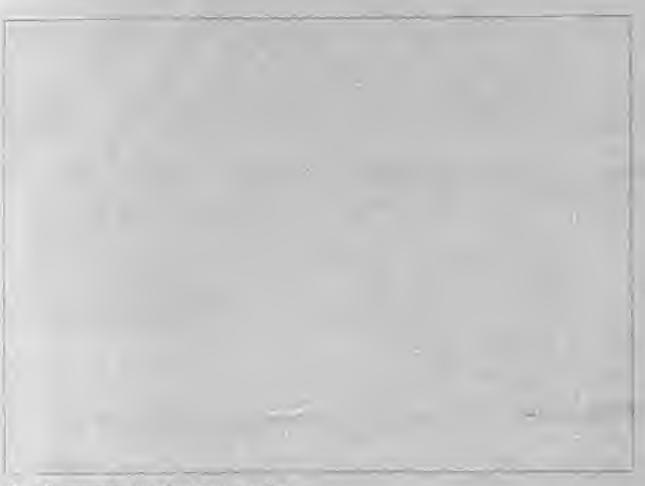
Kindergerten der I.G. in Leverkusen

Betriebtsfelter für die Kinder der Gefolgsebaft der I.G. Berlin NW 7



Kindergarten of L.G. at Leverhauen

Meeting for personnel's children sponsered by L.G. Berlin NW.7



The I.G. neverpaper has about 130,000 readers

Annual premium: The annual premium is paid to all workers and employees whose annual income does not surmount RM 7.200.— and who will have completed their 18th year of age on Jan. 2 after the same year, working in the firm at least one year. On the one hand the years of loyalty to the firm will thus be rewarded, on the other hand each receiver gets a share of profit, according to the dividend of the previous year.

The annual premium consists of a share of profit and a premium of loyalty (according to numbers of years of workship) considering a dividend of 5%. The share of profit consists of:

1) a fixed sum of RM 25 .-

2a) 4,57% of the annual income for those who have an entual income has not surmounted RM 3.000.—

2b) +57% to 0,5% of the annual income for those who have completed three years dating from Janu-

ary 2, and whose annual income is between RM 3,000,- and RM 4,795.-

3cl 0.8% of the annual income for all others.

The "premium of loyalty"

amounts	for	10	years'	W	nk	hip	RM	2,-	rach	year
	for	10		till	意ち	years	-	1-		
	for	25			40	-	-	3-	4	
	Fre	****	tre tha		40			7.50		

Thus a worker with an annual income of RM 2.600,-will receive:

after	the		100	Year	RM	187	providens	of	loyalty
100	n.		Best	2	-	195-	-		
10			110	-	-	172-	-	-	61
14	-		214	1	-	202 -		-	-
2	-		204		-	259,-		-	- 3
and	after	the	Ande			48K-			

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Die Werkesitung des I.G. but rund syanun Leser

Jahresprämie: jahresprämie erhalten alle Gefolgschaftsmitglieder mit einem Jahreseinkommen bis zu
RM 7800, die am I. Januar des in Frage kommenden
Jahres das 18. Lebensjahr vollendet haben und an
diesem Tage mindeatens I Jahr ununterbrochen bei der
L.G. beschäftigt sind. Die Jahresprämie ist so aufgebaut, das einerseits der durch die Zahl der Dienstjahre ausgewiesenen Werktreus Rechnung getragen
wird und andererseits jedes empfangsberechtigte.
Gefolgschaftemitglied einen nach der vorjährigen
Dividende errechneten Gewinnanteil in Gestalt eines.
Prozentiatzes seines letzten Einkommens erhält.

Die Jahresprämie besteht aus einem Gewinnanteil und einer Treueprämie (Dieustalterzuschlag). Unter Zugrundelegung einer Dividende von 8% setzt sich der Gewinnanteil rusammen:

1) aus einem festen Betrag von RM 25 .-- ;

Ea) aus 4,57% des Jahreseinkommens für diejenigen Prämieneunpfänger, welche am 2. Januar des in Frage stehenden Jahres 5 Dienstjahre vollendet haben und deren Jahreseinkommen RM 3600,— nicht überstiegen hat;

2b) aus einem sich zwischen 4,57 und 0,8%, bewegenden Gewinnanteil aus dem Jahreseinkommen für die jenigen Prämienempfänger, welche am 2. Januar des in Frage kommenden Jahres 3 Dienstjahre vollendet haben und deren Jahreseinkommen zwischen RM 9600,— und RM 4795.— liegt;

2c) aus 0,6% des Jahreseinkommens für alle übrigen Prämienemplänger.

Die Treueprämie beträgt für Emplänger mit einem Dienstalter:

bis zu 10 Jahren RM 2 .- pro Dienstjahr

Dementsprechend erhält z. B. ein Arbeiter mit einem Jahreseinkommen von RM 2500.— nach

vollendetem I. Dienstjahr RM 47.—

" 3. 145.—

" 11. 172.—

" 202.—

" 30. 289.—

and " 40. 439.—



Workstelling Hisbat

Chersieht über das Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen der LG. Stand In Dezember 1998	Werley wohningen im Eigentum der Firma	Somitte mit Mitteln der l.G. erstellte. Gefalgschaftswischen unwen durch Zuschnen und Darichen au Wonningsbau- gesellschaften und Gefalgs- schaftsanzehomer.	Stanoententer- Kleinsodlinger
Frankfurt Blichet	1007	S 902	181
2. OBURCHION Embyrichaten Opping Zwyskel	1501	1.7(8	1999
3. NJEDERRHEIN Egyerkown, idheeleht	H. 780	1 062	210
(METELDES ISCHEASE) () Wolfen, Berlin	2 030 1 914 217	£ 958 0 958 0 98	910 90+
Inspesant	14.764	10.201	3.052

Für die Gefolgschäft der L.G. sind somit vorhanden-

12 761 Wohnungen, die en Eigenrum der Firms wehren. 10 701 Wohnungen, deren Dan die Firms mittelliar oder unmittelliar ereniglicht hat. 3 042 Seuberstellen

zusanimen 26 000 Wohnungen.

Hierze kommen. 3 202 Wohnungen, der T.G. Bergwerke Halle, so daß-

hisgesom 30 197 Womningen für die Gefeigschaftsmitgheder verhanden sind

Jeder vierte verheiratete Werksangehörige der 1.G. bewohnt eine vom Werk oder mit dessen Hilfe geschaffene Wohnung.

Workers calmy at Hacket

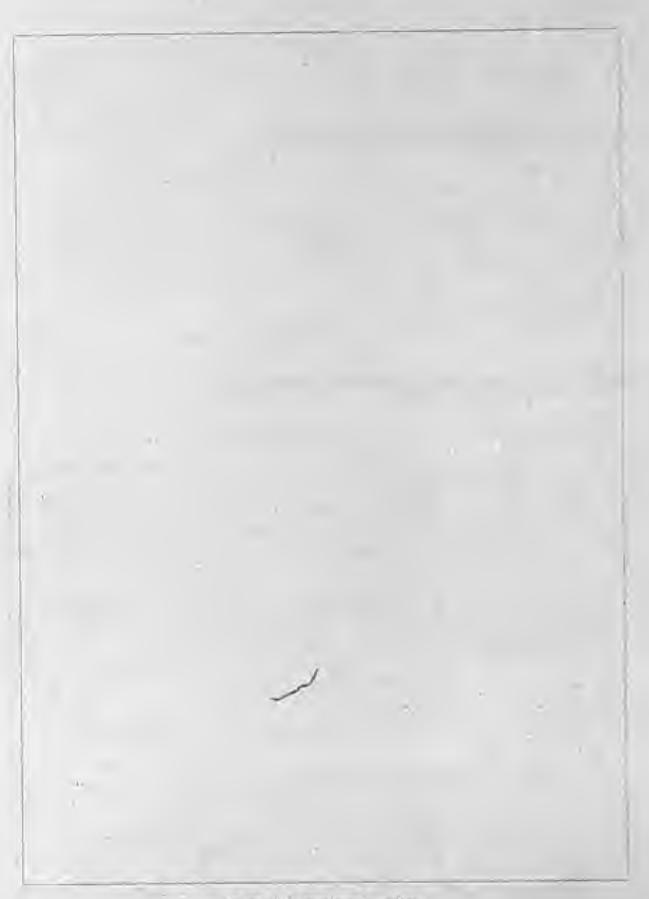
Survey of dwellings organisation State of December 11, 1915	Lodsings behaviors to the firm	nition findgings, prepared to 1. G. means, transitionalisms and logical	norter e rafanio
(MAINTINETHE) Frankford/fische	1302	2.00	181
2. I PPERRHIND DISTRIC Y Linbulgehalen Oppon Zweckel	169	Action	1.00
t. i.OWERGRIENE.DISTRICT Leverlances. 2 Bertehl	9 2007	1343	210
1. CLARKALGERMANY for Welfen, Wester the Lemma (c) S-blaquin	2 003 2 903 275	1 055 7 055 355	(4 cc) 5 (b)
Total :	12701	(mgs)	(0)2

That means that there exist the following discillings for the workers and employees of the LG : 15703 discillings seemed for the tient 0.793 the landding of which was directly or indirectly made possible by the live into the workers colonies.

hold 20 000 dwellings

there exist a big dwellings of h.C. mines at Hulle Scale, so that in total there exist a 192 dwellings for the workers and employees.

Each fourth married member of the 1 G. lives in a dwelling built by the firm itself or by means of the firm.



In an I.G. workmen's colony
Agfa-color-new micro-picture



Aus einer J. G.-Siedlung
Nach einer Agfacolor-Neu-Kleinbildaufnahme

Recreation Homes: The firms amalgamented in the I.G. have always considered favourable recreation and holiday-institutions as an important means for strengthening fellowship. The I.G., therefore, has been entertaining for many years the fellowing Recreation and Reconvalescence-Homes situated in beautiful places and furnished with the latest hygienic sets. Those homes are at the disposal of the workers and employees themselves as well as of their wives and employees themselves as well as of their wives and children, if they are ill or if they need recreation.

Respection-Home Bad Kirnhalden (Biack-Forest):

Reconvolescence-Home Bud Soden, Tannas:

Cassella-Heim near Frankfort Main-Fechenheim (for children):

Wohlfahrtsgut Große Ledder, Bergisches-Land (Böttinger-Home and Bayer - Duisberg - Holiday-Homes):

Recreation-Home Kirchheimbalanden (Pialz); (Pfalz):

Reconvalescence-Home St. Johann bei Albersweller-Pfalz

The Home Donnenfels bei Kirchheimholanden Recreation-Homes in Tambach-Dietharz (Thuringia-(Pfalz): Forest) for men, women and children;

Recreation-Home Neuhous am Rennsteig (Thuringia-Forest)

Quotations and dividends

Official note: in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfort-Main, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich Stattgart and Vienna (for original shares only).

			Quota	tions	of orl	ginal	shares					
a) 1926—1988	1920	1027	1925 1	929 11	30 19	31 193	1932	1934	1955	1986	1937	1935
highest	111/4	235/2 2	5907/5 26 6427/8 10 5967/4 10	12 1 Te	2 2 92	A 1 109 1/2 51 1/2 51	7/m (M53)	2 12A	100°	1 147	1730/4 1529/4 169	184 ^{7/*} 142 ¹ 4 150 ¹ 1
b) monthly quo- tations 1935-39	Juni 1985	July	Ang	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan. 1950	Febr.	Macih	April	May
highest %a lowest %o latest a/o	1621/z 1651/s 150	157 149 150%	150 ^E x 142 ^U /4 146 ^U /4	184 1646's 184	154 ³ /4 151 150 ³ /4	100 ³ /2 164 166 ¹ 4	1517/s 1665/s 1503/4	1515 h 147 150/4	156 160 150 ³ /4	150 146 ¹ a 140 ² a	100km 147h 140	150° 5 145° 5 140° 4

			Que	tation	s of d	leben	tures					
a) 1925—1935	1925	1929	195	0 190	51 15	052	10,53	1984	1935	1936	1937	1835
highest 9/0- lowest #8 larest 6/9	150 1881 : 144.	144 101 101	115 85 ¹ 1 56	105 70 70	7	474	104	187% à 1317% 11974	156 119 122 ⁷)	150 1220 × 15450	13761 129- 130	101 ¹ a 117 117
b) monthly quo- tations 1935/1939	Juni 1935	July	Aug	Sept.	Oet	Nov	Den	Jan 1939	Febr.	March	April	May
highest % lowest % latest %	141 ^{1/2} 129 ^{1/2} 130 ^{2/2}	125//s 110 ^{1/s} 121	1221/2 1101/1 122	123 ¹ ± 120 123 ¹ ±	12/1 ⁷ v 121 ² v 122	1221 : 1172 : 1173 :	117	180 117% 1187	120 ⁶ 4 119 120 ⁸ 4	1800 4	128° a 121° a 122°	

			di	vide	nds for	orig	inal	shar	es.					
dividends	1925	1926	1927	1925	1929	1950	1931	1932	1933	1934	1035	1955	1907	1935
in 0 of the stock capital	10	-10	12	12	12 + 2% Bonus	12	+	7	2	ā	T	7	ś	*

Erholungshelme; Die in der I.G. rusummengeschlosse-Erholungsheime; Die in der I.G. rusammengeschlosse-nen Firmen sahen von jeher in der Schaffung günstiger Erholungs- und Urlaubseimrichtungen ein wertvolles Mittel zur Vertiefung werksgemeinschaftlicher Gesin-nung. Die I.G. unterhält daher seit vielen Jahren fol-gende schön gelegenen und mit den neuesten hygie-nischen Einrichtungen ausgestatieten Erholungs- und Geneeungsheimt, die im Falle der Erholungsbedürftig-keit oder der Krankheit sowohl den Werkskameraden selbst als auch ihren Frauen und Kindern zur Ver-fügung stehen: fügung stehen;

Erholungsheim Kirchheimbolanden (Pfals); Lungenheilstätte Dannenfels b. Kirchheimbolanden; Generungsherm St. Johann b. Albersweiler (Pfalz);

Erholungsheim Bad Kirnhalden (im Schwarzwald); Lungenheilstätte Oberweiler bei Badenweiler im Schwarzwald (für Frauen von Gefolgschaftsangehörigen);

Genesungsheim Bad Soden im Taunus;

Cassella-Heim bei Frankfurt a. M .- Fechenheim (filt Kinder);

Wohlfahrtsgut Große Ledder im Bergischen Land (Böttinger-Heim und Bayer-Duisberg-Ferienhauser);

Erholungsheime in Tambach-Dietharz (Thüringer Wald) für Männer, Frauen und Kinder;

Erholungsheim Neuhaux am Rennsteig (Thuringer, Wald).

Kurse und Dividenden

Börsen-Notiz: In Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt a. M., Hamburg, Leipzig, München, Stuttgart und Wien (nur für Stammaktien

			- 2	furne d	ler St	amm	aktle	n.		_			
a) 1924—1938	1926	1927	1928	1929	1920	1921	1932	193	1954	1915	1984	1917	1988
Höchster % Niedrigster % Letzter % 7 ao 16 8 180	3541/4 1111/7 3247/4	3531/4 2361/4 277	200% 242% 265%	267 165% 169%	12214	(55%) 92½ 92½	10814 8114 96	148 953 123	4 193 V 4 193 V 4 135 V		180 147 178	1731/4 1623/4 159	1647 1491 1501
b) Monatskurse 1988/39	Juni 1988	Juli	Aug	Sept	Ok	t, No	ov.	Det	Jan. 1989	Febr.	Marz	April	Mai
Höchster % Niedrigster % Leizter %	1694 1554 156	157 148 15034	150% 142% 146%		154 151 158	14		1513/4 1603/4	16154 147 16034	154 150 150%	150 1461/ ₄ 1493/ ₄	1505; 1475; 148	1505 1485 1405

		Ku	rse de	r Teils	ehuld	versch	reibur	igen				
a) 1928—1988	1925	192	192	19	11 1	1982 1	933	1034	1935	1936	1937	1908
Höchster % Niedrigster % Letzter %	150 3839 144	144 101 101	115 85 86	16 7	5 0 04)	7434		127% 1115% 118%	186 119 122%	189 12256 18484	137¼ 129 180	1315/ 117 117
b) Monatskurse 1988/39	luni 1948	Juli	Aug.	Sept	Okt.	Nov.	Dea.	Jan. 1989	Hebr.	Mare	April	Mai
Höchster % Niedrigster % Letzter %	181% 129% 130%	125% 11934 121	1221/5 119/4 122	1281/s 120 1231/s	1237/4 1213/4 122	1221/4 1171/4 1171/4	1197/s 117 117	190 1171/2 1187/2	130% 119 120%	128 120% 122	1234 1214 122	1945 122 1243

			101	iden	ien vul	Stau	makt	len						
Dividenden	1985	1924	1927	1928	1929	1950	1921	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1988
n % des Stamm- aktienkapitals	10	10	12	12	12 + 2% Bonus	12.	Ÿ	7	2	7	7	7	8	9

æ

Bilanzen

Am 31. Dezember Zahlen in 1000 RM	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Aktiva		-					man i
Werksanlagen	319193	346897	382463	451915	501007	494190	466502
Beteiligungen	237110	258657	293869	290262	270975	294626	275331
Wertpapiere	5496	2477	2274	16000	17656	6569	5306
Eigene Aktien	-	-	-	-	.50	49917	4348
Vorrite	208633	226035	245915	342126	357995	307293	238906
Forderungen	299788	384984	411802	500474	485 879	442285	416558
Kassen-, Wechsel- und					110000		2220
Scheckbestände	16146	14633	25442	23315	22622	9602	9950
Schatzanweisungen	-		-	-	13.	- 500	
Bankguthaben	99.558	200730	165832	227774	136834	139340	83862
Aufgeld auf Teilschuld-	1						
verschreibungen per					- 3		AUTEL
1.7.1945	-	-	-	=	-		24964
	1185854	1434363	1527597	1851866	1792968	1743822	1525727
Providence .							
Passiva							
Dividendenberechtigtes	641600	659933	796630	799298	799348	713717	685 000
Stammaktienkapital	011000	003300	170000	123470	177010	1110111	3400
Einbezahltes Stamm-						20	-
aktienkapital	641600	726892	796.630	799298	799348	799348	689 348
Einbezahltes Vorzugs-	CALLOOD	120000	100000		TESTICE.	100000	10000
aktienkapital	4400	13394	13394	13394	13394	13394	1339
Rücklagen	104028	173155	176 254	188291	200000	200000	200 000
Rückstellungen	-	210200	2.0	1000	-	-	-
Teilschuldverschreibungen							
vom Jahre 1928	-			250000	249707	249642	249643
Aufgeld auf Teilschuldver-				200000	1505/50	A COLOR OF	7000
schreibungen p. 1.7.1945	1-0	-	-		-	-	24.98
Gekünd. Obligationsanl.	10383	7728	962	472	364	325	29
Wohlfahrtsfonds	46400	46400	46400	46400	53000	58000	6000
Stiftungen	2420	2404	2841	2940	2947	3020	330
Zinsen auf Teilschuldver-		2300	10000	2071	1	-	
schreibungen		-	-	15000	14982	14978	1497
Verbindlichkeiten	220706	310453	321140	331 089	297043	297719	91835
Bankschulden	87873	83413	66767	82097	31059	12236	-
Vergütung auf Grund des		00.220				1	
Gesetzes über die Frei-							
gabe des deutschen Ei-			1		1 10000		
gentums in USA		-	+	-	21063	3	22
Gewinnvortrag	447	1806	2397	4427	5 463	5942	694
Reingewinn	67597	68718	100812	118458	104598	89218	4451
	1185854	1434363	1527597	1851866	1 205000	1748822	159579

Bilanzen

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	Am 31. Dezember Zahlen in 1000 RM
						I work	Aktiva
132064	401807	395 861	423109	432041	514658	604995	Werksanlagen
291/273	289 525	290544	282689	278667	228593	310152	Beteiligungen
15895	24705	31 439	32392	29584	16985	11379	Wertpapiere
8739	8739	-	-		-	4	Eigene Aktien
178822	150498	129051	137945	138463	179685	203574	Vorrăte
406043	382763	400780	431469	436082	448707	425 695	Forderungen
	1000	1000		111573	mil	1111	Kassen-, Wechsel- and
8318	8541	15196	19123	14840	29646	12741	Scheckbestände
-5-1	20315	54000	21837	29890	19929		Schatzanweisungen
162418	153756	113869	102379	96,000	103873	38 500	Bankguthaben
	1000000	1					Aufgeld auf Teilschuld-
	850	2334		Acres 1			verschreibungen per
94958	17729	16241	16241	16241	16241	15873	1. 7. 1945
528 030	1458378	1446981	1467184	1471808	1558317	1623609	
				.)			Passiva
							Dividendenberechtigtes
680 000	680 000	680 000	680 000	680 000	680 000	680,000	* Stammaktienkapital
							Einbezahltes Stamm-
689348	689.348	680'000	680000	680000	680000	680,000	aktienkapital
Opporato	000000	000000	20,000	50000	2000	30,000	Einbezahltes Vorzugs-
13394	13394	13394	13394	13394	40000	40000	aktienkapital
200000	200000	200609	200.609	200609	215903	218272	Rücklagen
60000	60,000	63000	65.000	70 000	72000	74 000	Rückstellungen
Do divis	00000	20000	0.00000	14.000	19505	30.735	Teilschuldverschreibungen
249582	177291	162408	162408	162408	162408	166115	
#31F00#	A.F. C. March	202400	102300	102 100		200.120	Aufgeld auf Teilschuldver-
24958	17729	16241	16241	16241	16241	16612	schreibungen p.1, 7, 1945
269	260	245	237	235	218	216	Gekünd. Obligationsanl.
62000	62000	46400	46 400	46 400	48400	58 650	Wohlfahrtsfonds
3499	3704	3996	4108	4153	4725	4 516	Stiftungen
0.400	0103	0000	4100	4100	2000		Zinsen auf Teilschuldver-
14975	10637	9744	9744	9744	9744	9967	schreibungen
160510	169528	169393	176020	173133	212522	256 764	Verbindlichkeiten
100020	4129	28491	36803	35117	41303	48317	Bankschulden
	7450	50471	30000	00211	1,000		Vergütung auf Grund des Gesetzes über die Frei- gabe des deutschen Ei- gentums in USA
2400	1011	NOW!	THIS	2001	6800		Gewinnvortrag
2482	1215	2079	4780	4994	The Court of the C	55180	Reingewinn
47013	49143	50981	51440	55434	48053	20 100	Reingewini
1528030	T 150 970	1446981	1467184	1 171 000	1558317	1623609	

Balances

1032	1935	1954	1935	1956	1987	1935	on December 51.8 (figures in 1000. — RM)
							Aktiva
432064	401807	395861	423109	482041	514658	604995	plants
291273	280525	290544	282689	278667	228 593	310152	participations
15895	24705	31439	32392	29584	16985	11379	securities
5739	8739	-		-	-	-	own shares
178322	150495	129051	137945	138463	179685	203574	reserves
406043	352703	100750	431469	430082	448707	425695	oustanding debts
5318	8541	15196	10123	14840	29646	12741	cash-, exchange- and cheque-stocks
	20315	54000	21837	29890	18929	3300	treasury bonds
162418	153750	113869	102379	98000	103873	39200	bank assets
24955	17729	16241	15241	16241	16241	15878	extra charge on deben- tures per July 1, 1915
1528 030	1458378	Contract of	1407184			1023609	the per july it the
10201/00	1 200010	1440901	140/103	1411000	1355917	1020000	_
							Passiva
680000	680000	680000	650000	680000	680000	680000	capital stock entitled for dividends
089348	689.848	650000	680000	680 000	650000	090000	paid capital stock
18394	15.894	13391	13394	13394	46000	40000	paid preferred stock
200000	200000	200609	200609	200609	215903	218272	capital
- CO.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	11.596.6s TADO	110000000000000000000000000000000000000		HI-950-340	111000000000	reserves
60000	60000	65000	65000	70000	72000	74000	allowances
249582	177 291	162405	162408	102408	162408	100115	debentures of 1928
24 958	17729	16241	16241	16241	16241	10012	July 1, 1945
269	260	245	287	285	218	216	called-up debenture bonds
62000	62000	46400	40400	46400	48400	53650	social fonds
3499	3704	3996	4108	4153	4725	4516	endowments
14975	10637	9744	9744	9744	9744	9967	interests on debentures
160510	169528	169393	176020	173133	212522	250764	liabilitiea
_	4129	25491	30803	35117	41303	45317	bank debts
-	~	_	-	-	~	~	renumerations on "Lav of release of German property in USA." profit balance carried for
2482	1215	2079	4780	4994	6800	3-6	ward
47.013	49143	50951	51440	55434	48053	55 180	net profit
renees t	1455378	1446061	1 182101	T. (-1 000		1623609	

INHALTS - ÜBERSICHT

Die LG, Farbenindus	LPIE	A	ktre	nge	SEL	sel	MAII	ı
Farbstoffe und Färbereihilfsprodukte		**	46	-	2).	100	**	
Aconeimittel	4.00		7. 4					

Arxinermittee	A	D.F.A.	100	2000	14.7	3400	1100	1.0	11.0	9.7	10
Stickstoff	T 1.0	27	100		1-3	151	100	2.4	4-		22
Synthetische Betriebestolf	e und I	Mises	alöle		-1	90	-	100	-0	44	25
Anorganische und organisc											26
Kunstseide, Zellwolle und	synthe	tisch	e Fac	sem	Sie	-17		20	20	100	30
Riechstoffe	F 28	mr		IL	110	111	10	112	120	112	32
Agfa-Viskose-Schwämme	121	2.5	22	165	4	0.5		40	*1	-00	32
Photographika	2 20	72	100	774	36	34	30	95	30	10	32

Allgemeine Angaben

Vorstand einsch	ů.	Z	entre	A-An	mech	u.B			100	179	52	152	20	160	35
Aufsichtsrat	×	-	SEL	94		-	199	166	-4	111	171	150	-	1	35
Abschlußprüfer	8	K		-		**		100	30	33	0	115.	100	27	35

Entwicklung and Authau

Gründungsgeschichte	25	**	200	11.0	14.5	06	37
Daten aus der Entwicklungsgeschichte	16	40		11:		20	40
Betriebsbeschreibung (Produktionsgebiete, Gr	undbe	witz,	Eis	entiv	hate	-cho	
uische Ausrüstung, Buchwert der Anlagen)	9.4		- 1				50
Betriebs- und Verkaufs-Organisation, Zentrale	Stelle	th.	-1	**	-1	**	51

Interessengebiete der I.G.

Stickstoff, Ole,	Grui	DER.	22	40	14.	- 6	1.0	11-8	11.0	15.0	144	1.0	13.0	19.0
Farben, Chemik	alies	. Pi	arma	zee	tika.	96	11	Ne		ni	100	(ic	200	54
Photographika,	Kur	uitee	ide, R	ani	itstol	He. S	ionat	Spes-	12	17-	112	110	100	55
Interessengumei	nach	afts	- und	Div	riden	deag	PARAD	tieve	irtra	go .	11.	4.		56
Vereinbarungen	aut	wich	Myen	Pro	duk	tions	gebi	eten	100			44	-12	58
Puchtvertrage	* F	- 1	64		~	13-				-1		-60		60
Syndikate														60

Statistik

Geichäftsjahr, Hauptversammlung

Stimmrecht	0.0	360	46	4.0	Acr.	21	110	10		11	0.1	4.1	14.4
Vorzugsaktien	-4	-	-		144	112	111	111	111	-1	122	11.8	10.0
Verwendung d	es Re	inger	winns	140	26	52	22	50	-	60		-ex	134
Teilschuldverse	chreil	ung	0.00	n 19	28	100	150		11.0	20	44	165	30

Raise der Vrtien aug Teilleutiligkeine	Directi	anne	NO.	14.4	10400	9.5	8.8	100	324
Dividenden	18	100		74	9.6			134	66
Bilanzen für die Jahre 1925 bis 1938		0.5	38.	10.5	++	19.5.	5.5		75

BASIL THEREAMON DEFENCE
NOL II + Supplement

Case 6 Defense

Kilitary fribunal No. VI Case No. VI

BASIC INFORMATION

on

I.G. PARBEMINDUSTRIE

AKTIMOKSKILSCHAFT

by defense

Vol. II

Submitted by RA Friedrich SILCHER

On behalf of the defense.

Puse

Nueraberg, Germany April 2, 1948.



Intox

The I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

Dyestuffs and textile auxiliary products Phermaceuticals Nitrogen Synthetic fuels and mineral oils Inorganic and organic chamiculs Rayon, artificial and synthetic fibres Perfu me bases Agfa viscose sponges Photographic articles	16 20 25 26 30 32 32 32
General Statements	
Vorstand (managing board) incl. central committee Aufsichtsrat (supervisory board)	35 35 35
Development and Organisation	
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Fields of Activity of I.G.	
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Moeting June 18, 1938) Voting-right Proferred shares Use of the net profit Debentures of 1928 Social statistics: personnel, social expenditure, annual premium, survey of dwellings and settlements, recreation homes Admission for trading into the stock exchange	61 62 62 62 62 64 69
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BASIC INFORMATION DEFENSE, Vol. II

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3	Affidavit Hermann WALTER, Missbaden, of 22 February 1948, with balance sheet for the years 1939 - 1944 (continuation of the balance sheets of 1925 - 1938 on page 70 - 71 of the SILBERGROSCHUERE Basic Information, Volume I, Document No. 1)	104
3	Development of the share capital of the 1.6, 1925 - 1945	5
*	Affidavit Harmann WALTER, Wiesbaden, of 25 March 1948, with a statement concerning the distribution of total proceeds from 1926 - 1944; further statements about the distribution of the Political contribution in the affidavit.	s# 6 → 8
5	Chart to Document No. 4	9
.6	Affidavit Hermann WALTER, Wiesbaden, of 22 February 1948, with statements concerning the total turnover of the I.G. 1926 - 1944, according to Germany and foreign countries with subsidiary statements for the various export groups.	10 17
7	Chart to Document No. 6	18
6	Affidavit Hermann WALTER, Wlasbaden, of 25 March 1948, about the share of the foreign countries in the turnover of ni- trogen fertilizers. Supplement to Document No. 5 and 7.	19 - 20
9	Affidavit Hermann WALTER, Wiesbaden of 22 February 1948, with statements regard- ing the export turnover of the I.G. 1926, 1929, 1932, 1938, according to countries and export groups	21 - 30
10	Chart to Document No. 9 Nap of the world with expert figures and the places with representatives of the I.G.	31
11	Document ter Neer No. 61 Exh. 47 Volume III, page 20 Chartt I.G. Total turnover	-
12	Statement: Share of the I.G. in the entire German Industry and the German chemical industry for the years 1926, 1929, 1932 and 1938 regarding invested capital with affidavit of Dr. Brich PIWOWARCZYK, Han- burg-Bergedorf, of 17 harch 1948	32 - 33

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25	Woodel of a house	,
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Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 2

Affiderita

I am aware that I render myself liable to prosecution if I make a fulse statement on oath. I declare on oath that my statement is true and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal, Case VI, in the Palace of Justice, Muremberg.

After having mede the statement I declare the following on oath:

The separate items of the attached statement No. 4 headed:

"I.G. Farbenindustric Aktiengesellschaft, belance sheets for the
years 1939 to 1944"

have been taken from the ledgers and files of the Central Bookkeeping Department of the I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt on the Main, and conform completely and truly to these documents.

Wiesbeden-Biebrich, 22 February 1948.

(signed) Hermann Walter.

Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 2

I, Friedrich Silcher, Attorney-at-Lew, herewith certify and confirm the above own signature of Hermann Walter, Wiesbeden-Riebrich, which has been affixed here in my presence on 25 March 1948.

> (signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

I herewith certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

I.G. Far be pindistrie Aktiengesellachsft.
(Balance-sheets for the years 1939 - 1964)

(in thousandsof Reichmark)

Assets	1939	1040	1941	1942	1943	1944
Installations	624 800 3/1 233 12 176	606 454 399 906 12 253	619 677 691 342 9 790	624 356 719 778 10 029	624 915 726 825 10 061	628 740 748 047 10 640
Jtocks	185 952 571 067 15 883 58 016 14 956 1/: 302	183 //01 537 399 15 717 62 322 90 820 14 302	225 516 615 558 16 581 1 828 155 579	356 895 785 358 12 782 20 305 102 658	384 832 918 125 20 159 34 792 102 547	368 291 1 675 667 77 366 4 792 121 385
	1 868 385	1 923 664	2 332 801	2 632 161	2 822 156	3 054 308

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	Linbilities:	100			-				120			200	-		JOBAN .		- 20		
	Dividend bearing there capital	69	000		733	200	1	109	062		1 360	000	3	1 360	000	1	360	000	
		-	***		-	33	*			6	-	-	4 +			-	-		
	Paid up share capital	693	000		723	200	1	125	000		1 360	000	3	360	000	1	360	000	
	* preferred share capital	40	000		100	000			000			000			000			000	
	Reserves	230	928		211	105		319	353		341	182			182		-	182	
	Transference to reserve funds		000		90	000		93				000			000		136		
	Bonda 1928 and 1939	-266	151		286	321			303		105	977			976		105		
١.	Premiums on bonds		615		20	631		2	630		2	598			598			598	
ö	Called in debenture loan		213			213			213			12		- 4	212			212	
0	Benefit funda	-58	1 650		63	650			900						-		1		
ű.	Institutions	1	543		4.	715		14	696		4	674		4	784		4	874	
Ü	Interests on debentures	13	044		13	054		2	253		2	234		2	234		2	234	
9	Liebilities	332	526		346	712		537	433		570	098		761	436		955	361	
	Bank debts	57	644		35	317		30	840		211	486		19	034		16		
	Compensation on the besis of					7 -						86.3			150				
	leg. property VA		-			200											-	7	
	Fet-profit	56	071	-16	58	756		71	080	4	_ 81	700		81	700		85	800	
			-20	-		200					1								
		1 868	385	1	923	664	2	332	601	1	2 632	161	2	955	156	3	054	308	
	- 2		226	+4			24		22			- 3					-	24	

Vermonn alter

I. Friedrich Bilcher, Ettlrne -at- aw, herewith certify and confirm the above signature of Hermann Balter.

Furemberg, 24 Ferob 1948.

Friedrich Jilcher Attorney-at-Iew.

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(see "SILBERBROSCHBERE" - BASIC INFORMATION defense doc. N. 1 vol. I p. fil - statistics - capital changes)

EVEN IN RE

	create phares	professed storms A	preferred atoms. 8	total	conditional capital	authorized capital
1925 At the date of marger	641 ags see	-	1 tim ma	646 ace ace		
1926 1. 9- Increase of capital by resolution of shardelders meeting	+ 258 fem mm	+ 150 000 000	+ 35 feet ees		J. J.	
	900 con can	The exe one	40 con 100	1 los ses sos		
928 14- 9- Increase and decrease of capital by resolution of shareholders seeting	+ 60 000 000	-/- to 000 000			45	1
	96s con ces	las ace ses	40 000 000	1 100 000 000		
372 la. 5- Oscresse of capital by resolution of shandolders secting	./. Ile oce and			00000000		
	· To see on	les oce oue	40 ocu sce	990 800 866		
954 28. 4. Decrease and conditional increase of capital by resolution of sharefuldors meeting	./. 150 con con	./. to occ occ	-		+ 176 868 Gas	-
	72e oos oos	40 000 000	40 000 000	See 000 600	176 868 600	-
958 Cancellation of shares by resolution of the board and, 18.6.38, creation of authorized by		A CONTRACTOR	4	A COMPANY	146.50	
capital by resolution of shareholders meeting	-/- 4a cas ano	./. 40 ace acc			-	+ Bo son con
	São con amo	-	40 mm 000	72e 200 000	176 868 6m	to oon one
999 27- 9- Issue of sufferired capital by resolution of the board	+ 11 000 000	15	-	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-/- 11 mes see
	691 ace are		40 000 mm	751 ece ceo		69 000 000
94e 21. 8. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the beard	+ 52 200 000		- 1-			-/- 32 200 cco
	725 200 mm		No ann nno	785 200 000		36 Bas cos
94e 12-12- Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ lo ces ces					-/- lo con con
	755 2mm com	1	40 000 000	775 200 000		26 800 100
941 lo- 7- Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ 26 Box com		_			-/- 26 800 ces
	The con nee		de ses mo	800 000 000		-
1941 8. 8. Creation of now authorized copital by respliction of shareholders meeting						200 000 000
942 9. L Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ 48 500 and		-		5	-/- 48 5ec cee
	Red See see		4a see see	848 500 000		51 500 000
1942 51-12. Issue of conditional capital by change of convertible bonds of 1928	+ 91 500 eng		_		-/- 91 500 cop	
	960 oce coe		Lo see man	940 000 000	55 568 6m	
1942 31-12. Expiration of conditional capital by large of term for change of convertible bands	410,000,000			100.000.000	-/- 3a 15a 9as	
An Annual and second contract of reference of reference of residue			× 1		55 217 700	
1942 29- 5- Idjustment of capital by resolution of the board	+ 275 000 000			100	+ 13 84 600	
And the state of t	1 175 000 000		do nee nee	1 165 one squ	6) 422 Nos	
942 11. 7. Increase of capital by resolution of shareholders meeting	+ 255 cm cm		0.000	200000	/ "	
	- 4//				-	
(subscription right for sharshalders 5 : 1 at per value)	2.4			20		-
	1360 000 000	- 1	60 total size	1 for ess use.	69 att law	51 500 000

AIIIday11.

I am aware that I render myself liable to prosecution if I make a false statement on oath. I declare on oath that my statement is true and that it was made for use as ovidence at the Military Tribunal, Case VI, in the Palace of Justice, Murenberg.

After having made the above statement, I declare upon eath:

The separate items of the attached statement No. 1, with the
heading "I.G. Farbanindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, distribution of total
proceeds from 1926 to 1944".

ment of the I.G. Ferbanindustrie Aktiengesellschaft Frankfurt on the Main and conform completely and truly to these documents.

The "Political contributions after 1933" mentioned in the footnote also include the contributions to the "Winterhilfswerk" (Winter Selief Work) and the "Adolf-Hitler-Spende" of the German Economy.

The proportion of the contributions to the "Winterhilfewerk" and the Agolf-Hitler-Spende" for the years 1933 - 1940 can be seen from the following statement:

Company of a			
Political con	tri-		Hitler-
butions	4.7	W.E.W.	Spende
total			
	% of turn-		
	The second secon		
3.770		1.264	700
2,340	CHEP-SOL		435
3,430			650
2.16.16.2			735
7.7.7.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2		The state of the s	829
			794
	1.50 E9.70		992
3,140	Control of the contro	1,731	1.186
2000	3,000	2.4.4	
3,400	0,10	2,054	
3,400	0,12	2,905	5
4,570	0,15	4.75	
3,440	0,13	3,271	
	3,770 3,770 3,340 2,430 3,300 2,630 2,940 2,730 3,140 3,400 3,400 4,670	total amount in thousands of RM % of turn- over 3.770 0.42 3.340 0.24 2.430 0.22 3.300 0.17 2.630 0.18 2.940 0.18 3.730 0.13 3.140 0.14 3.400 0.14 3.400 0.15	butions W.E.W. total amount in thousands of EN # of turn- over 3.770 0.42 1.264 2.340 0.24 932 2.430 0.22 984 2.300 0.17 1.107 2.630 0.18 1.344 2.940 0.18 1.388 2.730 0.13 1.250 3.140 0.14 1.731 2.400 0.10 2.054 3.400 0.12 2.905 4.670 0.15 3.966

For the years 1941 and following the W.H.W. -contributions and the Adolf-Hitler Spends were not registered individually by the Central Book-keeping Department, but only as a total amount for both contributions.

Burenberg, 25 March 1948.

Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 4

I. Friedrich Silcher, Actorney-at-Lew, herewith certify and confirm the own signature of Hermann Walter, Wiesbeden-Biebrich.

Burenberg, 25 March 1948.

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original.

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

1. G. FARBERINDUSTRIE ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Distribution of the Total - Proceeds 1926 - 44

(in Million of Relphant)

Sasic Seferetion defines

Doc. Nr. 4 Sheet Nr.1

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1926	1927	1926	1929	1950	1951	1952	1555	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	194e	1941	1942	1945	1944
Turnover	1029,-	1269,-	1120,-	1422,-	1156,-	1015,	576,-	M,-	炮;-	1655,-	1297,-	1515,-	1645,-	1988,-	2356,-	2540,-	2964,-	5116,-	2565,-
1) Querational expenses:	-		1					9		1			17	1					1000
Res meterials, audiliary meterials for manufactors and maintenance, Services rendered by their parties and other expenditures (Freight, customs duties, agency expenses) xx)	397,6	569,1	661.5	650,A	516,7	554,8	468,8	415,7	470,-	1,000	561,8	6e8,2	555,1	750,6	751,5	854,1	10k,7	1105,8	1046,1
Expenses for staff:						0.	-										1	1	
Salaries, segms, tonus,	13,- "	751,4 s) 15,- 15,-	294,7 ±) 16,- 12,-	311,- x)	710,6 15,2 51,6	211,5 12,5 55,8	169,5 9,7 35,6	174,6 9,8 44,6	265,7 11,3 57,8	20,2 15,- 38,5	265,9 14,- 64,-	290,7 16,4 72,1	536,5 18,1 53,4	360,- 19,9 108,1	317,8 20,7 114,6	421,- 72,4 112,2	457,7 75,6 145,4	460,5 26,3 150,3	488,1 26,9 190,-
	280,6	Jal,4	352,7	311,-	321,4	257,8	214,8	229,-	252,8	275.7	325.9	379,2	448,-	486,-	503,1	555,6	609,7	687,1	705,-
Maintenance of Substance:			(1. P								1	-	- 1-1		
Research	82,- 94,- 93,7	161,5 9,3 18,5	145,c 61,8 15,-	141,- 60,1 5,-	100,- 57,3 -/- 4,6	70,- 55,6 -/- 7,-	9.5 ./. 1,-	45,- 57,1 15,5	51,- %,1 17,5	58,- 15,5 19,2	99,5 98,5 84,7	105,1 140,-	94,- 134,3 136,-	167,7 167,7	169,2 259,5	169,- 252,5 265,-	105,- 381,6 189,7	109,- 459,9 215,5	95, 301, 6),
	229,7	753,5	721,8	266,1	195,7	115,6	94,5	115,4	148,4	152,7	752,2	327,1	564,3	451,6	514,7	666,5	676.3	767.7	457.1
() Ablic obligations:			1	1	-			1000								430			
Taxes on property	11,- 24,- 3,5	15,7 27,7 5,5 2,9	19,8 35,6 6,1 6,7 2,9	16,9 42,5 5,8 6,9 2,8	19,- 51,3 4,9 6,2 2,5	19,6 16,- 4,2 5,8 2,3	26,8 9,0 8,4 2,1 2,3	17,1 21,2 6,9 1,7 3,6	13,5 27,9 8,8 3,6	12,1 31,6 50,6 13,8 4,1	13,- 45,5 14,5 26,2 4,5	17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17.	12,1 115,- 45,2 41,4 7,5	12,9 158,7 50,1 26,9 6,8	14,4 198,4 60,- 54,-	25,- 287,3 68,2 38,6 5,8	20.3 576.3 36,8 9,- 6,8	77,2 578,4 57,1 3,-	29,1 155,7 Tr.
	40,-	51,8	71,1	74,9	65,9	47,9	45,2	54,5.	57,-	112,2	105,5	140,3	217,-	257,4	315,2	422,9	449,2	459,2	271,-
) Renneration of administration:	15,-	17,8	11,2	173	12,1	8,9	7,1	5,7	6,2	6,-	6,-	5,8	5,6	5,1	4,9	4,4	4,5	4,6	3,5
) <u>Otridends :</u>	66,1 lo	55,5 12	55.9 12	95,9 14	85,6 12	40,- 7	47,6	47,6	47,6	47,6	47,6	54,4	54,4 8	55.3	58,6 8	66,5	81,6	51,6 6	81,6
contributions to political hodies since 1975 (a. H. Y. and Adulf Hitler Spenden)					- 5			5,П	2,34	2,45	2,36	2,63	2,94	2,72	3,14	2,40	.3,40	4,67	3,4

z) For lack of records the figures are estimated.

Signed as exclasare to my affidewith of 22- 2- 48

Street talter

The correctness of the copy is bereby cartified: Friedrick Silcher Solicitur

The above non signature of Mr. Hormon V a 1 t e r , Minstedon - Bistrich hormond by me, Splicition Frindrich Silcher is bereby contified and and tentified.

Miretary, North 25th, 1948

Frieirich Silder Seliciter

Parmen. CONTRIBUTION on Westerbille werk Politische Spanson Pullische Spession 1933-8.770-0,42% of Total process 1934-2.840-0,24% 1935-2.430-0,22% 1936-2.800-0,17% 1937-2.630-0,18% 1938-2.940-0,18% 1939-2.720-0,13% 1940-3.140-0,14% 1941-2.400-0,10% 1942-3.400-0,12% 1943-4.670-0,16% 1943-4.070-0,15% 1944-3,440-0,13% ia. lai 10 PG Gonziler Auftree 1926 1927 Salas I with men ment DE LINE まけじか 初時 1 日本の日本 d 큡 П 2 0.3 1 ø OTHER ENDSHAUS T

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION tour Wintertellinwerk Politiche Spender 1983-3.770-0,42% of Total proceeds 1984-2,340-0,24% 1835-2.430-0,21% 1936-2.300-0,17% 1937-2.630-0,18% 1938-2.940-0,18% 1939-2.720-0,13% 1940-3/140-0,145 1941-2.400-0,10% 1942-3.400-0,12% 1943-4,670-0,15% 1944-3.440-0,13% CONSTRUCT Authors S SANIBENDE 28 (19) SE UN C ď, ŭ d OTHER EXPENSES

Basic information defense Doc. No. 6

Milderit

I am aware that I render myself liable to prosecution if I make a false statement on oath. I declare on oath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Hilitary Tribunal, Case VI, in the Palace of Justice, Buresberg.

After having made this statement I declare upon outh:

The separate items of the attached statement No. 3 with the heading "I.O. Farbonindustrio Aktiengeaellechaft, total turnever in Germany

and foreign countries with the corresponding supplementary statements

- Sa) Dyes and auxiliary products Sb) Chemicals
- 3c) Pharmacouticals and protection of plants
- 3d) Phetographic products

were taken from the lodgers and files of the Central Bookkeeping Department of the 1.0. Farbenindustrie Actiengesellechaft, Frankfort/iain and conform completely and truly with these documents.

Wiesbaden-Biobrich, 22 February 1948

Hermann VALTER

Pasic information defense Doc. No. 8

I, Pricirioh SILCHER, Attorney-at-Law herewith confirm and certify the own signature of Earr Harmann WALTER, Wiesbeden-Bisbrich, attached before me on this the 25th March 1948.

Buernberg, 25 March 1946

Friedrich ILCHER Atterney-at-Law

I herewith certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

Friedrich SILCHER Attorney-at-Law

Basic information defense Door No. 6

Statement Ho. 3

TOTAL TURNOVER

of the I.G. Farbenindus trie Aktienges ellechaft

(in million Heich Marks and percentages of the total turnover)

-	Bi Gar	FARE S	En Loreis	m Countries	Total Ril
1926	612,7	59,5	416,5	40,5	1 029,2
1927	770,7	60,5	498,7	39,5	1 369,4
1928	847,6	59,6	573,5	40,4	1 420,1
1929	832,7	58,4	589,9X)	41,6	1 432,6
1930	682,9	59,0	473,2	41,0	1 156,1
1931	542,6	63,4	473,4	46,6	1 016,0
1932	466,3	53,3	408,9	45,7	875,8
1933	485,4	54,0	408,7	46,0	894,3
1934	506,2	60,0	386,2	40,0	982,4
1935	685,0	62,7	405,8	37,3	1 092,7
1936	893,4	60,0	403,5	20,2	1 296,9
1937	1 087,5	70,5	447,1	29,6	1 514,6
1938	1 223,9	74,5	421,5	25,5	1 645,4
1939	1 535,8	77,0	451,0	23,0	1 987,8
1940	1 787,4	83,0	373,4	17,0	2 159,8
1941	2 099,2	83,0	440,8	17,0	2 540,0
1942	2 398,6	82,5	505,7	17,6	2 904,3
1943	2 502,0	80,3	614,6	10,7	3 115,6
1944	2 135,0	83,0	429,3	17.0	2 565,2

x) Note referring to expert turnover 1929:

The above amount has been entered for 1929 in the books of the Central
Bookkeeping Department. This amount included however turnovers which
in later years were not considered as expert turnover of the I.G.

For that reason these amounts were not listed in the individual
statements for 1929, in order to allew comparison to be drawn. Consequently
the figures do not agree with these of the Central Bookkeeping Department
in 1939.

Signed as enclosure 2 of my affidavit of 22 February 1948.

Nueraberg, 25 Greb 1948.

Statement Bu 2 a

a) DIES and AMELIARY PRODUCTS

(in cillion Roich Marke and percentages of the total turnover)

	Deta	anz,	Pereter Bil	Countries	Total Fol
1926	77,7	28,0	260,0	77,0	345,7
1927	113,0	27,6	293,2	72.4	406,2
1928	101,3	23,0	334,2	77.0	435,5
1929	106,0	25,0	300,3	75,0	405.8
1930	96,5	25,8	269,8	74,2	366,3
2931	91,4	25,7	253,0	74,3	354,4
1933	83,0	26,0	234,4	74,0	317,4
1933	96,8	30,0	230,3	70,0	889,0
1934	113,6	33,3	225,9	66,6	339,5
1935	100.2	37,6	232,4	68.4	340,6
1936	130,2	37,4	219,2	62,6	340,6
1937	142,5	37,0	243,0	62,0	385,5
1938	158,1	42,6	209,0	87,4	364,1
1939	180,3	45,0	208,9	55,0	500,3
1940	101,4	64.0	162,8	46,0	054,2
1941	212,8	80,0	142,5	40,0	355,3
1942	197,4	58,0	143,9	43,0	340,3
1943	171,0	62,0	157,0	48,0	338,0
1944	123,6	49,5	125,6	80,5	242,2

Signed as enclosure Se to my affidavit of 22 February 1948.

Statement No. 25.

(in million Sciobsmarks and percentages of the total surnover):

	Querus The	AY #	Zocele M	n Countries	Total_
1936	90,8	55,7	53,7	37.3	165,0
1927	189,8	63,7	74.3	36.3	203,7
1928	149.2	63.0	83.9	36.0	233.1
1929	156.1	59,4	108.8	40.6	262.7
1930	134.6	61.0	87.8	39.0	222.6
1931	107.0	57.5	78.9	.42.4	185.9
1933	85.8	67.8	63.1	42.4	148.9
1933	100.7	59.5	50.4	40.8	169.1
1934	165.5	71.8	88.1	28.6	203,6
1935	202.3	70.3	86.5	24.7	266.8
1936	261.2	78.8	70.1	37.3	331.3
1937	342.0	81.9	75.7	16.1	417,7
1938	106.8	84.6	74.2	16.6	481.0
1939	080.9	88.0	79.2	12.0	660,1
1940	740+6	90.6	77.1	9.4	817.7
1941	928.7	87.5	132.6	12.5	1,061.1
1942	1,081.0	85.0	189,4	15,0	1.270.4
1943	1,238.8	86.8	188.4	13.2	1.427.5
1944	1,145.6	02.6	133.3	10.4	1.279.0

Signed es esclosure 5 % to my affidavi: of 23 February 1948. Buranbarg, 25 March 1948.

Statessabili.

o) Pharmacantigals and Plant Protection

(in million Reichnerke and percentages of the total turnover)

	Ogrnen RL	- 4	Foreign_	Ocuntries_	Total -
1926	18.9	21.3	89.6	76.7	88.5
1937	20.7	31.7	64.6	68.3	65.1
1988	24.0	32,0	51.0	68.0	75,0
1929	27.0	34,8	51,0	65.7	78.9
1930	26.7	33,6	51.8	66.4	78.5
1931	25,8	26,7	70.4	73.3	96.8
1932	23.9	28,0	51.6	72.0	85.7
1933	36.3	29.0	62.5	71.0	88.8
1934	27.5	31.4	60.1	6816	87.9
1935	0.08	30.7	55.5	69.3	95.5
1936	31.9	31.0	72.1	69.0	103.0
1937	35,8	30.0	93.9	70.0	119.7
1938	44.0	32,6	90,3	67.4	130.3
1939	61.8	40.7	90.2	59.3	159.0
1940	79.9	51.0	75.5	49.0	155.4
1941	99,1	53.7	85,6	46,3	184.7
1948	122.3	57.7	89.4	42.3	211.7
1943	139,4	47.4	154.7	52.6	294.1
1944	138.6	61.0	88.4	30.0	227.0

Signed as enclosure 3 c to my affidavit of 22 February 1948.
Muramburg, 25 March 1948.

Statement Io. 34:

d) Photographical products

(in million Scichamarks and the percentage of the total ternover):

	Gern RS	MY 4	Ioreim Ek	Constrict	Total_
1936	17.4	43.0	23.0	58.0	41.3
1927	26.5	42.7	35.5	57.3	52.0
1926	37.7	65.6	47.1	59.4	84.8
1929	42.6	42.5	57.8	57.5	100.1
1930	39.9	64.8	43.7	53.2	83.6
1931	35.9	44.6	44.9	55.4	80,8
1982	35.9	50,3	35.8	49.7	71.7
1933	31.2	48.4	33.3	51.6	64.6
1934	32.9	50,0	32.6	50.0	65.B
1935	40.3	53.0	36,1	47.0	76.3
1936	46.1	55.3	37.1	41.7	83.2
1937	59.1	59.4	40.2	40.6	99.3
1938	68,9	60.7	42.8	39.3	108.7
1939	97,6	71.0	39.7	29.0	137.3
1940	109.0	72.5	41,7	27.6	150.7
1961	119.9	70.0	50.7	29.6	170.6
1942	121.5	69.5	53.6	30.5	174.9
1943	120,1	60.3	79.4	39.7	199.5
1946	114.9	70.0	49.3	30.0	164.2

Signed as enclosure 3 d to my affidevit of 22 February 1948. Duranters, 25 Herch 1948.

(signed) Hermann Valter.

I, Friedrich Silcher, Attorney-at-Law, herewith certify and confirm that the above signature on the affidavit as well as the initials on the anclosures S. Se. 30. 3c and 3d have been affixed by Hermann Walter.

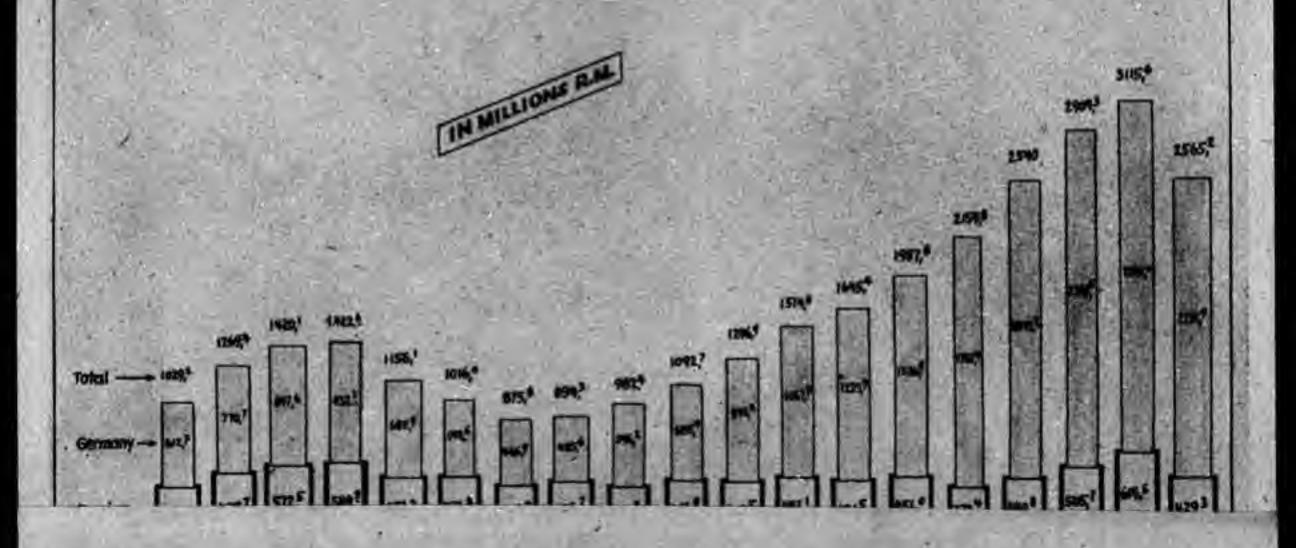
Wiesheden-Richrich, in my presence. (signed) Friedrich Silcher Jurenberg, 25 Narch 1968. - 16 - Attornoy-at-Law.

is, you Enterior

of the ministry womands

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Astorney-at-Law. J.G. SALES

GERMANY: FOREIGN COUNTRIES



124224111

I, Rermann W a I t o r , residing at Micebaden-Bishrich, an exerc that I render myself limble to proscoution if I make a false Statement on eath. I declare on eath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Pribanal No. VI in the Falmes of Justice, Burenberg, Germany.

On 23 february 1968 I have made an affiderit with the attached statument No. 3 on the total turnover of the I.O. Furbenindustrie Actiongesellschaft in Germany and the foreign countries. In the files of the Control Bookkeeping Department and, therefore, also in this statement which is taken from the files of the Control Bookkeeping Department, the total turnover in nitrogen fertilizers is regarded as turnover within Germany because the tell-veries were formally accounted for via the Stickstoffsyndikat O.n.b.Z. in Berlin. The Bytrogen syndicate looked after the entire sale of the German Aitrogen industry in Germany, as well as abroad. Seen from the secondical point of view the pro rate foreign sale of the Stickstoffsyndikat can be considered as prorate for-eigh sale of the Stickstoffsyndikat can be considered as prorate for-eigh sale of the I.O..

According to the statement of the syndicate the foreign sale of nitrogen fertilizers by the I.G. can be seen from the following, statement:

Tent	Anoust in BL
1926	159,051,288,-
1927	162,898,768
1928	241,001,403
1929	191,692,635
1930	104,713,401
1931	61,232,434
1932	64,286,859
1933	43,308,303,-
1934	32.016,209,-
1935	60,310,046
1936	66,542,667
1937	41,337,309,-

To figures are available for the years after 1938, since the syndicate statement for the export business which never was ready before quite a long time after the end of the financial year, could not be completed due to the outbreak of the war in 1939.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned changes between the sales of the I.O. in Germany and in foreign countries the statement No. 3 would very in the following way for the year in quostion:

Besic Information Defense Doc. Ho. 6

Year	Bi	anz g	Poreign En	Countri	es_ lotal	A COLUMN
1926	453.7	44	575.5	56	1,029.2	
1927	587.7	46.3	691.7	53.7	1.269.4	
1926	605.6	43.8	813.5	57.2	1.420.1	
1929	641	- 65	781.6	55	1.422.6	
1930	578.2	50	577,9	50	1.156.1	
1 31	481.5	47.4	524.6	53.6	1.015	
1932	402.6	46	473,8	50	975.B	
1933	4 8 3	69.6	452	50.6	89413	
1936	564.2	57.5	418.0	43.5	983.6	
1935	661.6	59	351.1	61	1,09317	
1936	846.9	65.3	450	34.7	1,208/0	
1937	1.036.2	87.7	488,4	33.3	1,516,6	

Berenberg, 25 Merch 1968

(signed) Serunno Valter.

I, Priodrich Silcher, Attorney-at-less herewith certify and confirm the own signature of Mermann W a I t c r . Mesbeden Bisbrich, which here been attached in my presence on 25 Larch 1948.

Muremberg, 35 Laren 1940.

(signed) Triedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

I cortify and confirm that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.

AIIIABY111

I am aware that I render pyealf liable to prospection if I make a false statement on oath. I dealers on oath that my statement is true and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal, Case VI, in the Palace of Justice, Muernberg.

After having made the above statement, I declare upon oath: The separate items of the attached statement No. 2 with the heading:

"I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, export turnover, according to countries and departments, pages 1 - 6, as well as an appendix to statement No. 2"

are taken from the ledgers and files of the Central Bookkeeping Department of the I.S. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt on the kain and conform completely and truly to these documents.

Vicebaden-Riebrich, 2: February 1948.

(eigned) Hermann 'alter.

I. Friedrich Silcher, Attorney-at-Law, herewith confirm and certify the own signature of Hermann Walter, Vicebeden-Biebrich, which has been offixed in Nuernberg in my presence on 25 harch 1948.

Suremberg, 25 harch 1948.

(eigned) Friedrich Silcher.

I Certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

> (signed) Friedrich Silcher Attorney-at-Lew.

(Attorney-at Law.

Basic Information defense Dec.Br.9 List No 2, page 1.

I.G. Farcenindustria Aktiong asell schaft

Export turn-over listedes to countries and columns (in thousand RM)

sountry	year	dye stuffe	ohenicals	pharmeceus) ticals plan protection	icalphotograd		total	
Demark	1926 1929 1932 1938	1411 1922 2214 2335	396 1 059 935 1 587	1 946 630 1 042	352 1 003 1 022 1 648	5 294 419 4	2 576 5 324 5 220 6 616	
Norway	1926 1929 1938 1938	1241 1635 1977 1450	546 1 986 750 952	157 366 262 579	186 412 420 755	16 349 160	21166 4 668 3 569 3 776	
Sweden	1926 1929 1932 1938	4620 5967 5754 5 712	1 338 3 763 2 343 3 152	448 654 707 1 088	769 1 445 1 966 2 542	15 960 723 98	7 184 12 969 11 539 12 632	
Finnland and the Baltic countries	1926 1929 1932 1938	3434 3390 3742 4232	582 959 970 1 474	505 1 046 933 1 665	414 760 479 611	246 302 151	4 935 6 423 6 426 8 823	
Russia	1926 1925 1532 1936	18712 7933 1125 1155	9 329 6 623 1 832 1 849	353 752 93 17	967 8 406 740 30	36	23 401 22 890 3 790 3 051	- 22

		-	

		- 2 - phormoou-		Loc der 5		
year	dya- stuffs	chemicala	plosis plant protestion grad,	photograpt, synth,parfumes	rayon staple-fibro	total
1926 1929 1932 1938	\$ 935	1256 1830 1660 1402	66) 1560 1378 1669	200 750 403 500	519 964 57	8 279 13 576 8 627 8 934
1926 1929 1932 1938	15 592 20 615 14 967 11 471	722 2550 1734 2200	1122 1670 7063 1726	.666 1662 1601 1230	75 1960 1320 375	18 117 28 489 27 485 17 co2
1926 1929 1932 1938	4 626 6 857 5 317 6 908	1116 3190 1558 3595	1689 1943 5413 2779	942 1721 1981 4167	49 613 475 1604	7 024 14 324 14 744 19 133
1926 1929 1932 1936	2 601 4 132 4 560 10 024	649 974 1182 3061	859 1635 1111 1756	474 650 536 1463	695 1070 350	4 769 8 266 8 467 16 654
1926 1929 1932 1938	3930 4186 5360 10255	356 702 734 1935	1114 2054 1685 4206	270 820 380 1643	176 1261 498 323	4 942 9 043 8 657 18 112
1926 1929 1932 1938	1373 1064 1942 2409	56 107 237 304	224 590 546 999	24 95 93 230	ı i	1 678 1 676 2 818 3 953
	1926 1929 1932 1930 1936 1932 1938 1926 1932 1938 1926 1932 1938 1926 1932 1938 1926 1932 1938 1938 1926 1932 1938	1926 5 935 . 1929 6 917 1932 4 802 1930 4 826 1-1926 15 532 1929 20 615 1932 14 967 1938 11 471 1926 4 626 1929 6 857 1932 5 317 1938 6 908 1926 2 801 1926 2 801 1929 4 132 1932 4 550 1936 10 024 1929 4186 1932 5360 1938 10205	1926	1926	1926 5 935 1256 866 206 1929 6 947 1630 1560 750 1932 4 802 1660 1378 403 1939 20 615 2550 1670 1482 1932 14 967 1734 7063 1601 1938 11 471 2200 1726 1230 1926 4 626 1116 1089 942 1929 6 857 3190 1543 1721 1938 5 908 3595 2779 4167 1926 2 801 649 859 474 1926 2 801 649 859 474 1926 2 801 649 859 474 1926 2 801 649 859 474 1926 3 930 356 1114 270 1926 3 930 356 1114 270 1926 3 930 356 1114 270 1926 3 930 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 3 100 356 1114 270 1926 1373 56 224 24 1927 1064 107 590 55 1932 1942 237 546 53	

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Basio	information	defense	

country	hoat	dye-stuff a	ohericals	pharmocuticals plant-ptrotestica prod.	photogrant, synth,parfu- mes	rayon staple fibre	#otal	
Yugo-Glavia	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 924 2 903 2 595 4 166	961 1 256 -722 1 447	516 1 506 1 184 1 909	175 354 328 820	534 370 154	2 976 6 553 5 210 8 496	
Switzerland	1926 1929 1932 1938	5 693 8 338 5 509 6 173	\$ 503 10 033 \$ 070 3 371	552 1 229 258 1 194	704 1 665 1 664 1 262	5 430 496 329	10 047 21 695 13 637 12 389	
Italy	1926 1929 1932 1936	15 268 17 059 11 713 6 969	2 226 6 col 5 c62 4 741	2 357 4 367 5 186 6 555	2 131 3 396 2 736 2 894	22 91 14	22 014 30 645 23 734 31 173	
Spain	1926 1929 1932 1938	7 237 4 000 5 354 2 600	968 2 066 1 655 1 847	2 572 5 131 3 989 6 004	699 2 519 1 361 563	58 2 170 562 42	11 634 15 866 12 921 11 053	
Portugal	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 593 1 685 2 043 2 229	1A5 22A 279 909	279 588 556 1 019	39 249 141 207	43 233 63 0	2 093 2 979 3 862 3 758	
France	1926 1929 1932 1538	2 657 7 520 6 422 4 700	1 521 7 576 3 541 3 205	120 1 107 1 105 823	647 3 645 6 226 2 571	309 153	5 345 20 159 17 527 11 303	

Basis information defense

	country	Year	dye-stuffs	obecdesis	pharmoneu- ticals plant pr tection prod.		rayon staple fibre	total	Ž.
	Be lgium and Luxemburg	1926 1929 1932 1936	6620 9629 6243 5275	2 000 2 931 2 632 1 805	674 1 438 2 534 2 226	153 1 267 1 079 991	6 223 60 11	9 453 14 868 11 556 10 301	
	Holland	1926 1929 1932 1936	7090 10761 7902 6902	4 2855 6 917 4 248 3 766	1 252 1 641 2 057 1 826	478 1619 1033 1367	0 30 02 36	12 895 20 068 15 622 14 097	5 5
-	Greece and Albania	1926 1929 1932 1938	694 1012 723 849	266 246 253 516	159 640 611 1 516	92 176 112 229		1 145 2 104 1 699 9 110	
	England and Irland	1926 1929 1932 1938	9604 16350 16415 13984	4 199 6 559 3 965 6 629	606 29 214 1 043	959 3701 1516 3671	1965	15 447 26 843 22 122 25 529	
	Seypt	1926 1929 1532 1530	1779 1290 973 1136	220 325 279 194	404 069 1 070 1 621	131 175 163 245	47	2 534 2 718 2 407 3 197	
	other African termitory	1926 1929 1932 1936	157 203 	928 229 886 783	205 541 843 1 910	104 46a 517 901	J. 6	794 1 526 2 061 3 983	

country	year	dyo-stuffs	obesicals	pherinceuticals plant pr. tecti.n pr.d.	photogrears, synth perfuses	rayon ataple fibre	total
Turkor	1526 1925 1932 1930	761 665 545 1 841	155 159 197 646	396 270 523 2 165	73 246 65 166	1 45 154 33	1 426 2 123 2 320 4 953
Near-Seat	1926 1929 1932 1738	2 661 1 776 1 763 3 056	117 135 571	231 639 657 1 157	71 226 109 231	141 30 89	2 905 2 595 2 722 5 147
British India and British Settl.	1926 1529 1532 1936	26 017 26 637 26 267 24 740	540 2 361 2 595 1 777	909 2 004 1 979 5 242	507 1 423 1 654 2 705	292 12	27 567 32 717 32 503 34 748
Siam and Philippines	1926 1929 1938 _1996	1 040 672 610	6 42 50 46	210 237 221 530	56 219 111 256	1	1 303 1 530 1 054 1 642
Dateb East Indies	1926 1929 1932 1936	8 917 9 607 6 619 5 766	452 329 324 446	1 574 3 057 2 161 2 405	345 551 662 657		11 266 19 544 9 766 9 276
China	1926 1929 1932 1936	45 414 45 131 26 740 10 144	4 001 4 577 3 063 1 776	1 205 2 575 2 500 3 562	1 105 1 756 1 267 1 473	1 529 156 4	51 725 60 002 34 516 24 561

- 6 -

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sountry	уонд	dys-atuffs	obscriosla	pharmacouticals plant protection prod.	ph. togr.art synth parfuses	Fuy.n Stople fibre	to bel	
Jep en	1526 1525 1532 1938	31 521 27 030 19 668 9 586	3 011 6 136 4 684 3 476	\$ 556 7 736 5 650 3 \$19	2 636 3 174 1 535 477	16 16 1	42 140 44 094 32 130 16 958	**********
U-Baka	1926 1925 1932 1930	9 734 15 696 10 271 6 674	9 116 17 467 5 492 7 746	11 452 485 2 075 747	5 705 5 477 505 740	71 1 545 1 267 25	36 158 44 690 20 010 15 936	
Connedo	1926 1929 1932 1936	2 132 2 232 2 722 2 577	1 565 1 695 603 473	1 236 65 320 30	264 236 3	66 136	5 157 4 254 3 752 3 057	11:34
Mexico	1926 1525 1,32 1536	4 479 4 311 3 959 3 251	747 1 212 733 1 110	4 455 196 725 3 464	360 775 316 M7	26 1 071 622 7	10 077 7 565 6 595 6 255	
Zontrol-Accrica	1526 1585 1532 1538	165 248 316 442	47 216 240 202	2 055 102 434 1 453	216 316 65 205	21¢ - 56 3	2 529 1 086 1 118 2 903	
Brusilio	1526 1525 1532 1536	6 764 7 205 6 044 7 602	1 001 994 678 1 769	7 066 305 1 236 7 115	478 1 276 053 1 067	1 630 64 28	15 911 11 629 11 135 17 001	

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ocuntry	your	dyc-atuffa	chemicals	phen acouticals plant pr. tectica pr.d.	ph. bour. ort.	royun staple fibre	total	
Argentina	1526 1525 1932 1538	2 026 2 767 2 697 3 070	567 1 317 850 876	0 204 427 1 231 5 166	460 ,70 645 1 615	19 693 713	11 256 6 154 6 340 10 733	- N. W. W. W.
Chá le	1526 1525 1532 1538	1 161 1 423 1 372 1 591	216 641 237 419	2 876 127 275 1 751	155 452 210 422	6 158 110 61	4 436 2 601 2 212 4 244	11
South-america	1926 1929 1532 1530	2 139 3 050 2 759 3 20	356 506 526 1 236	5 303 278 1 604 6 614	257 545 516 570	916 415 27	6 055 5 151 5 222 12 057	
Ametralia and New Zealand	1926 1929 1932 1938	307 1 159 1 525 1 182	695 1561 1 714 1 644	294 14 53 260	34 522 153 741	55 305 416 1	1 469 3 561 9 505 3 796	
T tal-experts	1526 1525 1532 1536	267 970 300 358 234 362 209 054	53 757 106 596 63 050 74 194	51 900 5 61 800 3	4 602 5 590 17 086 4 055	648 15 702 12 511 3 524	416 606 536 225 406 605 421 703	

Delic information defense Delic 9

Export, inland and total turnsover of the years 1926,1929,1932,1938

	1	dye-stu	tte	ches	donle.		mt.p	eutionis rotastion			orfunes	rayon stople		-	Potal	10 1181 00	
to tal-emports inlend	1926	767 970 77 700	# 77.5 22.5	F02 55 757 90 900	37.3	69	M 629 900	70.7 21.3	24	602 000	\$ 57.7 42.3	FM 648 4300	13,2 86,0	416	606 200	66,5 33.5	
	BUD.	345 670	100	144 057	100	86	529	100	42	602	100	4940	100	625	606	100	
total-export inland	1929	300 358 106 000	74.0	106 598 156 100	40,6 59.4		900	68,4 31,6		590 500	57,5 12,2	19 762 36 100	35.4 64.6	53B 365	228 700	59.5 40.5	
31	aug.	406 358	100	262 698	100	75	900	100	103	090	100	55 882	100	903	528	100	
total-export	1932	234 362 83 100	74.0 26,0	69 050 85 800	12,4 57,6		900	72.1	37 36	060 700		12 511 26 400	30.5		809 Boo	61.3 96.7	
1	auc.	317 362	100	48 850	100	85	700	100	73	786	100	40 911	100	666	609	100	*
total-asport inland	1930	205 094 155 100	57.4 42,6	74 194 406 000	16,2 61,6		996	67.3 32,7	44	900	99.6 60.4	3 9	24 2 16		703 400	94,0 66,0	
04-	MIC	364 194	100	480 994	100	194	396	100	111	995	100	151	24 100	1242	103	100	40

Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 9

The above signature on the affidevit as well as the initials on the statement No. 2, page 1 - 3, with expendir, have been affixed by Hermann Walter, Mashadan-Biebrich, in my presence.

Muernberg, 25 Larch 1943.

Consideration !

(signed) Priedrich Silcher Attorney-st-Lew,

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

(signed) Priodrich Silcher Attorney-at-Law.



(in millions of Re.)

Tear	Oorman Industry	Organical Industry	Share of the _I_O_ Farben
1926	19 430	1,590 = 8,11 \$	747 = 3.84 \$ -46.98 \$
1929	. 26.470	2,190 ≈ 8.27 €	1,062 = 4.01 5 =48.49 5
1932	. 25,420	1.990 - 7.79 \$	952 = 3.74 5 =48.08 \$
1938	. 20.350	2.140 =10.51 \$	962 = 4.73 5 -44.95 5

Sourcest

Tearbook of Statistics of the German Teich Quarterly Copies to the Tearbook of Statistics of the German Reich,

Business reports of the I.C.

I. Dr. Erich Piwowarosyk, Ranburg Bergedorf, have been informed that I render myself limble to punishment by caking a false affidavit. I declare upon oath that my statement is true and has been made voluntarily and without operation, in order to be submitted to the military Tribunal No. VI in the Palace of Justice in Muramberg (Ger many).

The figures of the above survey "Invested Capital" have been taken from the sources mentioned above and conform completely and truly to these documents.

Auresberg, 17 Karch 1906.

(signed) Dr. Erich Fiwowarczyk.

I, Friedrich Sileher, Attornoy-el-Law, herewith eartify and confirm that the above own signature has been affixed by Br. Erich Piwowarczyk, Tamburg-Jergedorf, in my presence on 17 kerch 1948. Sureaberg, 17 herek 1948.

(signed) Priedrich Silcher.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the origi-

(signed) Friedrich Silcher Atturnay-at-Law.

(in millions of Ho)

Year	Industry 0	hostical laduater.	Shere of the
1926	47,507	3.589 = 7.53 %	1,039 = 3,16 5 = 20.67 5
1939	68,356	4,686 = 8.65 5	1,423 = 3,08 5 = 30,84 5
1932	33,496 *)	2,780 = 8,29 \$	576 = 3.61 \$ = 31.85 \$
1936		6.500 # 8.04 \$	1.645 = 3.03 f = 35.30 f

^{*)} Calculated from the total turnover of the German Teich, with the years 1935, 1930, 1931, 1935 and 1936 taken as basis during which period the industrial turnover assumed to an everage of 36 % of the German total turnover.

Bourcest

The Statistics of the German Reich, Volume 361, 399, 511/1., II. Special tractions to the statistics of the German Reich No. 43. Files of the Central Book serios Department of the I.G.

I. Dr. Brich P I wower of the Pamburg-Bergdorf, have been continued that I render myself liable to presention if I make a folds statement on oath. I declare on oath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal No. VI in the Palace of Justice, Euromberg (Germany).

The figures of the above ourvey "Total Turnover" have been taken from the sources quoted above and conform truly and completely to these documents.

Murcuberg, 17 harch 1946.

(signed) Dr. Erich Piwownrasyk.

Seeic information defense Doc. No. 13

I, Erisdrich SILONER, Attorney-at-Law, herewith certify and confirm that the above own signature of Dr. Brich PIVOVAROZIE, Hamburg-Bergelorf, has been affixed in my presence on 17 March.

Marcaborg, 17 March 1948.

Friedrich SILONE

I herewith cortify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

Friedrich SILCREE Attorney-at-Law

SEPURE TURNOVE

(in millione of Reichmark)

Tear	Cerasa Total Purnover	Chemical Varid expert	Cerma chemical expert	Share of the I.G.
1926	10 400	3 900	1 062 • 10,215 • 27,23	416 = 4.00% = 10,66% = 39,17%
1929	18 600	5 400	1 744 = 12,926 = 32,296	538 - 3,98% - 9,98% - 30,88%
1939	5 800	2 500	901 = 15,80% = 36,04%	409 - 7,17% - 16,38% - 45,39%
1938	5 300	s 100	794 = 14,965 = 25,615	421 = 7,945 = 13,585 = 53,025

I. Dr. Brich PNOWARCITE, Basturg-Bergedorf, as aware that I render myself ! liable to prosecution if I care a false statement on eath & declare on eath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal No. VI in the Palace of Justice, Muremberg.

The figures of the above survey "expert tempover" have been taken from the sources mentioned above and conform truly and completely to those documents.

Surenberg, 17 larch 1948.

Dr. Brich PIVOVABILITY

[&]quot;Institut fuer Eonjunkturforschung", 1939, No. 14 "Wirtschaftsdient" (Manburg), 1929, No. 14; 1931, No. 26; 1933, No. 31,

^{1934,} No. 9. "Die Chemische Industrie", 1935, No. 25 and 42; 1939, No. 1 and 26. Files of the Central Bookkeeping Department of the 1.0.

Besic Information Defense Boo: No. 14

I, Friedrich Siloher, Attornoy-ab-Less, herewith quelify and confirm that the obere own eigensture of Dr. Brich Piwewerczyk, Tamburg-Bergedorf, has been affixed here in my presence on 17 March 1948.

Birenberg, 17 Hereh 1948.

(elgned) Priedrich Silcher

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the priginal document.

(signed) Friedrich Silober Attorney-at-Lew. Basic information defense Doc. No. 15

NUMBER OF EXPLOYEES

(inthousands)

Years	Industry	men Chemical Indus	Shere of the stry I.G.Ferben
1926	,5 323*)	350 = 6,57%	94 = 1,76% = 26,85%
1929	7 179	321 - 4,47%	98 - 1,36% -30,53%
1932	4 401	224 = 5,09%	66 - 1,49% =29,46%
1938///	/B 804	452 2 5,13%	135 = 1,53% = 29,86%

*) Calculated on the basic of the years 1929 - 1940 during which period an average of 40,6% of all employees were employed in the industry. The total number of employees in Germany assounted to 13,049 millions in 1926.

Sources:

"Die Ergebnisse der Arbeitabucherhebung vom 25.6.1938"
"Wirtschaftsdienst" (Hamburg, 1929, No. 27
"Statistisches Jahrbuch des Doutschen Reiches"
"Vierteljahrhefte der Statistik des Dt.Reiches"
Files of the Central Bookkeeping Department of the I.G.

I, Dr.Erich PIWOWARCZYK, Hamburg - Bergedorf, am aware that I render myself limble to prosecution if I make a false statement on oath. I declare on oath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal VI, in the Palace of Justice, Nuernberg, (Germany).

The figures of the above survey "Number of employees" have been taken from the sources mentioned above and conform completely and truly to these documents.

Nuremberg, 17 Merch 1948

Dr. Erich PIWOWARCZYK

Bosto information defense Bos. No. 15

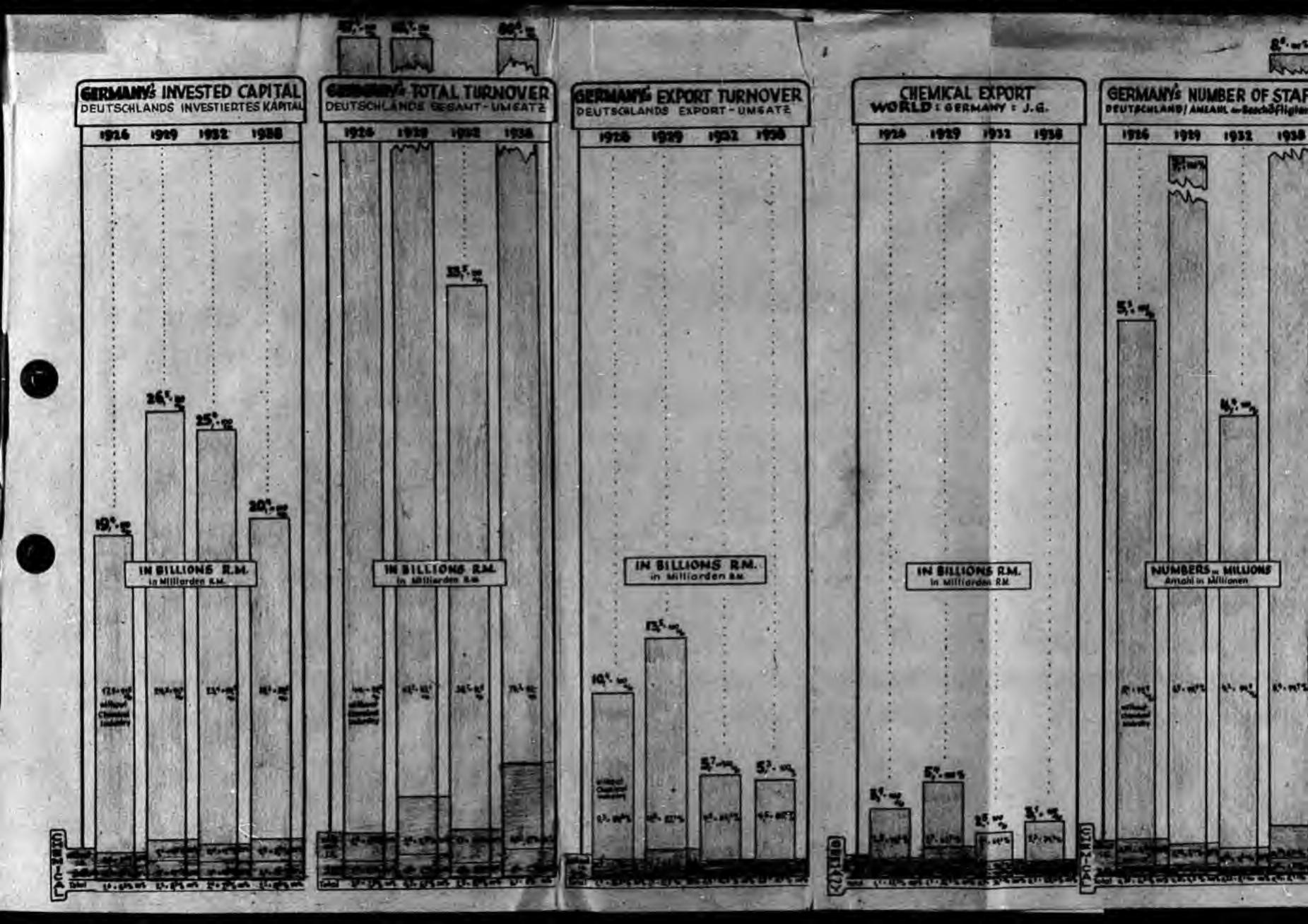
I, Friedrich SHICKE, herewith certify and confirm the above signature of Dr. Brich PNONINGENE, Handurg-Bergedorf, affixed here in my presence on 17 March 1948.

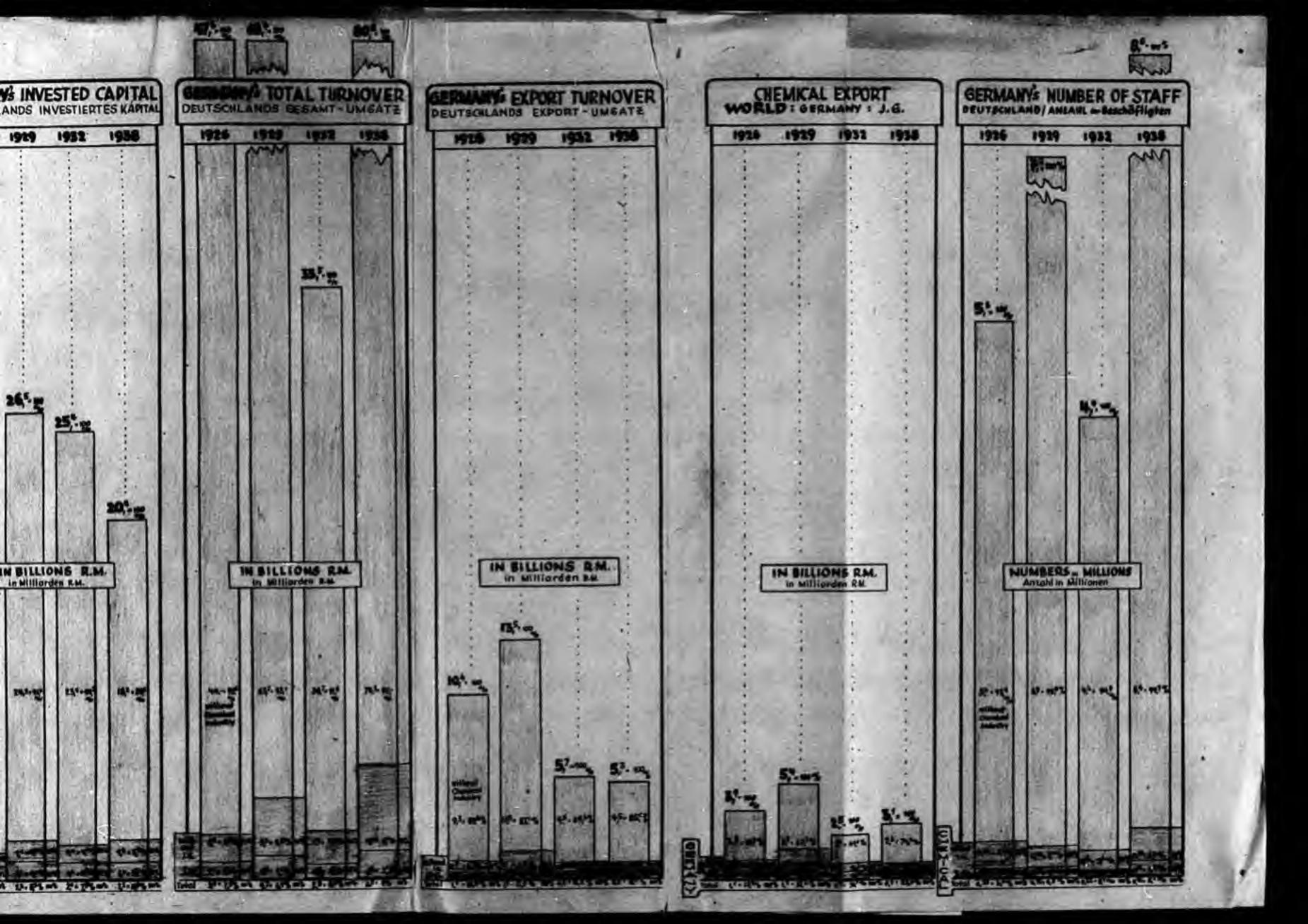
Nurenberg, 17 March 1948.

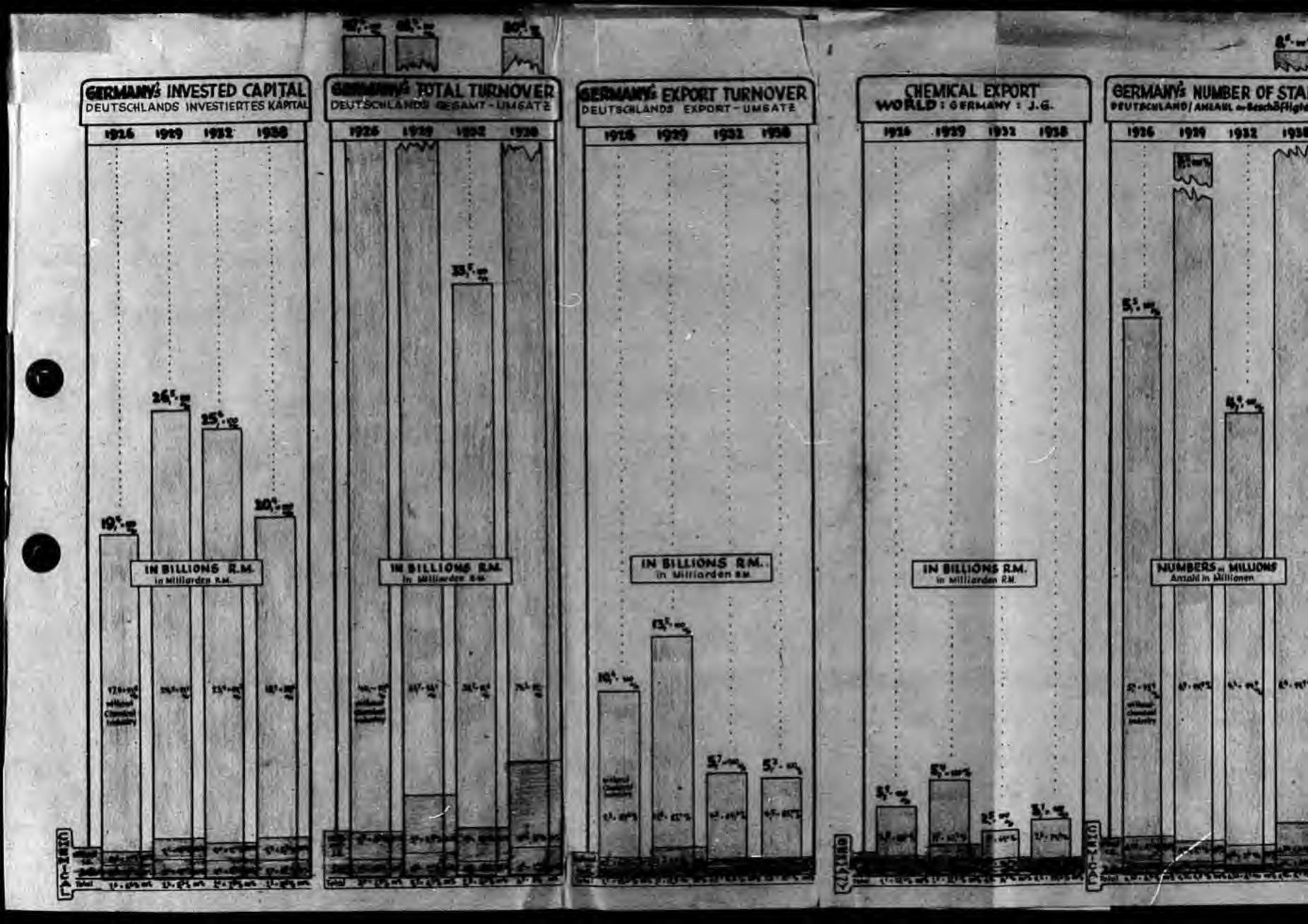
Priedrich SILCHE

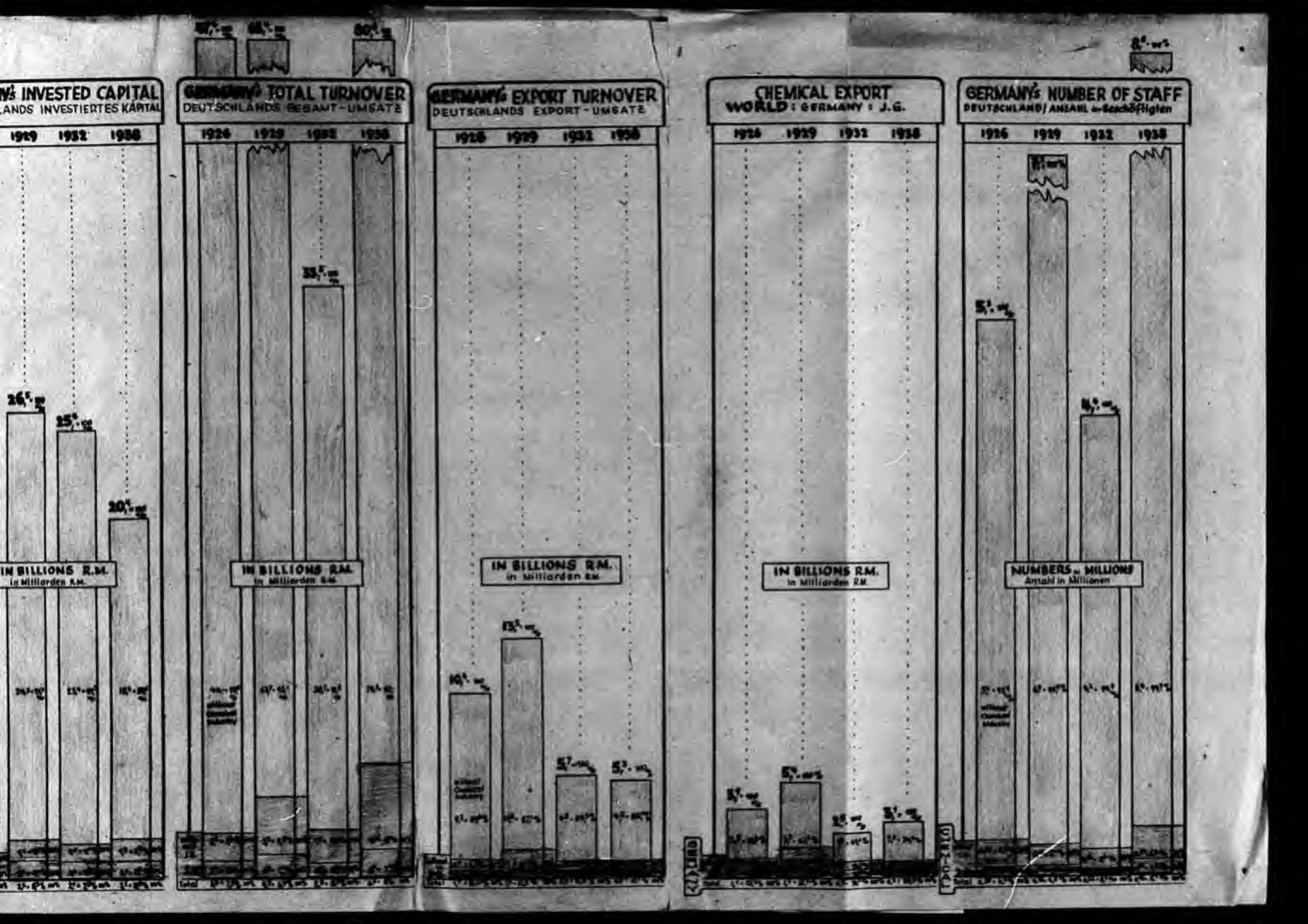
I carrify that the above to a true and correct copy of the original document.

Friedrich SILCHES Attorney-at-less









Affidax11.

I. Br. Brich Processors, Hamburg-Bergedorf, an aware that I render nymelf libble to prosecution if I make a false statement on cate. I declare on cath that my statement is true and that id was made for use as evidence at the Military Tribunal No. VI, In the Palses of Justice, Buremberg (Germany).

The figures of the attached statements concerning the firms of

- 1/ E.J. Dopont De Nemoure & Co.,
- 2/ Standard Dil Co. (New Jersey).
- 3/ General Motors Corporation.
- 4/ United States Steel Corporation.
- 5/ Imperial Charteal Industrice, 1td. (1.6.1.),
- 6/ I.G. Earbonindustrie Aktiengesellschaft.

have been taken from the following sources:

1/ E. J. Depont De Bemoure & Co.

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Moody's Meanel of Investments of 1988, 1930 to 1933 and 1939/60.

3/ Simplers Oil Co. (New Jersey).

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koody's Linnal of Impostments of 1928, 1930 to 1933 and 1939/10,

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of 12 Lay 1939, 30. 13968 of 7 June 1939, No. 1208 of 8 key 1961, No. 16533 of 16 key 1941,

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5/ I.G. Yor becamquetrie Aktiengosallacheft.

Business reports and files of the Central Bookkesping Department. Muremberg, 17 March 1948. (signed) Dr. Erich Piwowarczyk.

Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 17

1, Friedrich Silcher certify and confirm the above own signature of Dr. Erich Piwowsrosyk, Hamburg-Bergedorf, affixed here in my presence on 17 Hardh 1948.

Burenberg, 17 Merch 1948.

(signed) Friedrich Silcher,

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document .

(signed) Priedrich Silcher

IN WILLIONS

Comparison between J.G. and some U.S. and BRITISH firms

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ages and salaries	27.2	27.6	36.7	63	6.4	43	39.6	15.2	574	8.1	31-1	107.5	21	97.4	1294	154.3	159.5	36.7 181.6 26.6	194.6
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(Dr. Grick Planerson)

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IN MILLIONS

Comparison between J.G. and some U.S. and BRITISH firm

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Unterschilden als /nlage as miner aldesstattlichen Giblianny von 17,5,1943 Numberg, des 17.5,1948

(Or. O'lds Figureryk)

Die versteberde, von ein anertweste Unterschrift des veren

Or. O'lds Piscourczyk, Hestery-Gergeterf, ist vor ein, Suchtamenit

Friedrich Sildner, om 17-New 1948 hiersellest geleistet, me hiereit omginatigt und von ein is

Hierberg, den 17-3-1948

COMPARISON between IG and some US and BRITISH Companies WORKING CAPITAL TOTAL TURNOVER UA STEEL . in Billions \$ STANDOIL -SE MARINE LC.I. 1 Column

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COMPARISON US and BRITISH Companies WORKING CAPITAL TOTAL TURNOVER US. STEEL in Billions \$ STUDDOL --ILS STEE Ti Vital Charge SECONO. LC.I.--

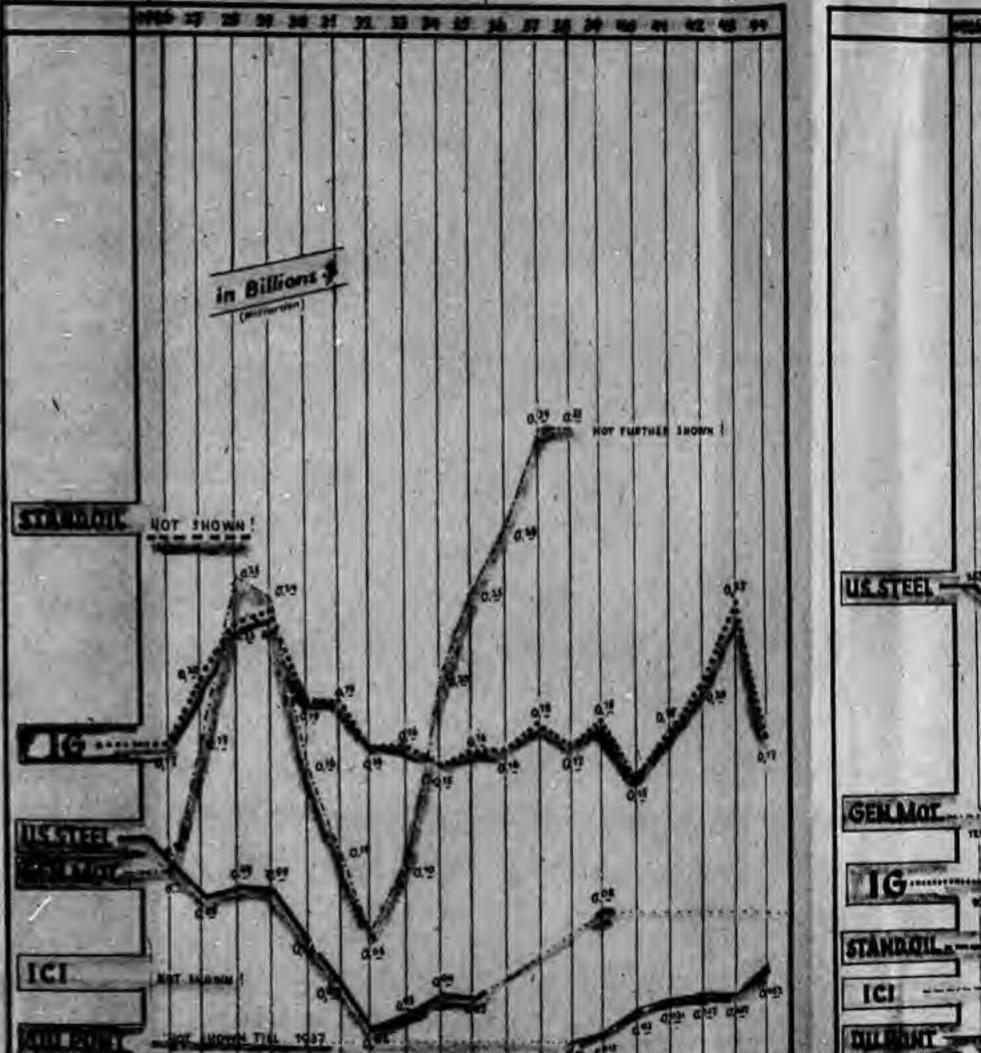
COMPARISON

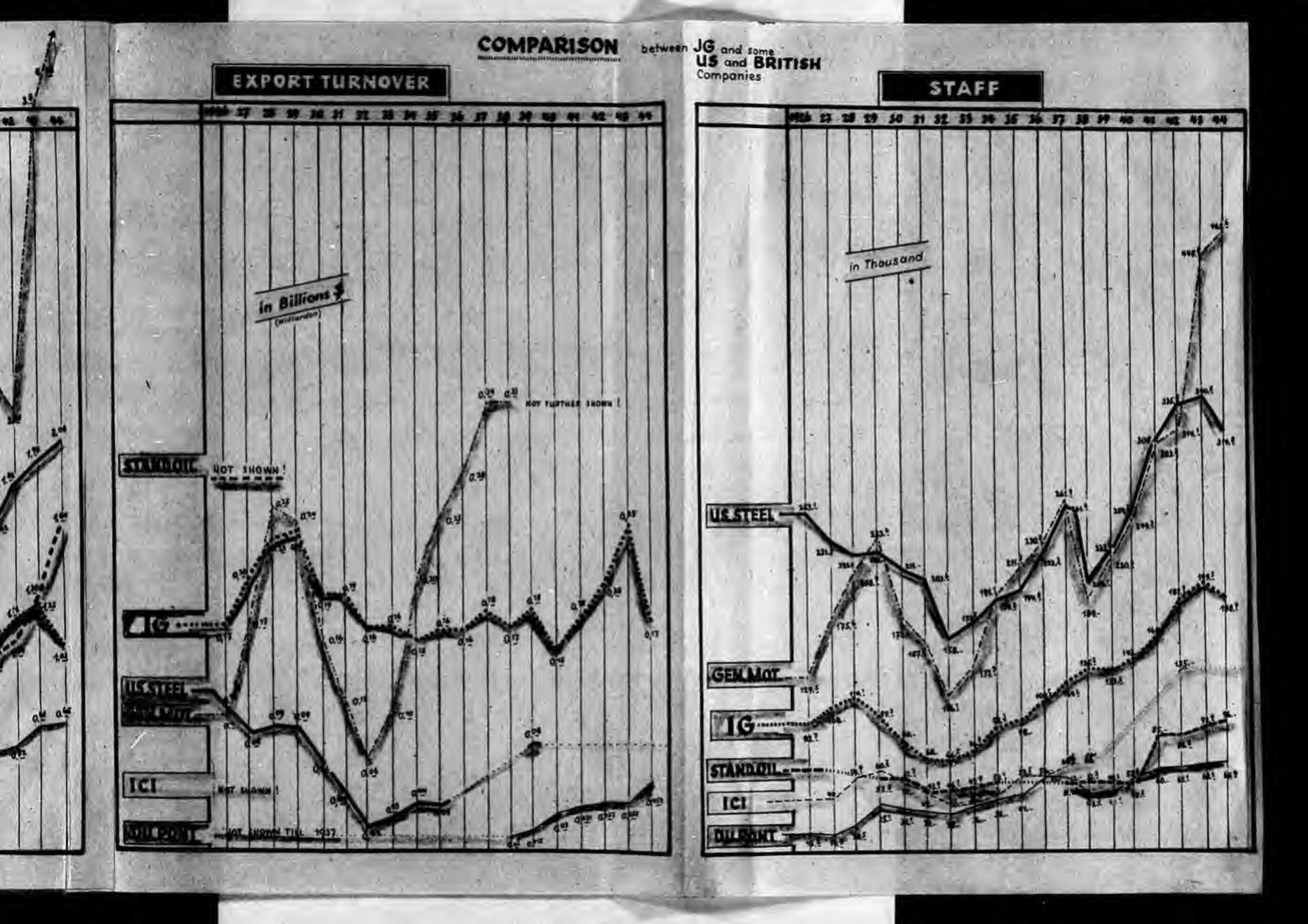
us and BRITIS
Companies

GENLMOL.

1G

EXPORT TURNOVER

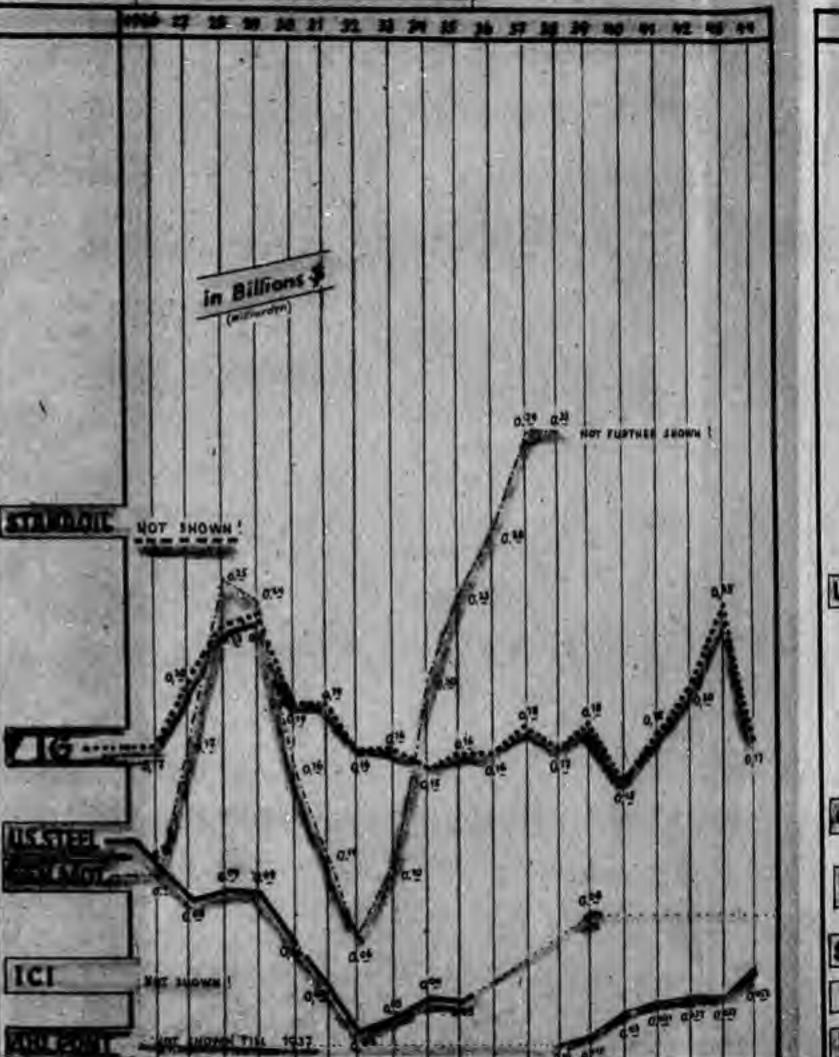




COMPARISON

between JG and some US and BRITISI Companies

EXPORT TURNOVER





COMPARISON between JG and some US and BRITISH Companies EXPORT TURNOVER STAFF 平 20 20 30 31 32 35 30 35 36 37 38 30 40 40 42 49 44 1926 17 28 29 30 21 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 45 44 in Thousand in Billions 0.99 0.11 STAWGOTE NOT SHOWN! US STEEL -(G) 10111011 GENMOT IG STANDOIL .. ICI

Besic information defense Doc. No. 19

The development of the Mational Income from 1929 to 1941

Year	(in billions	Change in # compared to the previous year	(in billions of Rid) (= in billions of \$)	Change in % compared to the previous year
1929	80,7		76,1 (~30,4)	
1930	63,3	- 15,36%	70,1 (-28,0)	- 7,88%
1931	53,6	- 21,235	57,1 (=22,8)	- 18,54%
1932	40,0	- 25,65%	45,2 (=18,1)	- 20,84%
1933	42,2	* 5,50%	46,5 (=18,6)	+ 2,87%
1934	50,0	* 18,48%	52,7 (-21,1)	+ 13,33%
1935	55,1	* 10,20%	59,1 (~23,6)	* 12,10%
1936	63,7	+ 15,60%	66,6 (=26,3)	* 11,335
1937	69,8	7 9,675	73,7 (=29,5)	+ 12,00%
1938	67,4	- 3,43%	82,1 (=32,6)	+ 11,39%
1939	77,5	+ 14,98%	89,8 (=35,9)	+ 9,37%
1940	81,3	* 4,90%	92,5 (=37,0)	± 3,00%
		*	*	
1941	103,8	+ 27,67%	97,8 (=39,1)	* 5,725
1941	compared to 15	2 = 28,62k		28,515

Sourgest_
for the United States: "Statistical Abstracts of USA",
"First ancial Statement" of General Motors Corp., March
31, 1939;

Basic information defense Doc. No. 19

for Germany: "Konjunkturstatistisches Jahrbuch", 1933, "Statistisches Jahrbuch des Doutschen Reiches", 1939, No. 4. "Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung", 1939, No. 4.

I, Dr. Erich Place State Hamburg Borgedorf, an aware that I render muself liable to prosecution if I make a false statement on eath, I declare on eath that my statement is true, and that it was made for use as evidence at the Hilitary Tribunal No. VI, in the Palace of Justice, Eurenberg (Germany).

The figures of the above survey Tovolopment of the National Income from 1929 to 1941" have been taken from the sources mentioned above and conform completely and truly to these documents.

Burenberg, 17 larch 1948.

Dr. Erich PINEWARDZYK

I, Friedrich SILCHER, Attornoy-at-Law, herewith certify and confirm the own signature of Dr. Brich PIVOWARDEYE, Hamburg-Borgedorf, affixed here in my presence on 17 Sarch 1948.

Buremberg, 17 March 1948.

Friedrich SILORER

I herewith certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the original document.

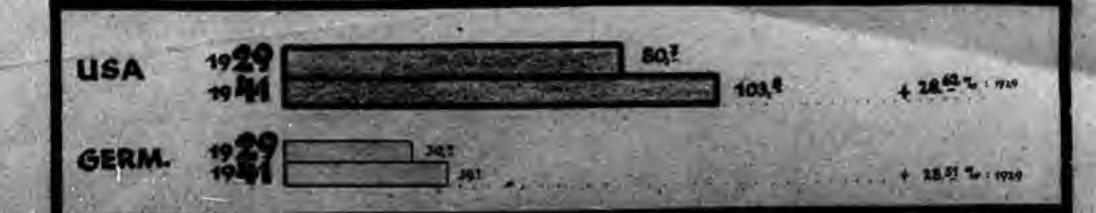
Friedrich SILCEME Attorney-at-Law DEVELOPMENT ...

NATIONAL - INCOME

USA

GERMANY

	in billient \$ [10 AM - 15] in per oper	cunt rest
1929	USA GERM. 30,2	Year
30	USA 68.2 % 45.	
31	USA GERM. 21,9 53,5 7. 24 7. 18,	9 % S
32	USA GERM. 18.1 4Q2	
. 33	USA 45.3 45.3 + 5.4 5.4 2.4 5.4 5.4 2.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5	₽7. ₽7.
34	USA 50.º + 18 GERM. 21.º + 13.	₩ % ₩ %
35		20 70
36	USA GERM. 26,3 + 15.	13 %
37		57 % - %
36	USA GERM. 32,5 67,2 7. 3	45 % 39 %
39		98 7. II 7.
40	USA 81,2 4 4	90 70
1941		是 7



Basin Information Defense

CENTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.

I. J. Veinmann, ENO 35 270, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed trunslator for the German and English Languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Basic Information Defense I.G. Farben.

Nuremberg, 14 April 1948.

J. Weinsman ETO 35 870 Defense

Beste Information (for all Defendants)

Dogument So. 25 is a model of a house.

0

I G-Products in Housing and Building

- 1. Iporit Light weight concrete stones, plates
- 2. Synthoporit Light weight concrete stones, plates
- 3. D. K. Hüttenbims Light weight building materials
- 4. Igecol Binding agent for plates from wood chips, peat, straw
- 5. Iporit Heat- and sound insulating floors
- 6. IG-Buntbrand Metallic Salts for colored glazed tiles
 - 7. IG-Buntbrand Metallic Salts for colored roofing tiles
 - 8. IG-Engoben Metallic Salts for artificially-aged roofing tiles
 - 9. Aristogen Insulating coating against moisture
 - 10. Asfluid] Insulating coating against moisture
 - 11. Aristogenmörtel Waterproof mortar as horizontal insulation
 - 12. Asplit Acid-proof joint-material for tile floors
- 13. Membranit Ollfree binding agent for paints
- 14. Kronos Titanweiß White pigment for paints and lacquers
- 15. Lithopone White pigment for paints and lacquers
- 16. Chromoxydgrun Green pigment for paints, plaster, stoone-wood
- Pigments for building materials from concrete, Eisenoxydfarben – for plaster, paints, linoleum, stoone-wood
- 18. Glutolinleim Binding agent for glue water colors and whitewash
- 19. Glutolin-Kleister Glue for wallpaper
- 20. Kalle-Spachtelmasse Waste paper for wallpaper
- 21. Oppanol-Folien Foils for the raulking of flat roofs terraces, balconies, tiled walls
- 22. Locron Fire protection agents for wood and textiles
- 23. Intravan Fire protection agents for wood and textiles
- 24. Tutogen Foam producer for fire extinguishers
- 25. Basilit Wood protection agents against dry-rot
- 26. Antinonnin Wood protection agents against fungus
 27. Bicella Wire glass for windows, hot-houses
 28. Cohesan Agglutinant for tiled walls
 29. Kauritleim W Strong-glue, plywood-glue

- 30. Feuerkitt Höchst Self hardening fire clay for furnaces
- 31. Hydronalium-Metall Light metal for construction fixtures
- 32. Atrament Protective against rust
- 33. Vinidur Piping material for water systems and sanitary systems
- 34. Igelit Upholstery material for furniture
- Indanthrenfarben Fast colors for textiles
- 36. IG-Lackrohstoffe Raw materials for furniture lacquers
 37. Agfa-Kunstseide Textile fabrics for curtains, wall draperies
- 38, Vistra XT Textile fabrics for rugs and wall draperies
- 39. Syptholit Gravel for street- and road construction 40. Dispersion Y Binding agent for road surfaces
- 41. IG-Kunststoffe Material for floor coverings
- 42. IG-Emaillefarbkörper Enamels for sanitary systems
- 43. Leuna-Propangas Cooking- and heating gas for kitchen and bath
- 44. Eulan Mothproofing agent for textiles
- 45. Iporka High-class insulating material for refrigerators

Case 6

for all referredants

Supplement T to Vol 1

Doc. Exh. Contente Page 24 1. Dyestuffs and maxiliaries II. Heavy Chasicals 55 III. Motals 61 IV. Mitrogen and Oile 64 V. Plastics, synthetic fibres and their rew materials VI. Photographics 77 VII. Pharmaceutics 78 VIII. Concluding remarks 84





B.sic Information Case 6, . rt 2 Document Fc. 24

AFFIDA.VIT.

We, the undersigned toohnical numbers of the Verstend of the I.G. Probaindustrie aktiengesellsoneft

- 1) Dr. Otto MERCS
- 2) Dr. Brnat BURRGIN
- 3) Dr. Hoinrich BUTHFISCH
- 4) Dr. Fritz G. JEESKI
- 5) Prof. Dr. Roingich HOERLEIN
- 6) Frof. Dr. Corl Ludwig L UTE SCAL EGIR
- 7) Dr. Fritz tor MESR
- 8) Dr. C rl WURSTER

ourselves lible to punishment by making a felse affidevit.
The declar under the that our statements are true and
were mice in order to be submitted in evidence to Military
Tribunel he. VI, Police of Justice, Nuormberg, Germany.
The following troutise which we have written, "Examples of pione rechievements of the I.G. Ferbenia costrie aktiongesellschaft in the scientific and technical field" is in
accordance with our best knowledge, manary and judgment,
supported by documents.

Examples

of picasor achievements in the seigntific and technical field

of the

I.G. Forbenindustrie aktiengosollschaft

Besic Information Case 6, Part 2 Document No. 24

I. DYESTUFYS .ND .UXILL.RIES

Until the middle of the eighteenth contury, only notur 1 dyestuffs which for the most port had their origin in the plant kingdom were known. The English researcher FERMIN invented the first ertificially produced dyestuff, Mauvain, in 1856. This invention gove the impatus for founding factories for dyestuffs from cool in England, France and Germany, which in the beginning produced the first brilliant, but for the most port very unfest anilin-ayes according to empirical methods. Thus there arcse in Germony in the sixties and the beginning of the seventies most of the firms which in 1925 combined to form the I.G. Forbenincustrie aktiongosolischeft. The development of the dyestuff industries in the countries involved took very different poths. In Germany it led to the flourishing of scientific research in the field of organic-promotic chapistry and loid the foundation of the hogemony of the Gorn'n chemical industry decodes in covence. The names of von HOFF-M.M., A. FERULE, A. von B.YER, E. FISCHER, heve been permonently enrolled in the ennels of remis chemistry. The close connection between science and industry bore rich fruits. From the seventies until the first world wer on inexhoustible street of new and over-botter dyestuffs poured from the laboratories of the Gorman dye factories, They conquered the world market. Only the Swiss dye f oteries had ony perceptible share in those scientific

and ecomoroial successes.

Basic Infernation Case 6, Port 2 (page 53 of original)

Let us mention the following as perticular steges of the period of development:

The development of the essertment of true enilino dyes,
The synthesis of the netural dyestuff of the madder plant, of the elizarine, and the production of various differently colored fast alizarine dyes.
The development of many hundreds of and dyes, among them the fast black dyes which supplanted the natural dye of the log wood,
starting with sulphur black (Videl, France) the discovery of numerous value ble sulphur dyes,
and finally, as the or wains point of the research:
the synthesis of the natural dye, indice, at that time the largest or assumer dyestuff in the world (Ludwigs-hafen 1897, Hopehat 1902).

The competition newly arising everywhere after the first world wer forced I.G. Perben to more intensified research in the field of dyestuffs. For the purpose of Leinteining. its export business, it snowingly and suphotically turned to the development and proposation of the newer fest dyostuffs. Even before the world wer Lucwighafen had discovered in indenthron blue (B. hm 1901) o dyestuff of hitherto unsttoined light one w shing fatness. Lyestuffs of similar festness and brillioney followed through the lab rs of the lab rottries in Lucwigsh fon, Loverkusen and la inkur. In edeltion come brilliant and fast derivates or thic indige (Friedlacader 1903) in Biobrich and meschet. The plant at Offenboch discovered Naphtel- & Rot in 1913, r very fost dyostuff, which forms on the textile fibres themselves. These dyestuff groups were systemetically expended to the so-colled Indenthren essertment.

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Besic Information Case 6, Part 2 Document No. 24

(page 54 of original)

They not the highest requirements if the textile incustry with respect to brilliancy and featness in dycins
and printing. It the same time, special essirtments if
fast dyeing of leather and paper, for litheraphic
rinting and the wall-paper industry, for furs, rubber
products, for our finishes and points, were produced.
hand in hand with the development of these new dysstuffs,
the demands for production of new intermediate products
increased. How too, outlinely new paths were taken, such as
the employment of catalytic processes (anoline, anthroquarte, phthalic soid), the use of alighetics, the intradaction of the fatty soid recical into the dyestuff
molecule, etc.

In the 1 st decedes, the development of the textile industry continually brought up new problems, Bosices cotten, well and silk, there were the ortificial silk, synthetic fibres and finally, the full synthetic fibres (FECE-fibers of I.G. Forben, Mylon Dupont). The profuction of mixed tissues from the verious noturel and synthetic fibres came more and more to the fore-round. In addition to the dyeing, the naforn print was successful to an over-increasing degree. This development of the textile incustry necessit ted the crection of the so-colled textile ouxilieries, pere too, I.G. Ferben was the leader. New types 'f wetting monts ("Nokal"), deturgants, ("Igopene", "Cyclenia") ingredients for textile printing postes were developed. Bosidos, there were steeping methods, incredients for intensifying light and washing fastness, products for waterpro fing fabrics one for nothprocring woolens (Eulon), a well as finishing notheds one at firth.

Some of these products opened up now commercial markets, for instance modern high grade detergents, which can be used for mashing delicate fabrics, such as silk stockings, woolen sweaters, and artifical silk underwear. The high-grade detergents play a very important and over increasing role in the modern bousehold.

Synthetic tenning agents as well as synthetic leather oils and process were developed for purposes of tenning hides of every description and for the perfection of the produced leather in such a way.

II HEAVY CHEMICALS

The manufacture of synthetic dys-stuffs by the original firms of the later I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengosellschaft during the first ten years of itsdevelopment, also presented the technique of production of inorganic products, the so-celled beevy-chemicals, with completely new problems. In many cases the economic production of an already known product or the large-scale technical production of new inorganic chemicals, was thebasis of the technical and economical workshility of the production of highgrade inorganic products, such as dyestuffs, pharmacoutical products, plastics and so on.

It is characteristic for the invention and technical progress of the production of inorganic heavy chemicals that it did not only develop in the direction of ever increasing and more economically produced quantities of its output, but that at the same time

when the methods of production were improved the purity of the product was improved as well, and in such a way, there could be created an important initial condition for the smelleristion of the queality of the finished product.

CHLORINE, which is a highly reactive gaseous product, which is used for the most varigated purposes in chemical industry, was, up to the 'oightica of the lest century, produced only by way of a purely chemical process in comparatively small quantities from crude salt, when scientific research had led to the result that one was able to extract caustic gods (sodium hydroxyde) from a matery solution of crude salt by conducting an electric current through it, Grieshein "Elektron" (Ignatz Stroof) developed in 18th - 1885 a new technical apparatus, the so-called disphragm cell for the technical part of this process. In this new way chloring and alkali-products were manufactured in "riesheim and in many other places in the world in a brand new manufacturing-process in a quantity sufficient for technical purposes. "Magnetit" was used for the first time in this process as an amode agent and counter-pressure in the condensation of caustic alkali.

The universal use of chlorine for many purposes, such as the bleaching of celluslose, become only possible when one had succeeded in transforming the gaseous chlorine by compression and condensation into a transportable liquid. Rudolf KRIETECH, Ludwigshofen, was, approximately ten years later, the first one to be successful in producing liquid chlorine in a process discovered by him,

in a quantity sufficient for technical purposes. As chlorine is a very actigas, new engineering problem arose conjointly with this proneering
invention. The Kniet-process was, developed, during the following years
and decades by the chemical industry of the whole world and this invention has made possible hundreds of thousands of tons of chlorine are new
condensed and made transportable.

Following up STROOF's invention the plants in Hoechst, Leverkusen and Ludwigshafen else participated later on in this mork and made important contributions to the further development of the manufacturing process of chlorine and alkalines by electro-chemical process; during the years between the two world-wars the I.G. plants made decisive technical contributions towards the development of the so-called emalgam process and produced caustic alkalies without the fermerly necessary evaporation process in previously unattained purity and concentration. The industry of bleaching agents, solvents detergants dyestuff intermediates, plastics and chlorine is no longer imaginable without chlorine nor the canufacture of maps, dyestuffs, expedients for textiles, aftificial silk, steple fibre and many other products without caustic sode (sedium hydroxide).

The development of the technical production of alkali-chloretes followed this electro-chemical process (Grieshein, Bittorfold).

Probably the most universally used chemical in chemical industry in particular and in industry in general is <u>sulphuric acid</u>. Up to the last decade of the last century sulphuric acts could only be produced in a diluted form by the reasting of parities and exydation of the thus developing sulphur dicride-contatiins gas with nitric acid. The sulphurdicride which was produced in such a way was corperativel impure and had to be parificated concentrated for certain usages by a special process.

It was again KNIETSCH in Ludwigsbafen who succeeded at the beginning of the 'nineties in replacing nitric soid byd by catalysts (platinum, later on vanedium compounds) and that the same time producing pure concentrated sulphuric soid i.e. clear in one simila process.

In this plonear-invention of the catalytic sulphuric soid process be created one of the most important basic conditions for the dove-lopment of the indigo-synthesis and immunerable other chemical processes. Through the sale of licences sulphuric soid factories were gradually set up all over the world which produced millions of tens sanually of the said according to the process invented and improved by him,

The known deposite of parties are very limited; while searching for raw materials which might be used instead, EUEENE Leverkusen found in 1918 a new way of producing sulphuric acid from sypsum in the presence of additional only, and at the same time obtaining perfect Fortland canent as gypsum is found in the crust of the earth in almost unlimited quantitic this process which is now being asod in several countries is of great inportance for the future.

The thus produced sulphuric acid is of the same grade of perfection as that obtained from sulphur and pyrites.

Another process worth mentioning in the field or sulphur-chemistry
is the production of sodium hydrosulphite from sulphorous soid and caustic sods in the presence of reducing agents which were invented by Bankan.
Ludwigshafen, 1907. This product, in the form if "Blankit" and "Rongalit"
is an indispensable ingredient in the dying of textiles and bleaching
agents.

Sodium sulphide, the inorganic product whichis, among other things very important in the production of the frequently applied so-called sulphur dyes and in tanning, had for tons of yours been produced only by reduction of sodium sulphate by carton. This process has not only the drawback that it works discontinuously and very cumbersonely in several separate batches, there is also a quite considerable amount of inconvenience for the operative personnel.

The personnel of the 1.0. Ferben succeeded during the 'thirties of this century is producing sedium sulphide in highly co meentrated form, especially suitable for transportation (so-called 'sulfigran') by reduction with hydrogen (Leverkusen) or in an especially pure form by (Leverkusen)

a new electro-chanical process./Both processes are continuous.

An important product for the corrying out of chemateal synthoses, especiall in the production of dyestuffs.

plastics, and lubricating oil, is unhydrous allminum obloride, which was formerly manufactured only through treating metallic aluminum with chlorina. Through a considerably more economical process which was cerried out by means of apparatus of entirely new construction, (C. WUFSTER, Ludwigshafen, 1927) succeeded in producing unhydrous alimi aut chloride from rew materials containing alumin:, through adding chloring and carbon momixide, thus making the commercial exploitation of a series of syntheses feasible which prior to this invention had been impossible, As to the pyrotechnical injustry, the samefacture of satches, but above all the manufacture of detergents, closmaing agents, and fortilizers, the production of elementary phosphorus and phosphoric acid from phosphates in a technical process exploitable on a large scale involved a highly significant progress [Fistor-Gricebein, 1900 and following years). In Garmany as well as in the U.S. (Monsento) the largest part of the production of these products took place by utilizing the electrothermic process further developed by the I.G. Farben is Piceteritz in 1927 to the most up to date method.

In many technical processes of industrial chemistry maxiliary chemicals are needed, of which considerable quantities in the form of waste gasees or sewage are lost in the course of the working process. This applies e.g. to solvents, to benzene in coking, andto many other products.

The production of so-called active charcoal through which it is possible to absorbe and maximises such a cuts almost in full (Leverkusen 1920) constituted enormous progress. Also sulphur, which strongly diluted is an ingredient of the most varying gasses and waste gasses.

is extracted by means of active charcoal. Active charcoal is mainly produced through heating cellulose-containing material under elimination of air in apparatus of special construction.

The so-called "Alkazid" process later on (Ludwigshefen, Leuna 1932)
made possible the large-scale extraction of sulphur from gas mixtures
through application of chemicals in solutions surving as adsorbent agents.

From the extensive field of inorganic chemistry and among the fundamental contributions which the plants of the I.C. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft have furnished to the development of this branch of chemical solunce, only these for examples have been selected asbeing in their realization of particular far-reaching significance.

III, METALS.

With the production of metals the I.G. Farben plantsemoncerned themselves mainly when it was possible to apply knowledge and methods of procedure developed by them to the extraction of metals, which are normally produced through metallurgical processes.

Already the development of electrochemical and electrothermic processes for extraction of chlorine, alkalies, and phosphorus products, described in the chapter entitled "Heavy Chamicals", was dependent upon the development of electro-engineering (invention of the dynamo) and the generation of electric energy.

The electrochemical processes for production of metals fell under the same category as the procedures created anew in the classical research countries on the basis of the aforesaid inventions and to-day representing the foundation of the production even outside Europe.

Owing to this development pert of the demand for metals heavily increasing during approximately the last handred years could be satisfied through the appearance of two new metals in the course of the last 50 years, the light metals aluminum and magnesium.

The creation of the aluminum alloy "Dural", a German invention (1906), secured the most extensive use of aluminum as construction material, the same result was achieved with regard to magnesium through the invention of the alloy "Elektron" by Griesheim in 1908.

During the short period in which they have been used the world production of these metals, in spite of their relatively high prices and complicated manufacturing process, has already reached 2% of the iron production measure by weight and 6% measured by volume, owing to their low specific gravity and to their quality of being easily processed, apart from the obvious advantage of the light weight and consequently the avoidance of the so-called deed load in construction of all Finds, in particular in the building of vehicles, the importance of these light metals even for a very distant future can be illustrated through a federance to the world situation with regard to the original materials for the production of these metals.

The rew materials required for the production of aluminum and mag@@sium are found most videly apread

throughout the world, and in particular for magnesium, see water is, in the true sense of the word, an inexhaustible source of raw material, quite in distinction to the raw material situation as regards iron and all other heavy metals.

Up to 1919 the German production of aluminum was mainly in the hands of Grissheim and the Metalgesellschaft A.G., but following the first world war it was taken over by the government in consequence of the nationalization measures initiated at that time.

The production of magnesium, which is still one third lighter than aluminum, in a large-scale industrial process, was developed by PISTER and his assistants in Grisshein, and in the course of the years become operative not only in the factories of the I.G. Farben, but by means of the some process also is buge plants in England, France, and the U.S.A.

The technical rationalization of the synthesis of nitrogen products in the high pressure process gave chemistry dealing with the metals iron and nickel quite now ideas. By meansof a highly original process these two metals are transformed from their rew natorials first into liquid carbonyle compounds under high pressure and through the action of carbon memoride. By increased temperatures these compounds can be further decomposed and the result is very pure iron or very pure nickel of very fine granulation (Ludwigshafens A. MITTAKE and L. SCHLEDHT 1928).

In this form the metals are particularly suitedfor special purposes in the fields of electro andiradio engineering, as well as for special alloys. As a third exemple of application of chemical experience to the extraction of metals the Duisburg "Empferhmetto" in Duisburg founded by various of the original I.G. Farben plants, is to be mentioned. In this plant purely chemical methods are used to extract all metals found in residues from the menufacture of sulphorous and from pyrites, although these residues contain the metals actually only in so very small quantities that they could not at all be attacked by the orthodox setallurgical procedure. Thus this plant besides iron produces in particular copper, sinc, cobalt, is bismuth, silver, and even spld, and processes res materials from the most various countries of Europe.

The constant stimulation brough scientific and technical experience gained in the verious I.G. Ferben plants, of which the Duisburg "Kupferbuctte" could make use at any time, made this development possible and caused the Duisburg "Kupferbuctte" to grow into a unique as well as the largest "ore-refining establishment" of all Europe, which drownly to-day again fulfile its task, being used now again for this purpose also by foreign countries and being in process of constant expansion.

IV. NUTROGEN AND OILS.

The great inorganic syntheses were followed by results in other important fields.

1) Through various nothods it had been ettempted in the outside world to find a chemical compound by which to extract nitrogen from hir is order to apply it to the soil in some suitable form as fortilizer.

Basic information Case 6 Part 2

*bout 1890 the first calcium oyanamide factories were established, and after 1900 the Norwegian scientists Birkeland-Eyde as well as the "Bedische *nilin und Schafabrik" through SCHOENHERS and HESSBERGER (1903) tried to combine nitrogen with oxygen in the electric are. The first procedure suppliedumitrogen for agriculture only for limited purposes, the second procedure was technically unsatisfactory.

The road was opened to a new procedure. It was not invented, but prinarily found by computation. On the basis of physical and chemical laws
developed as new experience about the turn of the contary by Professor
NERRET, Professor HABER prodicted that it must be possible to combine
nitrogen and typrogen to get amonic. However, a commercial exploitation
of this knowledge was possible only when working under high pressures and
by increased temperatures.

Professor SOSUR started to work on this difficult problem together with his assistants in Ludwigsbafen. In 1913 the first commercial plant for production of annonia from nitrogen and hydrogen under high pressure was put into operation there.

Thereby a pioneer work of importance to the whole world had been accompliahed in the chemical field by the I.C. Farben, the first high programs synthesis. It required construction of new machinery and containers of hydrogen-proof steel, new measuring instruments and new types of contacts. Chemists and cogineers of the I.C. Farben measured this problem

B sic Infermation Case 6, 1 rt. 2 Dic. hi. 24

(5 00 66 of cri in 1)

so then the ider of the pich pressure synt esis cannot ny longer climin ted newco ye from the charlest tehnology.

costed, pertly in a mairied farm, by the world at 1 res, so that newed ye several millions of tens of

- 1) mixed in inic oulphate nitr to
- 2) or loid, nitrata
- 3) mixed or enime-coloion mitroto
- a) "Nitroph sa " ... iknitrophacea. " ... ints"

w s produced synt stic lly by Basch at ... i or in 1922 t Ludwissmian/or a from rement at a reconstitution under high pressure.

the Lethed of profuction ad composition of these new kinds of fittilizers were described to the I.G. by innumerable potents, ad licences for production were readed by it all were too wells.

The che pre-nof oterin of synthetic mitra oranted

Besic Information Case 6 Port 2 Doc. M. 24

(pee 67 of crisinal)

For the menufacturing of mitric acid from electric new methods with special outelysts were devoloped t had-wigsh for (1916, Mitt sch 1915).

- invented topou. Fier discovered, see rdi to previous petents of SC INDER, that corbon menixide and
 hyer sen on be trass med under high pressures with
 special of thysis into method. This synthesis was
 empletly developed technically at Leun (1925), its
 significance, including the manufacturing of sigher
 locals, is described seawhere also in this document.
 Local robbo is the feet that therewith the high pressure
 synthesis found its may into the field of orthic
 characters. Not not became to bit is extent the source
 of prolitionary products for the plastics industry.

 It is interesting normally that the two new high pressure
 syntheses, are and method, opened up to it res
 actions the new field of the urea-form industry-
- 3. third innevition injert at for world coonday, w. 8 brought (bout by the plication of the high ressure synthesis in the field of the mineral cil industry.

 Professor B RGTUS at read from the theory

Beeic Inf retion Cose 6 F rt 2 Document ... 24

e 68 of ori in 1)

to echbine hydr and unfor pressure with on 1 in order to s in liquid hydroc rbons. Professor 80 C took up this problem with in cal roed in in mind in 1923, by setting himself the took to transfers. It he wy hydrocropsons which are deposited in the soil in 1 ree quantities in the form of heavy cits, soft and hard coals into sales beats an into some miner 1 cits.

By wirkin benonicusty, he and his numer as of-workers (The UCh, FIER and others) succeeded in a storing this roblem by suplyin the experiences in the field of the high pressure tocanique one in developing tocanical inst 11 tion t boun (acm SILER-RUST FISC and others 1926). The process kn in s benzineayar: but tien, benzinosynthesis or occl-liquifier tion was area evellable to the whole wirld as wei lly for the opplie bion in two streleum industry, by greements with the Stondard 011 (USA.) in 1929. In the course of this process it bec .. o possible to muf oture special lubric ting cila, special kinds of a seling one os oils with this highpronsure synthesis of to gain fundamentally now peroc tiens in the field of the applie tien fo telysts, as woll as to develop new components for the aich resture synthesie.

The new his hires are synthesis in the field of mineral cals instituted further technical research wark. So for instance in 1931 of the pau (NURLL R-CO R DI) the way was found to manufacture is contained his are do simple no fuel from the isolutyle locked produced in the clocked in horses resynthesis using entelysts. The last phase of this

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process was applied it owise in an rio in order to auffecture issect so from refinery waster ass. The new synthesis in the sphere of labric ting cils in commetten with the mineral cil field, which were day loped by the I.G. (Leans) are equipped in this decument in the context with plastics and their preliminary products.

To the field of these new syntheses belong the the inpertant of viloping these in the sphere of a generation
which the I.G. storted to treate to a proof extent from
1926 on, as one of the most important inventions of the
I.G., the safet tion of coal cust with it supplemented
with exygen in post (Ludwigshofen, Fritz I ALR 1920)
should be nontioned; nothed, which to a free extent
with explaint all over the world for the synthesis of
conomic, method a coast of the coast (hydrogen tion and
Fischer-Treasen process) for the coast eturing of gases
for syntheses, billionise a new gas purification process
wis developed, which on blad the production of creat
quantities of salp or from one 1.

v. Floaties, synt otic fibres one their r w in toricls.

1. Pistics no synthetic fibrors.

The synthesis of remie dyestuffs storted that section of creamic considery which has the Cafinition of the structure of the lasters and their relicial production a its in. This line of the

Besic Information Case 6 Pert 2, Loundath 24

ic e 70 of crisin 1)

or whed with an injertent technical success lestly in the synthesis of rubber and many pleaties.

Bearly is the lest contary E. lish scientists tried to find out the connections between the inner structure of the rubber relocate and the known correctoristic qualities of this plastic material. I and 1910 the chemical technical in lysis of the rubber synthesis was started in a ricus countries, however at wes a difficult problem to monafecture this structure that so very cheep netural nature in an occamical memory. It rest to be able to compete, not only a favor blo obtail cost price had to be enlawed but it was first of all decisive to put the a labor qualities of rubber also into the synthetic product.

During "Crid " r I this cin was not conseved with the Lothyl-rubber (Loverkuson 1916). Torat r., the research work at rt. c on in thir a new b sis butween 1920 and 1930 that is in the I.G. pl ats mochat, Ludwigshofen/O u of Leverkusen, Sch leber tory of these f otorics took ever the solving of a different phoso of this synt usis and t the beginning of 1930 it become clour that to mks to this "sour-st to procase" how a synthatic rubb r could be . bt ined in an cocanonio 1 maner. In the new meth d of the ocpolymerization under the biological conditions of comulaions, they succeeded in mont cturing voricus synthetic kinds of rubber , ov which the most important types ore; the tire rubber "bun o" a nuf otured from butedien and styren, and the cilproof rubber "Perbunen" nuf ctured from butedien und corylic mitri: 1 moid (inred, Leverkuson).

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Those are the br ads which even in the United States have been manufactured as first-rate products, as they have proved to be the very best of all, based on joint experiments for their utilization. In 1934 the technical and angistering side of the process was commenced, and as from 1935 it was adapted to large-scale manufacturing (ambros, Ludwigshafen).

The I.G. also applied this research work, connected with the rubber sythesis, to other basic materials and thus crosted the synthetric synthese social qualities, which in turn opened up new fields of utilization.

Thus, in 1920 Modeller- Cunredi and Otto in Oppau took, instead of the above-mentioned Butadien, the Isolutyleen and polymerized it at low temperatures, in this way obtains a subber-like material of high chemical-resisting qualities which product superceded subbar in certain special fields. In commemoration of the locality where this invention was made, this valuable material was called "Oppanel" in Germany. It was adopted in the United States as a synthetic material under the name of "Vistanex", and a similar type we called "Perstone", which was used to improve the viscosety of lubricating oild.

The "Paraflow" is used in the same field, which material is obtained by maphthalone condensed from parafin, and which regul tes the freezing point of lubricating oils.

The polystryvens is a crystal-clear natural with high electrogenic qualities, the manufacturing of which has been storted in 1929 by C. Valiff in Ludwigshafen, where the initial work had taken place, and since then it has been adopted in all civilized countries. Another plastic, which was adopted by many branches of industry because of its rubber-like qualities and its low price, is the Polywinyl-cloride which had been discovered by Rollo as early as 1904

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in the IG plant Griesheim-Bloktron. Apart from the bakelite the Polyvinylchloride or "Lolit", as it is also called, has probably been used more than anything blac.

Because of its thermolphastic qualities Polyvinylchloride is used for construction parts such as pipes, fittings, at both extruded as well as moulded and as relied foll. By using platticisms an elastic-soft a torial had been obtained which has been introduced all over the world as floor tiles, synthetic leather, and coating pastes (dek, Bitterfold 1934).

In 1926 the IO plant Gripsheim discovered a valuable derivative by treating the Polyvinylchlorides, By this process the valuable lacquar raw natural "PI CE" is obtained, which material can be used for spinning, as it we used in 29 by the IG Wolfen-Pilm, thus creating the first fully synthetic fibre called the PE CE-fibre.

C

In 1930 W. Rappe found in Eudwigshafen enother group of acotylenderivatives, which are introduced into the adhesives, injection woulding, and insulating technique under the name of Vinylethers or "Levine", "Euvicent", "Opponent" O", and many others. The term "Rappe chemistry" signifies new valuable synthesis all of which were first introduced in the "30s, and even during the unruly period of World ar II. Having purely scientific objects in mind, and appeared his associates opened up entirely nevel methods for transforming acctyles into almost unknown materials up to that time. By using formalichyde he abt ined in 1937 Butshediol, thus introducing a new bung synthesis. Another method did not produce Bung, but a new synthesis of

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"Tylon from lim: and co-lim By using perbon monoxide and alcohol Roppe obtained from acctyles the v-lumble acrylicostus, the synthesis of which was up to them very expensive and difficult to establish for the use in first quality inequers. In 1938 Otto Bayer synthesized in Leveshusen the Herylicumitril by extracting it from prussic acid and acetyles, the above mentioned components of "Perbun a", which are used in oil-proof rubber tubes.

By using acetyles only, however introducing new methods

J. Roppe created in 1943, as the last new material during
the war, the eyelo-actitetraene, a chemical material
which was rarely found in the chemists closet, and which is
likely to open up an entirely novel and highly interesting
field in chemistry :

The progress made by the Americans in the Sylon field naturely induced German chamists to go their own ways. In the Polyurothenes, Otto Bayer in Leverkusen opened up a slass of element components in 1957, which appears to be highly promising.

This material is either used for spinnin, by which silk, fibre (Perlon U) e m be a nufactured, or it can be used for making valuable bristles. On the other hand, it can also be used for making plactic meterials, which are very light and still possess high resistance - proof qualities. These materials have very pronounced adhesive effects and thus excel all glues ("Polystal"); in the shape of feamy materials ("Moltopren") they have insulating effects. In the last stage they succeeded in producing an elastic material, which thus constituted a new type of Buna, apart from the already existing types of Buna.

In connection with this modern fibre chemistry, another invention from the year 1905 must be mentioned, the "Colliforn Elberfeld, which was a reicularly successful in the . Dnited States of Amerika.

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It stands to reason that the IG plants also got in on the round floor as far he the development of the viscose silk was concerned. The forst staple fibre which, contrary to the indefinite thread of synthetic silk, is being processe as staple fibre like wool or cotton, can be traced back to developments conducted in the IG Rottweil Plant. Later variants such as "Vistera", "Coprane", and "Lunusa" have been developed by the IG plants at Wolfen, Laverkusen and Ludwigshafen.

It is obvious that the new technique for manufacturing synthetic rubber, as well as the many types of plastics, also stimulated related fields of the chemical industry. With his work about methol rubber in 1916, Hofimann, in Elberfeld, opened up the field of vulcenization accelerator and age-proofing agents, which today are an indispensable part in the manufacturing field and processing even of natural rubber.

The processing of synthetic metorials in connection with plastic materials required new plasticisers, which have been developed in 11 the IS plants, from where they were put on the market. Thus, the IS plants became pioneers in the synthetic material field. A my engineering progress. Especially in electric engineering, could not have been brought about if chemistry, and in particular the IS Forber had not developed new synthetic materials for this purpose.

2. The raw materials.

In order to develop this extensive field of the synthtic rubber, synthetic materials and synthetic fibres, and adapt them for industrial purposes, a new raw material bases had to be created and developed. It is significant for modern chemistry in all countries, that the age of the

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arountic chemistry after World war I was followed by a new and special development in the field of <u>eliphatic chemistry</u> the so-called derivatives

the Ethylene and the metilene.

The besic raw material position in the individual countries played, of course, a major part in this commection, as, for instance, in the mass of the United States of america, or hussia, where the mineral oil industry determined all further developments, whilst in a rmany - a country with very few basic raw materials - the mostylene and the order monoxide were alopted for the purpose of synthetic raw material bases. Both conceptions, however, stimulated one anothers development. With the following only a few land marks of the development in permany shall be shown, aspect those that/been set by the IG plants:

It was the chemist Grunnstein in Griesheim, the in 1916 transferred the neatylene in aceteldehyde and acetle gold. Thus, in conjunction with the Boechst IG Plant and above all with the chemical concern Dr. Alexander Jacker in Burghausen, which firm entertained friendly relations to the D.G.Firben, he apened up the field of modern lacquer solvents, the acetic inhydrice for the cellular scetate as well as many other pharmacounties and dys stuffs. Considering the importance of the acetylene for this particular German development it was obvious that, apart from the carbide synthesis, other new bases were developed which utilized the waste gases of the bearons syntheses. It was the so-called cracking of hydrocarbons in the electric are, Ludwigshafer used this technique from 1929 on and built the first experimental plant following.

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to the refinery at Beton Rouge in Linisians.

.. second Branch is derived from carbon monoxide and lo? to methanol by the catalytical high pressure synthesis, as developed by Ludwigshafan in the years after the first world war. By variations in the composition of the contrat, it became possible to synthesize all alcohols from coil and thereby to transform the former picture of the aliphatic raw materials. (Leuna 1938). The consequences ard to be found in the field of plastice, I cause rew materials and solvents and wany syntheses of the intermedi tos chemistry. To need only to cite the methyl formiata thich booken the basis for formamide and thereby for a new synthesis of cyanogen compounds (Ludwigsheiten 1925). With synthetic sethanol, the field of formaldehydo was forced to expand, which had porticular effect in the plastics, synthetic tanning agents and in a special field of synthetic adhesive glues ("Maurit", Oppau 1928). As chemistry also approached the complicated higher moleculike parafines and waxes, the chemist of I.G.Farbon success in producing fatty acids for somps, textile auxiliaries and plasticisers by modern processes of perafine exydation (Ludwigshafen 1921). By appropriate combination with other compounds, veluable waxes were derived of the quality of the Cornauba and bees wax, the so-colled I.G. waxos (Ludwigshafen 1928). This chemistry was followed by new research in the field of synthetic lubricants, as finclly discovered by Lidwigshafen and Leuna. A strong branch of modern chemistry is based on ethylene, which led to the cracking process in the USA and USSR.

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Garmany did not have this basis, and so the synthesis had to take laborious new paths, which was solved above all by the partial hydrogenation of acetylene by Ludwigshalls in 1939. Record achievements led to decisive results in Garmany as well as in the USA. I.G.Ferben produced othylan. Lubricating oil and as derivatives of athylan exide and ethenolamine highly valueble detargents and textile auxiliaries, which gained world - wide renown under the mames "Igepon" "Soromine" and others.

Here too, the tireless research drive of the I.G.Farben plants in ideal internal competition with the I.G. leborator produced now materials which were to help overcome all shorteges of a Germany poor in raw materials. In this series "Nersel" belongs as a final product, discovered in 1939. "Ith reference to the "Reed" process, "euna "sulphochloria suitable hydrocarbons of the Pischer synthesis and photochemically guided this process in such a way that an effective detergent could be given to the market.

VI. Photographics.

The art of photography, limited from the time of its inception to reproduction in black and white, fulfilled the longing of every photographic artists as well as of manking with the discovery of the "Asia-color" process, howely, the conquest and mastery of color.

This process, based on experiments by Rudolf Fischer, was developed in the laboratories of .:gfa(1937).

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If the production of colored pictures was a more or less physical problem or one of apparatus with the former cothods, the selution by means of the agracolor process was achieved purely chemically.

By this means, the process was effortheally included in the conditions which had been developed up to that time in the black and white films, so that no special apparatus was necessary in the studio, movie theater or for the amateur. The Agfacolor process made it possible for the first time to produce colored pictures on film or paper by a simple process.

VII.PEAR ACTUTICS Sers, Vaccines, bost-combatting agents

Research and production was carried out in the plants and laboratories of I.G. Ferben in

Elberfeld /Leverkusen-Rhein Hoscast am Lain Larburg /Lohn

Synthetic drugs, biological products, sern and veccines and pest-combatting agents were produced in those plants as the result of close co-operation of chemists, pharmacola dists, becteriologists, and physiologists. The Bayer products were known to the whole world under the trade-mark "Bayer-Cross".

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1. Chamical - synthetic products and biological drugs

a) In the field of Antipyratics, "Antipyrin" (Knorr) was discovered in Hobehst in 1884 and "Phenacetin." (C. Duisberg, Einsberg) in Elberfeld in 1888.

With those two road - branking discoveries, the mode: synthesis of drugs had its beginnings! In the course of further development, "Fyramidon" was produced in 1893 (Hosenst, Fr.Stolz) and "Aspirin" in 1898 (Elberfeld).

These two products have developed to standard preparations in therapy; they are administered through the mouth in all diseases accompanied by fever and in all cases of pain and infl mation. From the extensive liof the Bayer antipyratics, let us here mention only "Novalgin", administered by injection. (Escapet, Bockmuchl, sindisch).

b) The "Salvarsan" products represent a special group. These synthetic, organic, arsenic-containing drugs we the first great result of chemical therapy. Old-Salvasan was produced in 1910 by Hosehat (F. Ehrlich). It still the means of choice in cases of syphilis and frambesin.

Thanks to the discovery of salvarsan, the plague of syphilis is destined in many countries of the world to become a gradually dying disease!

A few years later, improved derivatives followed:
"Neosalvarsan" (Hoschst 1912) and Mayosal varsan"
(Hoschst 1926 Streitwolf, Fehrle, Latenschlager).

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c) Group of tropics proparations:

The Buyer laboratories always considered it their foremost tank to mobilize their research for the struggle against tropical diseases. They were able to make available to the physicians of the world a number of important preparations. They represent inventions and discoveries which today form an integral part of medicine and which have already saved the lives of cany millions in the tropical zone but which will yet be able to save infinitely more millions of people from the epidemic death of malaria, sleeping sickness, bilharmia and leishman sis (Kala azar).

We should mention in this connection.

"Germanin" (B. yer 205) (Elberfold, Reyman Dressel, Kothe, Rochl 1915), against the African slaeping sickness.

"Plasmochin" (Elberfeld, Schulemann, Rouhl 1926)

"Atebrin" (Elberfeld) mause, Mistsch, & kuth 1952). Scientists from Elberfeld discovered new grou of substances with excellent effectivene against malaria parasites. Approximately of the human race suffers from malaria; for a long time quinine was the only medicine in use, but often caused seriou after-effects.

Fuadin (Biberfeld, H. Schmidt 1926) agai the Egyptian worm sickness (bilharsia) and

"Neostibosan" (Elberfeld, T.Schmidt 1928 against tropical leishmain is (kala azar).

d) Group of sedatives.
"Veronal" (Siberfeld, E.Fischer and Mehring 1903).

as the oldest barbituric acid sedative.

This medicine represented the beginning of a new era in the therapy of slepless ness.

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"Luminal" (Elberfold, H. Hoerkein 1912).
This medicine, which is related to Veronal shows great effectiveness against epileptic convulsions.

"Phanodorm"(Elberfeld, Schulemann, ... isembar, 1925)

"Svipon" (Elberfeld 1932)

a) Group of narcotics for surgery and loc-1-an esthetics

The first synthatic sedicine for loc-1 -ancesthotic which elimin tad the poisenous qualities of coerine:

"Anasathasin" (Hoechst, Ritsert about 1900)

"Yovocain" (Hoschst, Einhorn 1806)

"Pantocain" (Hoechst, Ecckmuchl, Hislob,

A new local anaesthetic which substati ally surpasses the poisonous count in its intensive ensesthetic effectiveness.

"Evipan-Natrium" (Elberfeld 1932) For brief intravenouse anaesthetics.

"Dolantin" (Hoschst, Eisleb 1939) a synthetic medicine of great pharmacological importance as the first product with analystic proporties similar to the of morphium combined with the spasmolytic effect of "papavorine".

"imidon" (Hoschst, Bockmuchl, Erhardt, Schauman Loutenschlaeger 1943).

"mi on represents a new great prograts of new great prograts of the times stronger than that of morphium is however like Dolantin not habit-forming. The Bocchst "Amidon" has come to be a leading ancigetic in to US, where it is used under the name of "mindon, dolphin, adamon and moth den".

f) Group of hormone proparations

Hormonos are of groatest importance to the human life; they act as resi lators of metabolism and are secriby slands. Page 81 of original cont'd

- "Hypophysin" (Hoschst about 1910) From the hypophysis,
- "Suprerenin" (Hosehst, Fr. Stols 1904). In dave loping "Insulin" (hormone of the penereatic gland) which was discovered by Bonting and Best in Toro (Crada), the genuine "Insulin" (native-insulin) was created unic. the name of

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"Popot Insulin" (Hosobst, Loutenschlaeger, Lindn)
Schoumonn 1950), furthermore
a liver preparation.

"Campolon" (Clborfeld 1933)

g) Group of witaminoreparations

In tan special field of bio-chemistry Elberfold conducted research in vitamins 8 and D.

"Bataxin" (liberfeld, Andersas and Westpha. 1935).

Synthetic anti-neuritic vitamin B against beri-bori disease and neuritis.

"Vigantol" (Siberfold, Sindaus and Linsert 1932). Therapy and prophylaxis of rachitis.

h) Group of sulfunilamides.

With the discovery of

"Prontosil"

(Elberfold, eletsch, Karer, Dom 1932) the foundation was laid for further chemo-therapeutical drug against bactericlosical infection by way of oral administration.

Many countries of the world part cipated in the search for additional preparations in the group of sulfamilamides (sulfapyridin, sulfathiazol, sulfapyrimidin")

The Dayer T.G. Laboratories too inveloped additional products in this group such is

"Medaliron" (Blberield, Mistach, Placer, None

"Tibatin" (Clberteld1939). .. special postion must be accorded to the fowing drug.

"Marfanil" (Slberfeld, Alerer 1941), which i effective against encorobia infections.

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2. Sera And Vaccines.

Prof. Emil von Behring, one of the forenest microbe hunters, was able to carry on his research along broad lines in the field of immunising (1892) and; on account of an agreement between him and the form a dyestuff plants beister, Lucius and Bruoning at Bosch Two years later special department for the production of sers and vaccines was established at Boschet. The main laboratories and production centers are in worburg and Boschet.

PALSIC I FO'LATION CASE 6 PART 2 DOCUMENT C. 24

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Usos Combating of

1) diphtoria,

2) Tatanus 5) gas gangrand 4) botulism

5) anthrag 6) and other diseases.

3. Insedticida

The increase of gricultural production in the last half -century is dependent or the use of artificial fortilis on brooding and on combating harmful insects. In the Boyor-Laboratories the work on inscoticides began in 1915.

> "Uspulun" (Siberfeld 1915) Seed desintectant on an organic basic and

Trillantin (Hoachst 1921).

(31borfold 1929) marks an improvement of "Coroson" uspulum, it is used dry and can slowe as universal seed desinfectant .

(Loverkason, Stootter 1922) is a moth "Ettl-n" proofing a got of invaluable importance in view or the great d tage caused by moths to woolen materials.

should be sentioned as to insecticide for wine and truit growing. (Acachst, Pfaff 19 "Miroson"

Caly the most important of the more than 700 products of the Bayer-laboratories in the fields of chemotherapy, biologica products, sora and veccines, plant protecting chemicals and insecticidas have been named in this compressed listing. "Jyond these research fields the Egypr-Igboratories also word engaged in developing addicinal products for voterinar use, dental projucts and becteriological dyestuffs.

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VIII. FINAL REARKS

Of the many intermition's recommitions and honors bestowed on the I.G.Ferben for its work the following should be noted: At the World Exhibition of 1937 at Peris the I.J.Ferben was awared 9 Grand Prix for the following produced processes:

- 1) Intenthron dysestufis
- 2) "Prontosil", the sulfamile mentioned on page 82
- 3) Coal liquification (gasoline synthesis)
- 4) Buna, the synthetic rubber
- 5) "Vistra" fibras
- 6) Wellophane, the transparent collulose of the Kallo b Co. Company Wissbadon-Biebrich, Friends of the L.J. Farban.
- 7) "Hydronelium", a light metal alloy
- 8) "Zulan" the moth proofing agent montioned on page 83
- 9) agta Color Nau, a color film, and Agfa miniat

Twice, scientists of the I.S.Farben received the Wobel Prifor their work at the I.G.Farben:

Prof. Dr. Carl Bosch(together with Prof.Dr. Bergius)
for odel liquification

(Gasoline synthesis)

Frof. Dr. Gerhard Domagk for the discoverydof the sulf-ni-

Nuornberg, 30 April 1948

Otto Ambros
Ernst Buergin
Heinrich Bust fisch
Fritz Grjewski
Heinrich Hearlein
Corl Ludwig Mutanschlager
Fritz ter Meer
Corl Wurster

I herewith certify and witness the foregoing handwritten sign-tures, authenticated by me, and which were affixed before me. Justaberg, 50 April 1948

> Priodrich Silcher Attornoy-at-Law

BISIC DEURLATION, Case 6, Part II

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

We, Ludwig Seymann, Thyra Thysnen, were Solander, and Elizabeth . Johnson, acreby certify that we are duly appointed translators for the Merman and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation od the Basic information, Mase 6, part II.

Ludwig sevenan 35096

00628

Thyra Thyseen were Solander Elizabeth . Johnson 20091 4-397941

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DETENTE

BASIC INFORMATION

Supplement 2 to Vol. 2

Supplicate to Vol2

I, Georg B e 1 s from Leverkusen, have been informed that I expose nysolf to punishment if I make a false statement in lieu of onth. I declare in lieu of oath that my statement is true and was made to be presented as evidence before the Military Tribunal Court No. VI at the Palace of Justice in Nucrobers, Germany.

I am an expert in the field of pictorial and graphical presentation of statistical facts.

Hore before no are the following volumes of defense enterial in Case VI before the Military Tribunal Court No. VI in Muorebergs

Basic information of defense volume II Dr. von Enterien Volume V

The illustrations contained to these two volumes were prepared by me, or according to my instructions, as the case may be. They represent the pertinent statistical facts that they are to show, correctly and to accordance with established professional principles. In particular, the following listed illustrations refer to the following listed dominants:

1) Basic Information of defense Volume II.
Illustration Document No. 5 P. 9, corresponds to Doc.
No. 4, Pages 6 to 8.

Illustration Doc. No. 7, Pa. 18, corresponds to Doc. 6, Pages 10-17.

Hiustratica Doc. No. 10, Fr. 31 corresponds to Doc. 9,

Illustrations Doc. No. 16, Pg. 40, corresponds to Doc. 12-16, Pages 32 to 39.

Himstrations Doc. No. 18, Pg. 45, corresponds to Doc. 17, Pages 41-46b.

Illustration Doc. No. 20, Page 48, corresponds to Doc. 19 Pages 46-47.

2) Dr. von Enterion Volume 5 Decement No. 37, Page 313 is based on the following documents: Dr. von Enterion Doc. No. 35, Vol. V. Page 311, Basic Information Defense Doc. No. 6, Vol. II, Page 10 ff. Basic Information Defense No. 17, Vol. II, Page 41 ff.

Mucroberg, 5 May 1948

Georg Bely



good, ~

BASIC INFORMATION DEFENSE DOCUMENT No. 27

The above signature of Herr Georg Bels, Leverkneen, acknowledged and executed before no, Attorney Friedrich Silcher, is herowith certified and attested by no.

Roomborg, 5 May 1948

Priodrich Silcher Attorney

GERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, Joseph E. Goeser, ADO No. 3 397993, hereby certify that I am a truly appointed translator for the German and Duclish languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Basic Information Defense, Document No. 27

Joseph E. Goesar AGO No. B 397993

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Ro11 98

Target 2

Defense Basic Information on I. G. Farben (German)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

101 I

The original German version of Volume I of "RASIC INFORMATION on

I. O. FARRENINDUSTRIE ARTIENGESELLSCRAFT by defense," a softcover

booklet describing the firm and its activities, is filmed as part

of the English translation and accordingly had not been filmed here.

BASIC JURGERATION, DEFENSE

Definie Case 6

MIDITARY TRIBUNAL NO VI

der Verteidigung
ueber die
I.G. FAREENINLUSTRIE
AKTIENCESELLSGAAFT
Bend II

DASIC INFORMATION

OR

1.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE

ARTIENGESELLSCHAFT

by defense

Vol. II

Ueberreicht von RA Friedrich SILUMER in Auftrage der Verteidigung Submitted by
RA Friedrich SILCHER
on behalf of the defence

April 2nd, 1948

gerin.

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6	list of IG. Products of	

Basic information Sefense
Doc. Nr. 2

Fideastettliche Erklaurung

Bufterkser geracht worden, dass ich mich

Ich bin derauf aufterkser gericht worden, dass ich rich strafbar nache, wenn ich eine felsche diesstettliche Erkluerung abgebe, und dass meine nachfolgende eidesstattliche Versicherung als Boweisnaterial der Militaergerichtshof, Case VI, in Nuernberg vorgelegt werden soll.

Dies vorausgeschickt erklaure ich folgendes an Eidesstatt:

Die Einvolzahlen der enhaengenden Aufstellung

Nr. 4 bezeichnet

"I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschoft, Bilanzuebersicht fuer die Jahre 1939 - 1944"

mind enthors on one den Geschneftsbuechern und Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung der I.G. Furbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/M. und entsprechen vollstaendig und wahrheitsgendess diesen Unterlagen.

Wiesbaden-Biebrich, den 22. Februar 1948

Hermann Walter

Basic inferration defense

Lie vorstehende, von dir enerkannte eigenheendige Unterschrift des Herrn hermann W a 1 t e r , Wiesbaden Biebrich, ist vor mir Rechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher ,
am 25. März 1948 hierselbst geleistet, was hiermit beglaubigt und von mir bezeugt wird.
Nuernberg, den 25. Meerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsanwalt

Die wortgetroue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstuecks wird hierlit begleubigt.

> Friedrich Silcher Rechtsanwalt

Basic information defense foc. Nr. • 2

I.G. Fand ShihuUs Tala an Tlands so sees Chas T

Aufstellung Nr. 4

Bilanz - Debersicht fuer die Jehre 1939-44 (in Tausend Heichsterk)

aktiva;	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
Terksanlagen	624 800 341 233 12 176	606 454 399 906 12 253	613 677 691 342 9 730	624 356 719 778 10 029	624 915 726 825 10 061	628 740 748 047 10 040	
Rigene Aktien Vorraete Forderungen Kasse Vechsel Schecks Schatzsnweisungen Bankguthasen Aufgeld auf Teilschuldverschreib.	185 952 571 067 15 883	104 491 537 399 15 717 62 322 90 820 14 302	225 616 615 548 16 461 4 828 155 579	356 895 765 358 12 782 20 305 102 658	384 832 916 125 20 159 34 792 102 447	388 291 1 075 647 77 366 4 792 121 385	60
	1 868 385	1 923 664	2 332 801	2 632 161	2 822 156	3 054 308	

Basic information defense Doc. Nr. e 2

	***********					dedeman a securit	
	1 868 385	1 923 664	2 332 801	2 632 161	2 822 156	3 054 308	
Verguetung auf Grund Gos. Eigentus Rein-Gewinn	56 071	50 756	71 080	81 700	61 700	B5 00B	
Bankschulden	57 644	35 317	30 840	24 486	19 034	16 890	
Verbindlichkeiten	332 526	346 712	537 433	570 098	761 436	955 361	
Zinsen auf Teilschuldverschreib.	13 044	19 054	2 253	2 234	-2.234	2 234	N
Stiftungen	4 543	4 715	4 696	4 674	4 784	4 874	*
Wohlfahrtefonds	58 650	63 650	7 = 1				117
Gebuendigte Oblight inleshe	213	219	213	212	212	212	
Toilschuldvorschreib, 1928 u.39 Aufgeld auf Toilschuldverschreib.	20 615	20 631	2 690	2 598	2 598	2 598	-
Rueckstellung on	77 000 266 151	90 000 286 311	93 000 106 303	96 000 105 977	105 976	105 976	
Ruecklegen	230 928	241 105	319 353	344 162	344 182 100 000	344 182 136 979	
Vorzugsaktien	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	. 40 000	
Einbox, Stamaktion-Kapitel	691 000	723 200	1 125 000	1 360 000	1 360 000	1 360 000	
Div. Berecht, Starm-Kapital	691 000	733 200	1 109 062	1 360 000	1 360 000	1 360 000	
Pansiva	30.000	Euro Str.	61367025	2 030/842	2 222/222	2.000 200	
						PP	

Bermonn Walter

Die nebenstehende Unterschrift des Herrn Hermann Umlter, wird durch mich, Rochtsunwalt Friedrich Silcher , hiermit beglaubigt und bezougt.

Nucroberg, den 24. Merz 1948

Priodrich Sileher Rochtschwalt

(see "SILBERBROSCHUERE" - BASIC IRFORMATION defense doc, to 1 sol. I p. 61 - statistics - capital charges)

	COMES STORES	preferred startes A	professed alterna 8	total	conditional capital	sufferized ceptfal
25 At the date of veryor	641 000 000		A Gen son	-646 coe ces		
126 L. 9- Increase of capital by resolution of sharshalders easting	+ 758 400 000	+ 1/m non nam	+ 35 6cs cm	5.0035945	2	
	The one and	1/m non non	10 000 000	1 los sos ena		
25 14-9- Increase and decrease of capital by resolution of standalders meeting	+ 60 000 000	./. to see see	1000	7.5	1 - N	
	The con con	lan men 000	40 cma mm	1 100 000 000		
172 le. 5. Decreme of capital by resolution of shareholders meeting	./. Ile con me				2 0	
	/ 170 ann mas	lan 000 000	40 ccs cce	990 con see		
74 26. 4. Decrease and conditional increase of capital by resolution of shareholders meeting	-/- 15c one men	-/- fo and one	-		+ 176 MH fm	1.000
	72s one aus	4s 200 see	4a cen son	Bos oon ann	176 668 600	
758 Concellation of shares by resolution of the board and, 15.6.38, creation of authorized by	A CONTRACTOR		To the state of	100000	1	
capital by resolution of shareholders meeting	/- 40 cos coo	-/- 40 mm con		12-3		+ 80 000 000
	600 can no	-	40 cm aco	770 000 000	176 868 Gre	go 000 00s
799 27. 9. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	* 11 ccc sec -		-		1	./. 11 and one
	691 ace ace		40 000 000	751 cos cas	- 1	69 000 000
Me 21. 8. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the beard	+ 72 700 000		-	No.	_	-/- 32 2se coe
	725 200 ass		40 000 000	765 700 000		36 ton una
Me 12-12. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ 10 cm cm	3	-	- 1000		-/- lo son one
	755 200 000		40 000 000	775 200 sos	7 7	26 Bea see
MI low 7. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ 25 Bos com		_	5000		-/- 26 500 ose
	The con one		40 000 000	800 000 000		-
941 8.8. Creation of new authorized capital by resolution of shareholders senting	, , ,			1 310		
	400.00	-	10000		7. 1	
962 9. L. Issue of authorized capital by resolution of the board	+ 48 500 and		-			./s 40 500 000
	8d (m me	~	60 cm cm	848 See con	/ 43355	51 5on one
942 31-12. Issue of conditional capital by change of commertible bonds of 1926	+ 91 500 ann	- 1	544		-/- 91 5ee cee	
	900 000 000		As see per	940 000 000	85 560 fee	
942 31-12- Expiration of conditional capital by lapse of term for change of convertible bands					-/- 30 150 900	4
	3000			117-11	55 22T Too	
942 29- 5- Idjustment of capital by remalition of the board	+ 275 ecc ecc			San mm)	+ 13 Red Asse	
	1 125 000 000		- 40 000 000	1 165 000 000	69 e22 lan	
942 IL J. Increase of capital by resolution of star-dailders easting	· 255 cm cm			3	1	100
(subscription right for shorshelders 5 : 1 at per value)	21.3	/	-			-
	1360 000 000	19	4000	1 400 000 000	69 at 1m	51. 5un ou

Lidosetottliche Erkleerung

Ich bin derauf aufmerksen gerecht vorden, dass ich nich strafbar mache, wenn ich eine folsche eidesstattliche Erklaerung abeche, und dass meine nachfolgende eidessatztliche Versicherung als Feweisratzrial der militeart gerichtshof, Case VI, in Nu roberg vorsels it worden soll. Dies vorauszeschickt erklaere ich folgendes an Eidesstatt:

Me Dinzelpanien der enhaungenden Aufstallung br. 1

bezeichnet "I.G.Ferbenindustrie Aktiences lischeft, Aufgliederung der Geser tursactze 1926-1944"

sind enthormen hus dem Gaschroftsbucchern und Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung der I.C. Farbenindustrie Aktien-genellschaft Frankfurt/L. und entsprechen vollsteendig und wehrheitsgemass diosun Unt rlagen.

Die in der fusanote suf efuchtten "Politische Spenden ob 1933" unfass a such did scitrogo zur , interhilfs-work und zur Adolf-aitlor-bond der Geutschen Wirtschaft.

Der enteil der peitre to zum einterhilfswert und Adolf-Hitler-Speace fuer die sehr 1955 - 1940 ist eus folgen-der Aufstellung raichtlich:

Johr	Politiacha Gescht		W.E.W. Hitler-Spondo				
/(in	in Tousond Rat)	7 V. Urantz	1				
1938 1934 1938 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	2.770 2.340 3.430 2.300 2.630 2.940 2.720 3.140	0.42 0.24 0.25 0.17 0.13 0.18 0.15	1.264 938 984 1.107 1.364 1.388 1.250 1.731	700 455 650 735 828 794 992 1.186	V		
1941 1942 1943 1944	2.400 3.400 4.57Q 3.440	0,10 0,12 0,15 0,15		2.054 2.905 3.968 3.271			

Fuor die vahre 1941 ff. vor der aut il der W.H.W.-Beitraege und Adolf-Hitler-Spenda bei der Zentrelbuchhaltung eicht mehr einzeln wrfasst, soniern nur in einer Gesartsum e fuer beide Spendon.

Nuornberg, den 25. Muerz 1949

hermann Walter

Basic information defense
Boc. ar. 4

Die umstehende, von pir anerkennte eigenhaendige Unterschrift des Herrn nermann Walter, wiesbaden-Biebrich,
ist vor mir, Rechtsanwalt Friedrich bilcher, geleistet,
was hiereit beglaubigt und von mir bezeuch wird.

Nuernborg, den 25. hoers 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtschwalt

Die wortgetreue und richtige abschrift des obigen Schriftstusches wird hierrit baglaubigt.

> Friedrich Siloher Rechtschwelt

Distribution of the Total - Proceeds 1926 - 44 (to Million of Reldwork)

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1950	1951	1772	1955	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1979	1940	1941	1942	1945	1944
Iurnover	1029,-	1269,-	1420,-	1422	1156,-	1016,	876,-	B4,-	炮,	195,-	1297,-	1515,-	1645,-	1977,-	2356,-	2540,-	2964,-	5116,-	2565,-
1) Operational accesses:	3	3		100			()		1	18		100							
Res exterials, suciliary materials for excufactors and maintenance, Services rendered by their parties and other expenditures (Freight, customs duties, agency expenses) , xx)	397,6	569,1	661.3	650,8	516,7	534,8	468,8	445,8	470,-	50,1	561,8	508,2	555.7	756,6	751,5	894,1	1082,7	1105,8	1,616,1
2) Expenses for staff:	1-0	113	LE C	3	100	192	1			-34			-	- 4		- 12			
Selaries, sages, bosse,	252,6 x) 15,- x) 35,-	751,4 ,1 15,- 35,-	794,7 x) 16,- x) (2,-	311,- x 18,- x	270,6 15,2 57,6	211,5 12,5 55,8	169,5 9,7 35,6	174,6 9,8 -44,6	265,7 11,5 37,8	222,2 15,5 78,5	265,9 14,- 64,-	290,7 16,4 72,1	536,5 18,1 33,4	360,- 19,9 105,1	377,8 20,7 114,6	421,- 72,4 112,2	457,7 75,6 148,4	480,5 26,3 180,3	486,1 76,9 190,-
	280,6	3a1,4	352,7	377.0	,721,A	257,3	214,8	229,-	252,8	275.7	325,9	379,2	448,-	486	535,1	555,6	609,7	687,1	705,-
3) Maintenance of Substance:																			
Research Depreciations Allowances for reserves	82,- 94,- 55,7	161,- 9,3 18,-	145,- 61,8 15,-	161,- 60,1 5,-	105,- 57,3 -/- 4,6	70,- 55,6 -/- 1,	12,- 9,5 1,- 1,-	45,- 57,1 15,5	51,- 80,1 17,5	58,- 75,5 19,2	69,- 96,5 M,7	105,1 140,-	94.5 134.5 136,-	167,7 167,7 185,9	169,2 259,5	252,5 255,-	165,- 581,6 189,7	109,- 499,9 218,8	95,- 501,- 55,8
	229,1	255,3	721,8	206,1	155,7	118,6	94,5	115,4	148,4	152,7	252,2	327,1	364,3	451,6	514,7	66,5	676,5	767,7	457,1
4) Ablic ablication:					8.90					123				1000					
Taxes on property	11,5 24,5 3,5	15,1 21,1 5,5 2,9	19,8 35,6 6,1 6,7 2,9	16,9 (2,5 5,8 6,9 2,8	19,- 51,3 4,9 6,2 2,5	19,6 15,- 4,2 5,8 2,3	20,8 9,- 8,4 2,7 2,5	17,1 21,2 6,9 1,7 3,6	13,5 27,9 8,8 5,2 3,6	2,1 31,6 50,6 13,8 4,1	85 65 243 26,2 4,5	12,- 67,2 24,3	12,1 113,- 45,2 41,4 7,5	12,9 158,7 50,1 28,9 6,8	14.4 198.4 60,- 54	25,- 287,5 68,2 58,6 5,8	26,3 576,3 36,8 9,- 6,8	27,2 378,8 52,1 3,- 8,5	29,8 155,7 17,- -,A 8,1
	40,-	51,8	na	74,9	65,9	47,9	13,2	36,5	57,-	112,2	165,5	140,3	217,-	257.A	515,2	422,9	449,2	459,2	271,-
5) Responsition of administration:	15,-	17,8	17,2	17,3	12,7	8,9	7,2	5,7	6,2	6,-	6,-	5,8	5,6	5,1	4,9	4,4	4,5	4,6	3,5
6) Dividends :	66,1 lo	95,6 12	55.9 12	95,9 14	85,6 12	45,r	47,6	47,6	47,6 T	47,6	47,6	51,1	***	55.3	58,6 8	66,5	81,6 6	81,6 6	81,6 x)
us) included are: contributions to political bodies since 1955 (in He We and Adolf Hitler Spenden)	0		-					3,77	2,34	2,45	2,30	2,65	2,94	2,72	5,14	2,40	3,46	4,67	3,4

x) For lack of records the figures are estimated.

Signed as exclosure to my officient of 22. 2. 48

Bormon valter

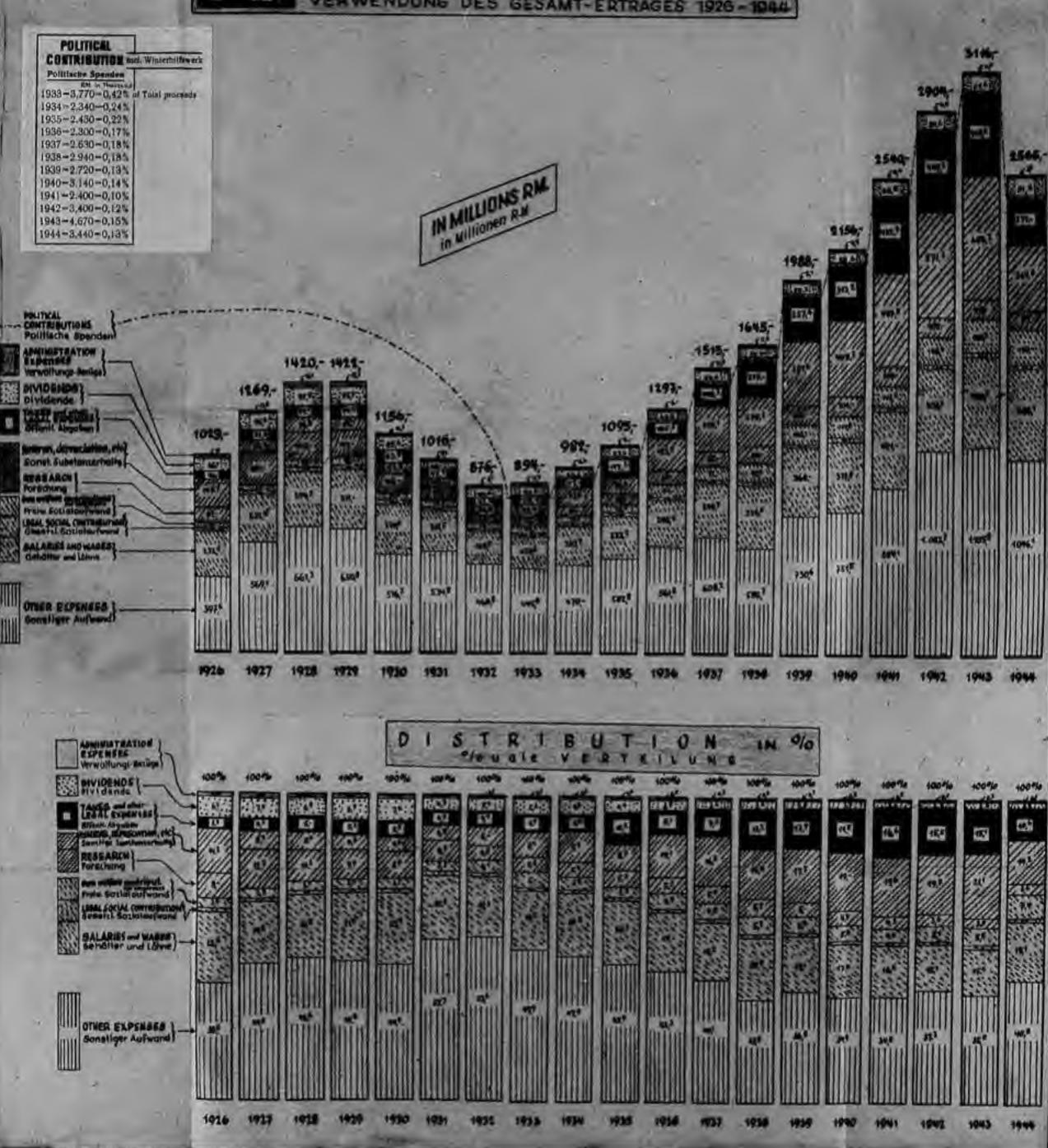
The correctness of the copy is hereby certified: Friedrich Silcher Selicitor

The above our signature of Ar. Hereum W a 1 t a r , kinsted on - Bistrich homered by se, Splicitor Friedrich Silcher is hereby contified and and testified.

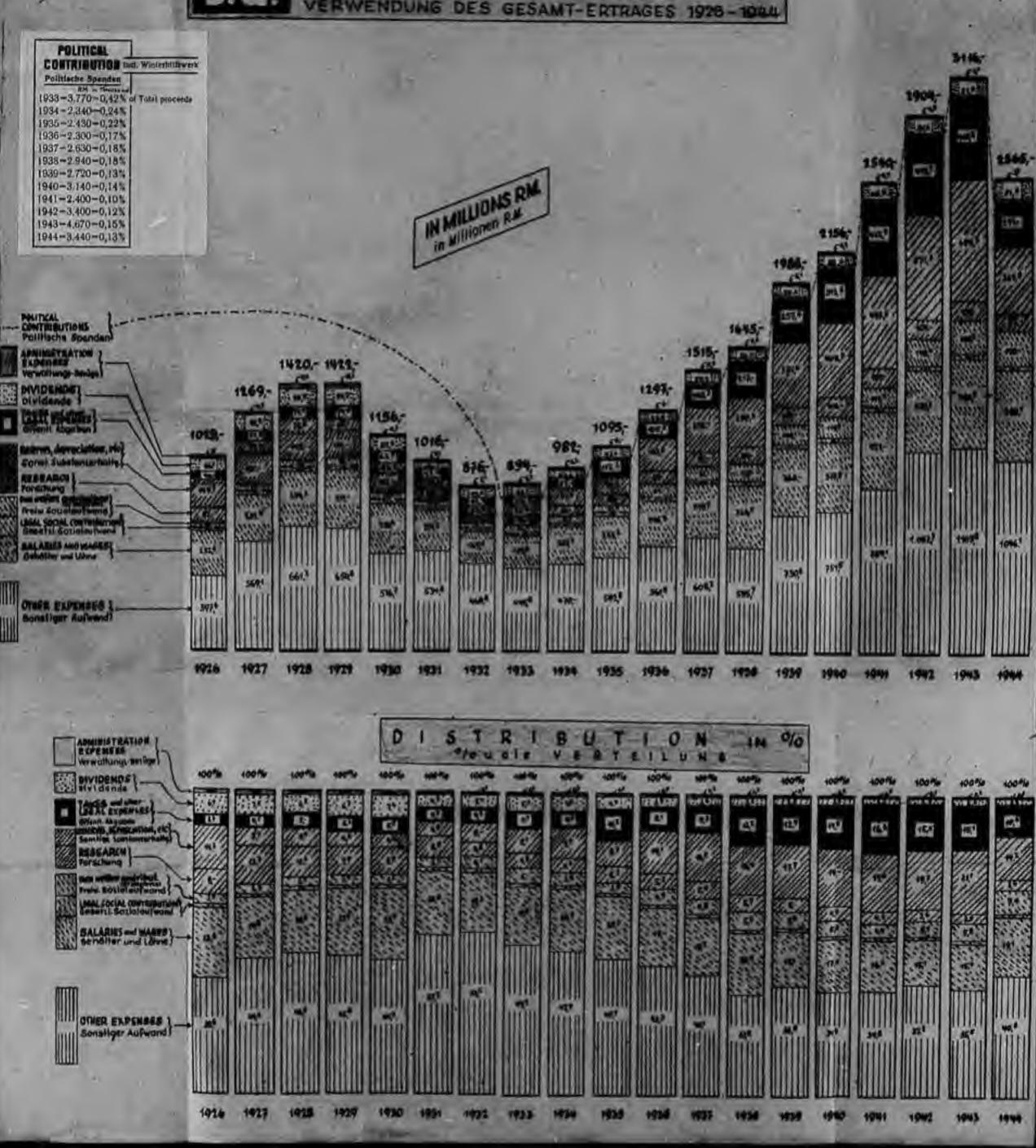
Kimberg, Rends 25th, 1948

Friedrich Silder Solicita

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PROCEEDS 1926-1944



VERWENDUNG DES GESAMT-ERTRAGES 1926-1944



Basic information defense Dok. Nr. 6

Eidesstrttliche Erklasrung

aufrerksin gemicht worden, dess ich mich wenn ich eine felsche eidesstrttliche i

Ich bin dereuf aufwerkeit gemicht worden, dess ich nich strefber mache, wenn ich eine felsche eidesstattliche Erklaerung abgebe, und dass meine nachfolgende eidesstattliche Versicherung als Beweisratorial dem Militaergerichtshof, Casa VI, in Nueraberg vorgelegt worden soll.

Dice vorausgeschickt orklasse ich folgendes an Eidesstatt:

Die Einzelzehlen der enbachgenden Aufstellung Mr. 3
bezeichnet
"I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiongesellschaft, Gesertumseetze nach Inland und ausland mit entsprechenden Nebenaufstellungen

Sa) Farbon und Hilfsprodukte

3b) Cherikalion

3c) Pharma und Pflanzenschutz

3d) Photographische Produkte

sind enthomen aus den Grecheeftsbuechern und Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung der I.G. Ferbenindustrie aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/M. und entsprechen vollstuendig und wahrheitsgemass diesen Unterlagen.

Wieshaden-Biebrich, den 22. Februar 1948

Hormann Walter

Besic information defense Doc. Nr. 6

Die vorstehende, von rir anerkennte eigenhaendige Unterschrift des Herrn Hermann V a l t e r , Wiesbaden-Biebrich, ist vor mir, Rechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher, ar 25. Meerz 1948 hierseltet geleistet, was hiermit beglaubigt und von rir bezeugt wird.

Nuemberg, den 25. Maerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwelt

Die wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstueckes wird hiemit begleubiet.

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsonwelt Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 6

Aufstellung Nr. 3

Gesant - Unsaetze

der I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft

(in Millionen Reichstark und Prozenten vom Gesamtursatz)

	Inl	end %	Relate	md /	Zusarren
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1936 1939 1 1940 1 1941 2 1942 2 1943 2 1944 2 2	612,7 770,7 847,5 832,7 682,9 562,6 465,6 585,9 893,4 067,5 223,3 536,8 787,0 099,2 398,6 501,0 135,9	59,5 59,6 59,6 59,6 59,6 59,6 59,6 59,6	416,5 498,7 572,5 589,9x) 473,2 473,4 408,9 408,7 386,2 406,8 403,5 447,1 421,5 451,0 372,4 440,8 505,7 614,6	40,5 39,5 40,4 41,6 41,6 46,7 46,0 37,3 31,2 29,5 23,0 17,0 17,5 19,7 17,0	1 029,2 1 269,4 1 420,1 1 426,6 1 156,1 1 016,0 875,8 894,3 982,4 1 092,7 1 296,9 1 514,6 1 545,4 1 967,8 2 159,8 2 159,8 2 540,0 2 904,3 3 115,6 2 565,2

x) Becarkung bezel. Auslandsursetz 1929:
In den Buschern der Zentralbuchhaltung wurde der obige
Betreg fuer 1929 verbucht, der jedoch Ursaetze enthaelt,
die in den spacteren Jahren nicht schr als AuslandsUrsaetze der 1.G. betrechtet wurden. Aus diesen Grunde
wurden diese Betraege in den Einzelnachweisungen füer
1929 ausgeschieden, ur die Vergleichkarkeit mit anderen
Jahren nicht zu zersteren. Die Folge devon ist, dess
einze Zahlen von denen der Zentralbuchhaltung in 1929
ebweichen.

Gezeichnet als Anlane 3 zu meiner eidesstattlichen Erklagung vom 82. -ebruar 1948.

Nuernberg, den 25. Maerz 1948.

Aufstellung Nr. 3 g

a) Farban und Hilfsprodukte

(in Millionen Reichsmark und Protenten von Gesertumsetz)

200	EM PA	nland	Aus1	sog .	Zuser on
1926	77,7	23,0	268,0	77,0	345,7
1927	112,0	27,6	293,2	72,4	405,2
1988	101,3	25,0	334,2	77.0	435,5
1929	105,0	25,0	300,3	75,0	406,3
1930	98,5	25,8	8,693	74,2	366,3
1931	91,0	25,7	285,0	74,3	354,4
1938	8310	80,0	234,4	74,0	317,4
1933	98,8	30,0	230,2	70,0	329,0
1934	113,6	33,3	885,9	56,6	339,5
1935	100,2	31,6	232,4	68,4	340,6
1936	130,8	37,4	219,2	82,6	349,4
1937	148,5	37,0	243,0	63,0	385,5
1938	155,1	42,6	209,0	57,4	364,1
1939	189,3	45,0	208,9	35,0	398,2
1940	191,4	54,0	168,8	46,0	354,2
1941	212,8	60,0	142,5	40,0	355,3
1942	197,4	58,0	148,9	42,0	340,3
1943	171,0	52,0	157,0	98,0	328,0
1944	123,6	49,5	125,6	50,5	249,2

Gezeichnet als anlage St zu meiner widesstettlichen Erklarung vom 22.-ebruar 1948. W

Nuornhero, den 25. -uerz 1948.

Basic information defense Boc. er. 6

Aufstollung Nr. 3 b.

b) CHENIAALIEN

(in Millionen Reichsmark und Prozenten vom Gesentumsatz)

	RM In	land %	RM Au	sland	Zusarran RM
1926	90,3	52,7	53,7	37,3	144,0
1927	129,5	65,7	74,2	36,3	203,7
1928	149,8	63,0	83,9	36,0	233,1
1929	156,1	59,4	106,6	40,6	262,7
1930	134,8	61,0	87,8	39,0	222,6
1931	107,0	57,6	78,9	42,4	185,9
1938	85,8	57,6	63,1	42,4	148,9
1933	100,7	59,5	68,4	40,5	169,1
1934	145,5	71,5	58,1	28,5	203,6
1935	202,3	75,3	66,5	24,7	268,8
1936	261,2	78,8	70,1	21,2	321,3
1937	342,0	81,9	75,7	18,1	417,7
1930	406,8	84,6	74,2	15,4	481,0 -
1939	580,9	88,0	79,2	12,0	660,1
1940	740,6	90,6	77,1	9,4	817,7
1941	928,7	87,5	132,4	12,5	1 061,1
1942	1 081,0	85,0	189,4	15,0	1 270,4
1943	1 230,8	86,8	188,7	13,2	1 427,5
1944 .	1 145,8	89,6	133,2	10,6	1 279,0

Gezeichnet als anlage 3b zu meiner eidesstattlichen Erklaerung vom 22. sebruer 1948. W

Nuernherg, den 25. "cerz 1948

Besic information defense Doc. Br. 6

Aufstellung Nr. 3 c

c) Pharmaz, und Pflanzanachutz

(in Millionen Reichsmark und Prozenten von Gosertursetz)

	PM Inl	anc %	RM	land	Zusarr en
1926	(18,9	21,3	69,6	78,7	88,5
1927	20,7	31,7	4:14	88,3	65,1
1928	21,0	32,0	51,0	68,0	75,0
1929	27,0	34,3	51,9	65,7	78,9
1930	28,7	53,6	51,8	65,4	78,5
1931	25,8	26,7	70,4	73,3	96,2
1932	23,9	28,0	61,8	72,0	85,7
1933	26,3	29,0	68,5	71,0	88,8
1934	27,5	31,4	60,6	68,6	87,9
1935	30,0	30,7	66,5	69,3	96,5
1936	31,9	31,0	71,1	69.0	103,0
1937	35,8	30,0	83,9	70.0	119,7
1938	44,0	32,6	90,3	67,4	134,3
1939	61,8	40,7	90,2	59,3	152,0
1940	79,9	51,0	75,5	49,0	155,4
1941	29,1	53,7	85,6	46,3	184,7
1942	122,3	57,7	89,4	42,3	211,7
1943	139,4	47,4	154,7	52,6	294,1
1944	138,6	61,0	38,4	39,0	227,0

Gezeichnet als anlege 3c zu meiner einessteetlichen Erklassung vom 22.Februar 1948. W

Nuernberg, den 25. Auerz 1948.

Basic information defense Boc. Nr. 6

Aufstellime Nr. 3 d.

d) Photographischa Produkte (in Millionen Reichsmark und Prozent n vm Gesertursetz)

	Inl RM	and	RM AU	sland	Zuserren RM
1926	17,4	42,0	23,9	58,0	41,3
1927	26,5	42,7	35,5	57,3	62,0
1928	37,7	44,6	47,1	55,4	84,8
1929	42,8	48,5	57,5	57,5	100,1
1930	39,9	47,8	45,7	52,2	83,6
1931	35,9	45,6	44,9	55,4	80,8
1932	35,9	50,3	35,8	49,7	71,7
1933	31,3	48,4	33,3	51,6	64,6
1934	32,9	50,0	32,6	50,0	65,5
1935	40,2	53,0	36,1	47,0	76,3
1936	46,1	55,3	37,1	46,7	83,2
1937	59,1	59,4	40,2	40,6	29,3
1938	65,9	60,7	48,6	30,3	108,7
1939	27,6	71,0	39,7	29,0	137,3
1940	109,0	72,4	41,7	27,6	150,7
1941	119,9	70,4	50,7	29,6	170,6
1942	121,5	69,5	53,4	30,5	174,9
1943	120,1	60,3	79,4	39,7	199,5
1944	114,9	70,0	49,3	30,0	164,2 tottlichen

Unterschrieben els anlage 3 o zu meiner elecsstettlichen Erkleerung vom EL. - brusr 1948.

Nucroberg, den 25. Moerz 1948.

Hermann Walter

Lie obige Unterschrift sowie die Abzeichnung d r Anlagen 3, 3e, 3b, 3e, und 3d oes werrn Germann Walter, Wiesbeden-Biebrich, ist vor mir, Rechtsenwelt Friedrich Silcher hierselbst geleistet, was hiermit begleubigt und bezaust wird.

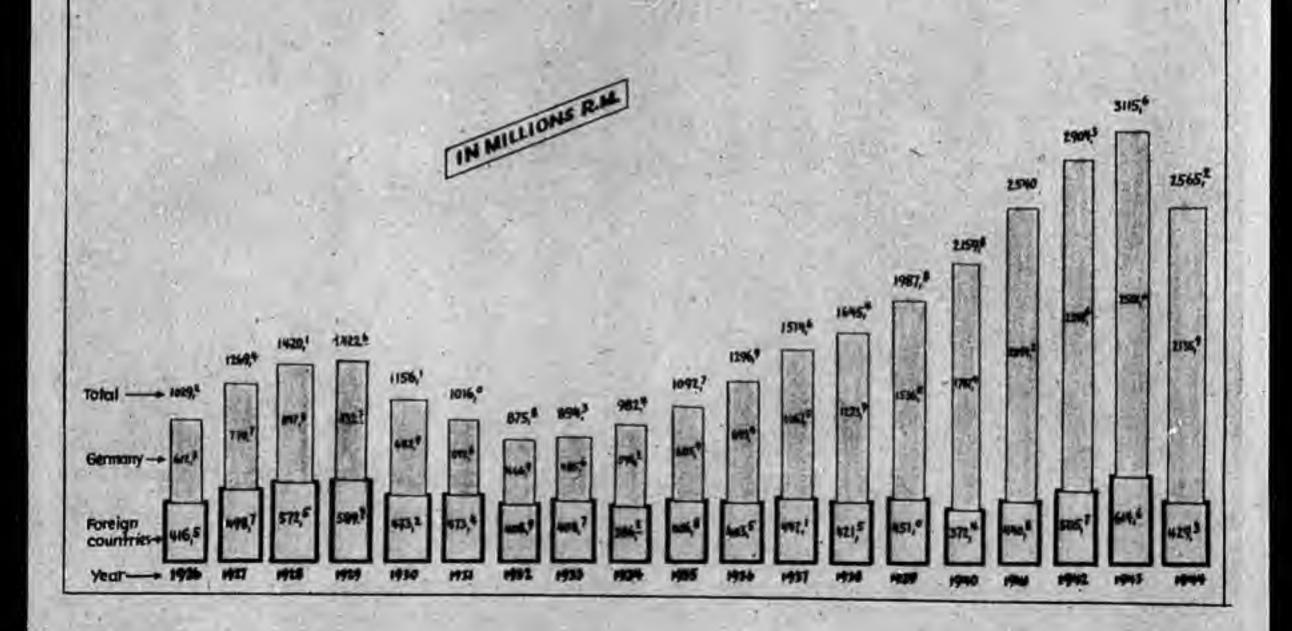
Nucroberg, den 25. Meerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsanwelt Dr. von Knierien Lok. br. 6

Die vortgetr na und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstusckes wird hiermit boelaubiet und bezouet.

> Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwalt

J.G. SALES GERMANY: FOREIGN COUNTRIES



Basic information defense Doc. Ar. A

Eldesstattliche Erklaurung

Ich, Harrann W a l t e r , wohnhaft wiesbaden-Eiebrich, bin darauf aufmerksom ger cht worden, dass ich nich strafbar mache, wenn ich eine falsche eidesstattliche Erkleerung abgebe. Ich orkleere an Eidesstatt, dass reine Aussage der Wehrheit antspricht und gemacht wurde, um als Beweisnatc-riel dem Milituergerichtshof Nr. VI ir Justizpalast Nuernberg, Deutschland, vorgelogt zu werden.

Unter den 22. Februar 1948 habe ich eine einesstattliche Erklaerung nebst enhaengender Aufstellung Nr. 3 ueber die Gesart-Unsactze der I.G. Ferhenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft nach Inland und Ausland mit entsprechenden Nebenaufstellungen abgegeben. In den Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung und derit in dieser Aufstellung, die aus diesen Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung entner en ist, sind die geseten Umsaatze in Stickstoff-Duengemittel als Inlandsursactze behandelt, da die Lieferungen formell under die Stickstoffsyndikat G.r.b.H. Berlin verrechnet wurden. Das Stickstoffsyndikat besorgte den genzen Inlands- wie den wenzen Auslandsabsatz der Geschtet guesste deher der anteilige Auslandsabsatz des Stickstoffsyndikats als anteiliger auslandsabsatz der I.G. gewertet worden.

Dor nach der Syndiketsabrochnung auf die 1.G. entfollande Auslandsabsetz in Stickstoff-Duenemit'el ergibt sich aus folgender aufstellung:

Jahr	botree in RM.
1926	150 051 286
1927	182 892 768
1928	241 001 403
1929	191 692 635
1930	104 713 401
1931	61 232 434
1932	64 286 859
1933	43 305 303
1934	32 016 289
1935	46 310 046
1936	46 542 667
1937	61 337 209

At 1938 liegen diese Zehlen nicht mehr vor, de die Syndiketsebrechnung, die liver erst leenvere Zeit mech Ablauf des Geschaeftsjahres fertiggestellt werden konnte, in Zusammenhang mit der 1939 ausgebrochenen Krieg führ des auslandsdeschaeft nicht mehr durchgeführt werden konnte.

Bei Beruecksichtigung der otigen Verschiebungen zwischen Inlands- und Auslandsunsetz der I.G. wuerde sich fuer die genannten Jehre

(Soite 2 des Originals)

die Aufstellung Nr. 3 wie folgt vorgendern:

Basic infor stios defense boc. Mr. 8

Jahr	Inle FOM	und %	FM PM	Zusermen RM	
1926	453,7	44	575,5	56	1 029,2
1927	537,7	46,3	521,7	55,7	1 269,4
1928	606,8	42,8	613,5	57,2	1 420,1
1929	641	45	761,6	55	1 422,6
1930	578,2	50	577,9	50	1 156,1
1931	481,4	17,4	534,6	52,6	1 016
1932	402,6	46	473,2	54	875,8
1933	442,3	49,4	452	50,6	694,3
1934	564,2	57,5	418,2	42,5	962,4
1935	641,8	59	451,1	41	1 092,7
1936	846,9	65,3	450	34,7	1 296,9
1937	1 026,2	67,7	483,4	32,3	1 514,6

Nuemberg, den 25. Maerz 1948

Herronn Walter

Die vorstehenes, von mir energennte einenheendige Unterschrift des derrn Hermann valt er, Wiesbaden-Biebrich ist vor mir, Rechtsanwelt Friedrich Silcher an 25. Haerz 1948 hierselbst seleistet, was hier it besleubist und von mir bezeust wird.

Nuernberg, cen 25.4cerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rochtsenvelt

Die wortgetraue und richtige abschrift ees otienn Schriftstuckes, wird bier it beckeubigt und bezougt.

> Frierica Silcher Rechtsanwalt

Basit Information defense Doc. Nr. 9 Eldesstattliche Erkleerung Ich bin dereuf aufterkeer gemacht worden, dass ich rich strefbar mache, wann ich eine felsche eidesstattliche Erkleerung abgebe, und dass meine nachfolgende einesstattliche Versicherung als Deweismaterial der Militeergerichtshof, Case VI, in Nuernters vorgelest worden soll. Dies vorausgeschickt orklage ich folgendes an Bidesstatt: Die Einzelzahlen der anhoongenden Aufstellung Nr. 2 bezeichnet "I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktienecsellschaft, Auslands-

umsaetze nach Laundern und Sparten, Blatt 1 - 6 nebst Anhane zur Aufst.Nr. 2"

sind enthough an ous con Coschaeftstucchern und Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung der I.C. Fartenindustrie Aktiengasalischeft, Frankfurt /M. und entsprechen vollsteendie und wahrhoitsgemooss diesen Unterlagen.

Wieshaden-Biebrich, den 22. Februar 1948

Hormann Walter

Die vorstehende, von mir enerkannte eigenhaendige Unterschrift des herrn herrenn belter, Wiestaden-Diebrich, ist vor nir, Rechtsenwelt Friedrich Siloher, an 25. Maerz 1948 hierselbst geleistet, was hiermit beglaubigt und bezeugt wird.

Nuernborg, den 25. Auorz 1948.

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwalt

die wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstunckes wire hiermit beclaubigt und bezeurt.

> Friedrich Silcher Frechtsenwalt

Indifferential trial of the analysis of the second in the

Basic Information defense Doc. Nr. 9 Ust Mr. 2, page 1.

country	im.	dyestuffs	chestonia	Paracerticals plant protection prote	photograph. synthe perform	reyon staple fibre	tetal	
Dework	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 411 1 922 2 214 2 535	39A 1 499 935 1 587	1 old 1 old 150 1 old	750 1 905 1 922 1 648	5 294 419 4	2 576 5 324 5 220 6 616	
Mirrory	1926 1929 1952 1958	1 241 1 655 1 977 1 49c	\$46 1 996 TSo 500	157 346 282 577	186 612 425 777	16 349 160	2 146 4 688 5 589 5 776	
Senden	1926 1929 1932 1938	4 62n 5 967 5 794 5 712	1 338 5 160 2 365 3 182	448 854 767 1 alle	765 1 445 1 966 2 542	15 960 725 96	7 184 12 969 11 555 12 652	
Finland and the Baltic countries	1926 1929 1932 1938	3 454 3 5% 3 742 4 262	989 999 970 1 474	505 1 ol6 933 1 665	414 766 479 811	246 362 151	4 955 6 405 6 426 8 325	0
Number	1926 1925 1932 1938	18 712 7.63) 1 125 1 155	3 259 6 625 1 872 1 849	595 750 95 17	967 8 466 746 36	*	25 4o1 22 89o 3 79o 3 o51	-

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	-		-2-			Basic infor	mation defense	1
country	yer '	dye-stuffs	desirals	pharmouticals plant protection prod-	photogrant. synth- perfess	rayon steple-filtre	total.	1
V palestando en	1926 1929 1952 1958	5 955 8 917 4 6s2 4 8s6	1 256 1 850 1 66e 1 462	85a 1.56a 1578 1 669	2d 759 607 980	519 384 57	8 279 15 576 8 627 6 954	
Cracin-Slovekia	1926 1929 1932 1938	15 532 26 615 14 967 11 471	772 2 % 1 754 2 2sc	1 122 1 870 7 869 1 726	666 1 482 1 6d 1 250	1 968 1 320- 575	18 117 26 485 27 485 17 os2	
Amtria	1926 1929 1932 1938	4 626 6 857 5 317 6 9df	1 118 3 19c 1 558 3 955	1 #89 1 945 5 415 2 779	942 1 721 1 981 4 167	605 475 1 604	7 824 14 324 14 744 19 155	63
Hungarda	1926 1929 1952 1958	2 hot 4 132 4 58a 10 n24	669 974 1 182 3 e61	1 655 3 111 1 756	474 650 536 1 465	695 1 =78 750	4 765 6 266 8 467 16 654	,
Rousenta	1926 1929 1932 1938	3 eše 4 196 5 36n te 265	358 1de 754 1 755	1 114 2 454 1 685 4 246	27e 80a 98c 1 645	170 1 281 498 325	4 942 9 043 8 657 18 112	
Bulgarda	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 575 1 e84 1 942 2 449	56 107 257 564	724 5% 546 999	24 55 55 250	1	1 678 1 876 2 818 3 955	1

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				-5-		DOG. 141. 9			
country	year	dys-atuffs	cheelcals	plant protection prod-	ther patie	Thiple fibre	total		
Yugo-Glavia	1926 1929 1952 1958	1 924 2 945 2 998 4 166	361 1 256 722 1 447	516 1 566 1 184 1 969	175 354 528 620	594 576 154	2 976 6 555 5 210 8 496		
Settzerland	1926 1929 1932 1958	5 695 8 538 5 569 6 173	4 5d5 10 d55 4 870 3 571	942 1 229 938 1 194	704 1 465 1 504 1 752	5 430 496 329	10 847 21 695 13 697 12 529		
Italy	1926 1929 1932 1938	15 268 17 ct9 11 713 6 969	2 276 6 oct 4 ok2 4 741	2 387 4 367 5 146 6 355	2 151 3 596 2 796 2 894	22 97 14	22 ol4 50 845 25 754 21 175	- 83	
Spain	1926 1929 1952 1938	7 257 4 000 5 354 2 600	965 2 ±46 1 665 1 544	2 872 5 151 3 989 6 xx4	699 2 519 1 361 565	58 2 170 562 42	11 854 15 886 12 921 11 655		
Portugal	1926 1929 1952 1958	1 595 1 665 2 665 2 229	145 224 279 346	779 588 596 1 o19	33) 249 141 267	45 255 69	2 o95 2 979 5 o82 5 T58		
France	1926 1929 1972 1958	2 857 7 520 6 422 4 700	1.501 7.508 3.541 3.249	120 1 107 1 185 225	547 3 645 6 226 2 571	349 153	5 345 20 159 17 527 11 363		
								-4.	

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Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 9

1 2				-4-				
country	yer	dye-stuffs	otunicals	planeouticals plant protection price	photogrant. synth-perfuse	reyon staple fibre	total	
Bolgium and Luxum	1926 1929 1932 1938	6 62a 9 429 6 345 5 275	2 951 2 952 2 652 1 855	674 1 455 1 554 2 228	155 1 267 1 079 991	6 725 68 11	9 455 14 488 1: 556 10 510	
Holland	1926 1929 1932 1936	7 aya 10 769 7 3a2 6 9a2	4 185 6 147 4 248 3 766	1 2a2 1 641 2 a57 1 826	478 1 619 1 953 1 367	3a Bz 36	12 795 20 068 15 622 14 097	
Greece and Alberta	1926 1929 1992 1958	694 1 o42 725 849	246 246 253 516	155 64c 601 1 516	. 52 176 112 229	- :	1 145 2 104 1 699 3 110	
ingland and Ireland	1926 1929 1932 1958	9 684 16 398 16 415 13 984	4 199 6 559 3 965 6 829	ficb 29 214 1 old	953 3 764 1 518 3 871	5 196 9 2	15 447 26 643 22 121 25 529	
Egypt	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 779 1 298 975 1 1)6	725 729 277 194	1 oTo 1 621	151 175 165 265	47 2 1	2 534 2 718 2 487 5 197	
Other African territory	1926 1929 1932 1950	157 263 412 369	328 229 2億 165	265 541 845 1 916	104 486 517 9et	-/- i	794 1 526 2 oft 3 985	1
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Basic information defense Loc. Nr. 9

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country	year	dyo-stuffs	chericula	der relials.	spirit, parties	SHATE Filtre	total	
Turkey	1926 1929 1972 1978	761 569 949 1 941	195 193 191 646	396 870 925 2 165	75 246 65 168	1 45 194 25	1 426 2 123 2 326 4 953	
Non-East	1926 1929 1952 1958	2 661 1 776 1 705 3 059	26 117 535 571	で) (57) (67) 1 197	71 226 169 251	141 38 89	2 989 2 899 2 722 5 147	3
British India and British Settle	1926 1929 1952 1958	26 c47 26 657 26 287 24 14c	54c 2 56t 2 595 1 777	9x3 2 cold 1 975 5 842	507 1 423 1 654 2 999	-/- 12	27 967 32 717 52 545 54 746	3
Stan and Phillippines	1926 1929 1932 1938	1 o21 1 ola 572 810	6 29 30	216 237 221 550	58 219 111 256-	1	1 565 1 558 1 654 1 642	
Ditch East Indian	1926 1929 1952 1958	8 917 9 607 5 619 5 766	452 509 524 445	1 574 5 07 2 161 2 469	345 550 662 657	- 12	11 288 13 544 9 786 9 278	
Ordina	1926 1929 1932 1938	45 414 49 131 26 745 13 144	4 ccl 4 577 3 clb 1 778	1 265 - 2 575 2 300 3 582	1 169 1 796 1 287 1 475	1 90 996 4	51 729 60 002 34 976 24 981	4

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Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 9

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excitry	yer	dyo-stuffs	chimicals.	in salah.	ricks part	Willy filtre	total	
Japan	1926 1929 1932 1938	31 521 27 ajo 19 868 9 586	3 att 6 136 4 664 3 476	4 956 7 758 5 650 5 419	2 696 3 174 1 955 477	16 16 1	42 14o 44 o94 32 138 16958	
al-S.A.	1926 1929 1952 1958	9 754 15 856 to 271 6 674	9 116 17 457 5 492 7 746	11 452 485 2 075 747	5 785 9 477 945 74o	17 1 545 1 267 29	36 158 44 89a 20 410 15 936	
Convide	1926 1929 1932 1958	2 152 2 252 2 722 2 577	1 565 1 855 665 475	1 756 65 57.5 58	264 236 3	86 136	5 197 4 254 3 792 3 697	
) karijes	1926 1929 1932 1938	4 479 4 511 3 999 3 251	747 1 212 733 1 11e	4 455 196 725 5 404	368 775 315 447	20 1 e/1 622 7	to off T 565 6 595 8 299	
Control America	1926 1929 1952 1950	165 288 315 442	47 216 24a 242	2 455 162 434 1 455	296 31e 69 209	216 59 3	2 525 1 x86 1 118 2 3x8	
Brestlie	1926 1929 1932 1938	6 764 7 269 8 444 7 cc2	7 aut 994 876 1 769	7 e68 3e8 1 256 7 115	478 1 278 873 1 467	1 854 84 28	15 311 11 625 11 135 17 ••0	

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Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 9

				-1-		DOG: NE. 8		
osantry	* year	bye-staffs	dedals	pharmosoticals plant protection prod-	shotogr. art. synth. perfuse	reyon steple fibre	total.	
******	*******		***********		***********			
Argentine -	1926 1929 1932 1935	2 426 2 767 2 897 3 070	\$67 1 517 850 876	8 264 427 1 251 5 168	45e 91e 649 1 619	19 695 713	11 296 6 194 6 340 10 733	
Orille	1926 1929 1952 1951	1 151 1 425 1 572 1 591	216 641 257 419	2 878 127 275 1 751	195 452 218 622	6 158 116 61	4 456 2 661 2 212 4 244	
South-America	1926 1929 1938	2 139 3 e5e 2 759 3 21e	356 608 526 1 756	5 505 272 1 col 6 614	257 945 518 970	916 615 27	8 e55 5 191 5 222 12 e57	
Australia and New Zooland	1926 1929 1952 1938	587 1 159 1 529 1 122	1 561 1 714 1 744 1 644	754 14 95 200	54. 5022 155 761	55 345 416 1	1 469 5 561 5 965 5 796	
Tabl agerts	1926 1929 1902 1900	267 970 3en 358 254 362 2e9 e94	55 757 106 590 65 65* 74 194	69 629 51 900 61 6en 90 396	24 642 55 390 37 086 44 495	648 19 782 12 511 3 504	416 6e6 558 228 4e8 8e9 421 7e5	

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Basic information defense

Sport, Inland and total turn-over of the years 1926, 1929, 1952, 1958

Appendix to list no. 2

2	dyestuffs		chordeals	000000	prod.	etimis retettion	photogra art syntha portu		rayer steple fibre		tetal		
inland	267 97a 17 100	11,5 22,5	55 757 50 500	51.5	59 629 18 900	76,7 21,3	24 6s2 18 oce	51,1 12,3	648 4 300	13,2 86,8	416 666 209 200	66,5 33,5	
5.0	545 67c	100	14 157	los.	86 529	too	42 642	100	4 948	100	625 806	140	
letal-exports 1929 Inland	300 558 106 000	74,a 26,a	1e6 590 156 les	40,6	51 94c 24 our	65,4 51,6	59 590 63 500	57,8 42,2	19 782 36 100	55,4 54,6	538 228 365 Jan	59,5 40,5	
sim	466 350	1œ	262 698	Too	75 Sec	100	165 696	100	35 882	100	965 928	160	
total-exports 1952 Inland	234 362 R5 cm	74,0	6) e5e 5) ivo	42,4 27,5	61 See 75 See	12,1 71,9	57 abb 36 700	90,2 49,7	12 511 29 600	36,5 9),5	100 (lot) 257 (lote	61.9	S
SAM	317 362	100	41 850	Tac	85 Too	too	75 786	100	40 911	100	666 609	100	
total-seports 1958 inland	205 494 155 100	57.A 42,6	74 194 406 800	15,2	% 5% 44 ecc	67,3	44 of/5 67 500	59,6 60,4	3 504 147 200	2,6	421 765 826 460	34,0 66,0	20
504	364 194	1œ	45e 994	tice.	154 596	100	111 395	Too	151 124	Too	1 2/2 105	toe	

Dasic information defense Too. Nr. 9

Die obige Unterschrift, sowie die Abzeichnung der Aufstellung Nr. 2. Blatt 1 - 6 nebst Anhang des Herrn Hermann Walter, Wiesbaden-Diebrich, ist vor mir, Rechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher hierselbst scleistet, was hiermit beglaubiet und bezeugt wird.

Nuernberg, den 25. Maerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsanwalt

Die wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstuckes wird hiermit beslaubigt und bezeugt.

> Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwelt



Basic information defense Doc. Nr.12

Investiertes Kapital (in Millionen RM)

Jahr	Deuts Industrie	che chem.Industrie	Anteil der I.G.Ferben
1926	19 420	1 590 = 8,11%	747 = 3,84% = 46,98%
1929	26 470	2 190 = 8,27%	1 062 = 4,01% = 48,49%
1932	25 420	1 980 = 7,78%	952 = 3,74% = 48,08%
1938	20 350	2 140 *10,51\$	962 = 4,72% = 44,95%

Quellen:

Statistische Jahrbuecher des Deutschen Reiches Vierteljehreshofte zum Statistischen Jahrbuch des Deutschen Reiches Gescheeftsberichte der 1.G.

Ich, Dr. Erich Piwowarczyk, Hamburg-Bergdorf, bin aufwerksem gemacht worden, dass ich mich strafber mache, wenn ich eine falsche eidesstattliche Erklaerung abgebe. Ich erklaere an Eides Statt, dass reine aussare der Wahrheit entspricht, freivillig und ohne Zwang erfolgt und gemacht wurde, um als Bewisnateriel der Militaergerichtshof Nr. VI im Justizpalast Nuernberg (Deutschland) vorgelegt zu werden.

Die Zehlen der vorstehenden Uebersicht "Investiertes Kapital" sind den vorstehend genannten Quellen entnommen und entsprechen vollstaendig und wehrheitsgemass diesen Unterlagen.

Nuernberg, deh 17. Matrz 1948

Dr. Brich Piwowerczyk

Besic information defense Doc. Nr.12

Die vorstehende, von mir enerkennte eigenbeendige Unterschrift des Horrn Dr. Erich Piwowarczyk, Hamburg-Bergdorf, ist vor mir, Rechtsenwelt Friedrich Silcher, am 17. Maerz 1948 hierselbst geleistet, was hiermit begleubigt und von mir bezeugt wird.

Nuernborg, don 17. Meerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher

"ie wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstueckes wird hierwit beglaubigt.

> Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwolt

Gesar tursatz (in Millionen RM)

	Jahr	Dont. Industrio	cher.Industrie	Anteil der I.G. Farben
	1926	47 607	3 589 = 7,53%	1 629 = 2,16% = 28,67%
	1929	. 68 358	4 686 • 6,85%	1 422 = 2,08% = 30,34%
0	1932	35 496 *)	2 750 # 8,29%	876 = 2,61% = 31,85%
	1938	. eo eso *)	6 500 = 8,04%	1 645 - 2,03% - 25,30%

*) Errochnet aus der Gesentussatz des Deutschen Reiches, und zwar unter Zugrundelegung der Basisjahre 1928,1930, 1931, 1935 und 1936, in denen der Industrie-Ursetz im Mittel 36% des deutschen Cosco tursatzes betrug.

Quellan:

O Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Bd. 361, 399, 511/I., II. Einzelschriften zur Statistik des Deutschen Reiches, Nr. 43 Unterlagen der Zentralbuchhaltung der I.G.

Ich, Dr. Erich P i w o w u r o z y k , Hemburg-Bergdorf, bin derauf aufrorksen gemacht worden, dass ich nich strafbar mache, wenn ich eine felsche eidesstettliche Erklaerung abgebe. Ich erklaere an Eldes Statt, dass reine Aussage der Wehrheit entspricht, freiwillig und ohne Zwang erfolgt und gemacht wurde, um als Beweisenterial der Militeergerichtshof Nr. VI in Justizpalest Nuernberg (Boutschland) vorgelegt zu werden.

Die Zahlen der vorstehenden Uebersicht "Gesertursetz" sind den vorstehend genannten Quellen untnommen und entsprechen vollstaendig und wahrheitsgeracse diesem Untorlagen.

Nuernberg, den 17. Maerz 1948.

Dr. Erich Piwowarczyk

Basic information defense

Die worst hende, von mir enerkennte eigenhachdige Unterschrift des nerrn Dr. brick Pinovarezyk, Herburg-Bergedorf, ist vor fir, Rechtsenwalt Friedrich Silcher, er 17. Meerz hierselbst geleistet, was biermit beglaubigt und von mir bezeugt wird.

Nuornberg, den 17. Macrz 1948.

Friedrich Silcher

Die wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obagen Schriftstuecks wird hiernit beglaubigt.

> Friedrich Silcher Robtsanwalt

Basic information defense . Doc. Nr.14

(in Millionen EM)

Jahr	Deutscher Gesartexport	Chemischer Weltexport	Deutscher cher . Taport	Anteil der I.G.Parben
1926	10 400	3 900	1 062 • 10,21% • 27,23%	416 - 4,00% - 10,66% - 39,17%
1929	13 500	5 400	1 744 = 12,92% = 32,29%	538 = 3,98% = 9,96% = 30,85%
1932	5 700	2 500	901 = 15,80% = 36,04%	409 = 7,17% = 16,36% = 45,39%
1938	5. 300	3 100	794 = 14,98% = 25,61%	421 = 7,94% = 13,58% = 53,02%

Quellen:

"Institut fuer Konjunkturforschung", 1939, Nr. 10
"Wirtschaftsdienst" (Harburg), 1929, Nr. 1; 1931, Nr. 26;
1933, Nr. 31; 1934, Nr. 9.
"Die Cherische Industrie", 1935, Ar. 25 und 42; 1939, Nr. 1
und 28.
Unterlagen der Zontraltuchtaltung für I.G.

Ich, Dr. Erich P i we we re re z y k, Henturg-Bergedorf, bin dereuf aufterksær gerecht worden, dess ich wich atrafber noche, winn ich eine felsche einesstattliche Frklaerung obgebe. Ich erklaere en bides Statt, dess reine Aussage der Wehrheit antspricht, freiwillig und ohne Zweng erfolgt und gerocht wurde, ur als Beweispaterial em Militeorgerichtshof Wr. VI ir Justizpalest Nuoroberg (Deutschlenn) vorgelegt zu worden.

Die Zahlen der vorstehenden Webersicht "Exportursetz" sind den vorstehend genen ten Quellen entder en und entsprechen vollstaendig und wahrteitsgermess diesen Unterlagen.

Nuemberg, don 17. Maerz 1948,

Dr. Erick Piwowerczyk

basic information defense Log. Nr.14

Die vorst hende, von die enerkannte einennsendige Unterschrift das herrn Dr. Erich Piwowerczyk, Henburg-Bergedorf, ist vor ir, Rechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher, an 17. Maerz 1948 biorselbst geleistet, was hierrit beglaubigt und von dir bedeugt wird.

Nuermberg, den 17. Maerz 1948

Friedrich Silcher

Die wortgetreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstucks wird hier it beglaubigt.

Friedrich Silcher Rochtsanwalt

Anzenl der Beschaeftigten (in Tausend)

Jahr	Douts Industrie	cher .Industria	Anthil der I.G.Farhen
1926	. 5 323 *)	350 = 6,57%	94 = 1,76% = 26,85%
1929	. 7 179	321 = 4,47%	98 = 1,36% =30,53%
1932	. 4 401	224 = 5,09%	56 = 1,49% =29,46%
1938	. 8 804	452 = 5,13%	135 = 1,53% =29,86%

^{*)} Errochnet ouf pasis der ahre 1929 - 1940, in welchen Zeitreum durchschafttlich 40,8 % eller Beschaeftisten in der Industrie teetig weren. Die Geser theschneftigtenzehl des Deutschen Reiches stellte sich 1926 auf 13,049 Millionen.

Quellen:

"Die Ergebnisse der Arteitsbucherhebung von 25.6.1938"
"Wirtschaftsdienst" (Herburg), 1929, Nr. 27
"Statistisches Jahrbuch des Doutschen Reiches"
"Vierteljahrhefte der Statistik des Dt. Reiches"
Unterlager der Zantralbuchhaltung der I.G.

Ion, Dr. brich P i w o w s r c z y k , Harburg - Bergedorf, bin darauf aufterkser geracht vorden, dass ich rich
strafber rache, wonn ich eine felsche eidesstattliche Erklaerung abgebe. Ich erklaere in Eides Statt, dass reine
Aussage der Wahrheit intspricht, freiwillig und ohne Zweng
erfolgt und geracht wurde, un als Beweisraterial der Militeergerichtshof Nr. VI in Justizpalast Buernberg (Deutschland) vorgelegt zu werden.

Die Zahlen der vorstehenden Vebersicht "Anzahl der Beschteftigten" sind den vorstehend genannten Queller entnormen und entsprechen vollsteendie und aubrheitsechess diesen Unterlagen.

Nuernberg, den 17. Maerz 1948

Dr. Erich Piwowarczyk

Bosic information defense Boo. Nr.15

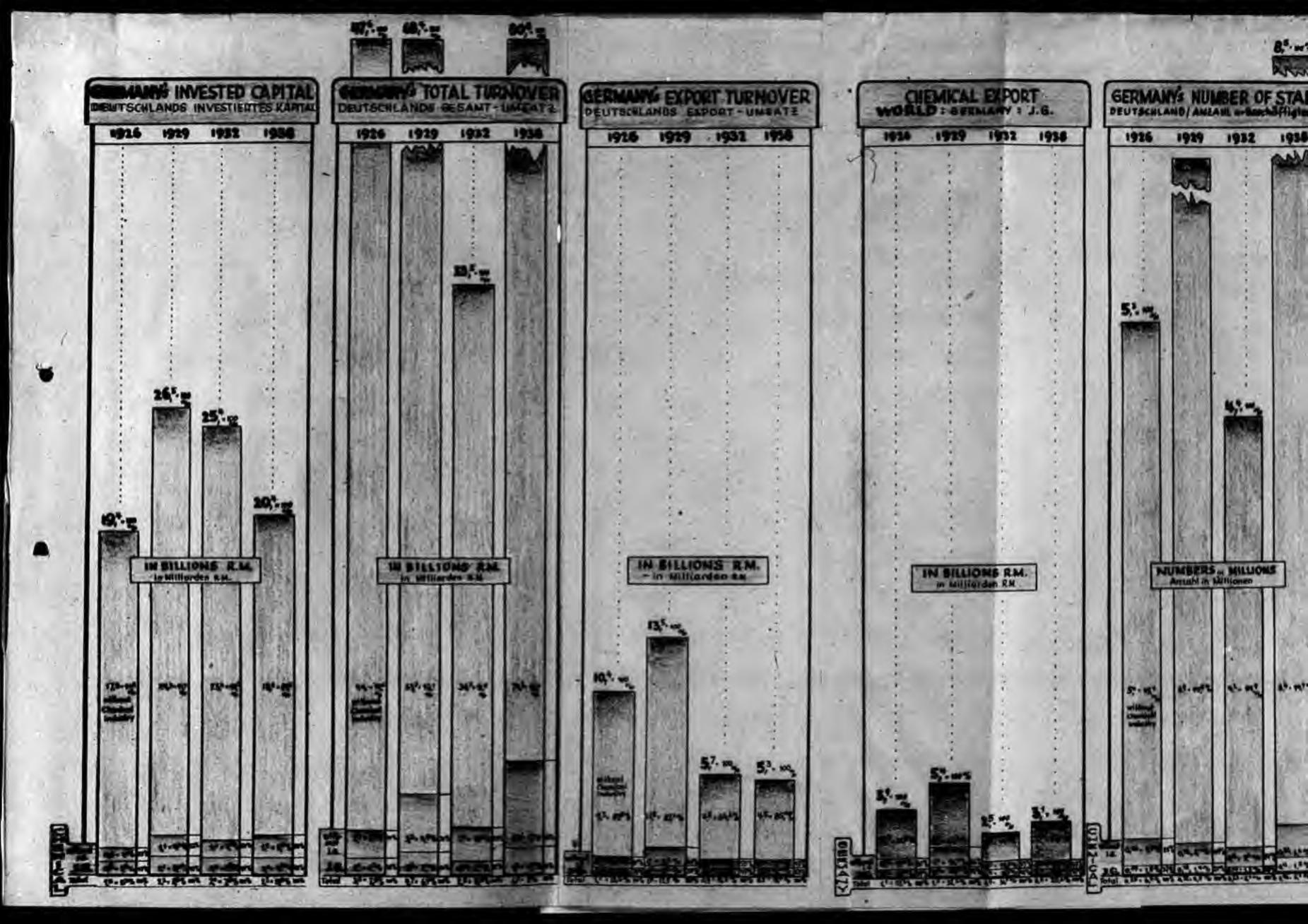
Die vorstehende, von die snerkennt- eigenhaundige Unterschrift des herrn Dr. Erich Piwownrozyk, Herburg-Bergedorf, ist vor rir, Nechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher, ar 17. Maerz 1948 hierselbst geleistet, was hierrit beglaubigt und von nir bezougt wire.

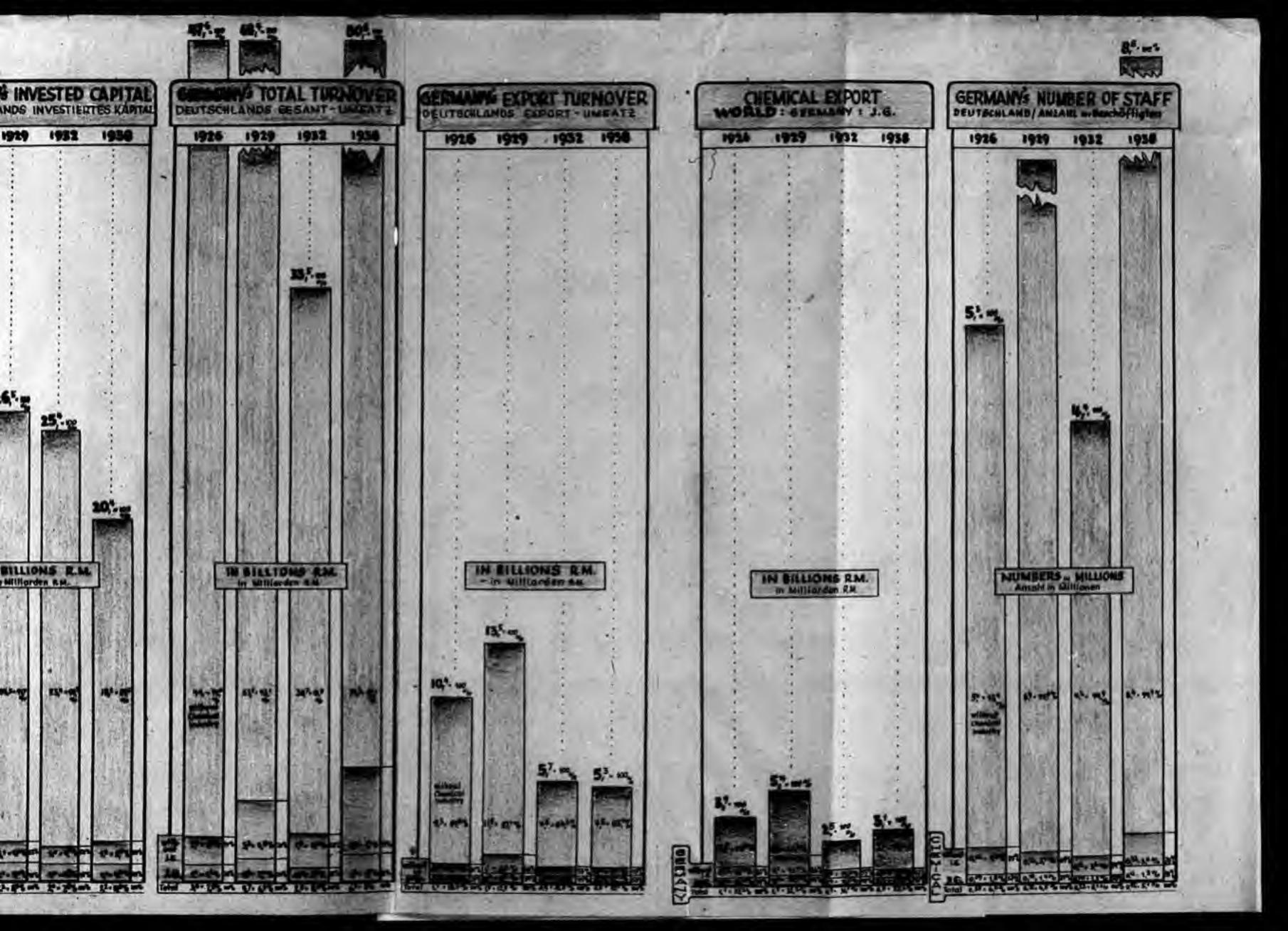
Nuernborg, don 17. Maerz 1948.

Friedrich Silcher

Die wortestreue und richtige Abschrift des obigen Schriftstucks wird bier it beglaubigt.

Friedrick Silcher Rochtsonwalt





Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 17

Aidesstattliche Erklasrung

Ich, Dr. Erick Piwowarczyk, Harburg-Beresdorf, bin darauf aufmerkset genecht worden, dass ich rich strafter rache, wenn ich eine falsche eidesstettliche Erklaerunt abgebe. Ich erklaere an Eides Statt, dass reine Aussage der Wahrheit entspricht, freiwillig und ohne Zwang erfolgt und ernecht wurde, um als Beweisnateriel der Milite reerichtshof Nr. VI in Justizpalest Muernberg (Deutschland) vorwelegt zu worden.

Die Zahlen der anliegenden Aufstellungen betreffend die Firmen

- 1/ E. J. Lupont De Namours & Co.,
- 2/ Standard Off Co. (New Jersey),
- 3/ Goneral Motors Corporation,
- 4/ United States Steel Corporation,
- 5/ Imporial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (I.D.I.),
- 6/ I.G. Fartenindustri aktiengesellschaft.

sind folgenden Quellen entherren:

1/ E. J. Lupont De Narours & Co.

Annual Reports fuer die Jeare 1928 bis 1946,

Moody's Manual of Investments v. 1928,1930 his 1933 und 1939/40.

2/ Standard Oil Co. (Now Jersey).

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Nov York Evening Post (Now York), Nr. 273 v.7.10.25, Nr. 153 v. 15.5.26.

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- 41 -

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The Comporcial and Financial Chr. niclo (New York), Nr. 3166 V. 27.2.26, Mr. 3220 v. 12.3.27, Nr. 3272 v. 10.3.28, Nr. 3320 v. 6.4.29, Nr. 3379 v. 29.3.30, Nr. 3432 v. 4.4.31, Nr. 3432 v. 19.3.32, Nr. 3536 v. 1.4.33, Nr. 3594 v. 12.5.34, Nr. 3640 v. 30.3.35, Nr. 3693 v. 4.4.36, Nr. 3748 v. 10.4.37, Nr. 3796 v. 9.4.38, Nr. 3848 v. 25.3.59, Nr. 3853 v. 29.4.39, Nr. 3906 v. 4.5.00,

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Basic information dufense Doc. Nr. 17

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51. Imporial Chamical Industries Ltc., (I.C.I.).

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6/ I.G. Ferbonindustrie Aktioncoschischeft.

Goschaoftsberichte und Unterlagen der Zentralbuchheltung.

Nuernbers, den 17.3.1946 - 43 - Erich Piwowarczyk

Basic information defense Doc. Nr. 17

Die wisteh nde, von die eherkennte einenhaendige Unterschrift des Herrn Dr. Brich Piwowarczyk, Hebburg-Bergedorf, ist vir die, Bachtsenwelt Friedrich Silcher, en 17. Meerz 1948 hierselbst selistet, was hier it besteubist und von ein bezouet wird.

Nu rahar , den 17. Marrz 1948.

Friedrich Silcher

Die wortsetreue und richtige Abricht das bigen Schriftatueckes wird biereit beslaubigt.

> Friedrich Silcher Rechtsenwalt



Comparison between J.G. and some U.S. and BRITISH firms

NI DOME	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
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torking capital Total turnover Export turnover Secial contributions	654-1 1-058-1 98-1 220-9 Not show	7575 12695 1719 3429	854-5 1-459-7 252-1 365-3	955.d 1.584.d 205.a 205.5	96.1 95.3 1201	905-7 868-8 116-5 256-5	86s.7 432.5 64.7 165.2	\$7.4 \$55.0 101.6 17.1	892.6 862.7 262.2 263.2	956-1 1-155-6 248-9 327-6	990-5 1-459-5 202-9 384-1	1-017-1	1.000.9	1.068.9 1.376.8 804 furth 386.3	1-095-5	1.116.3 2.436.8 669.7	1-179-9 2-250-5 859-5	1-259-4 5-796-1 1-322-6	1.269. 4.262. 1.38e.
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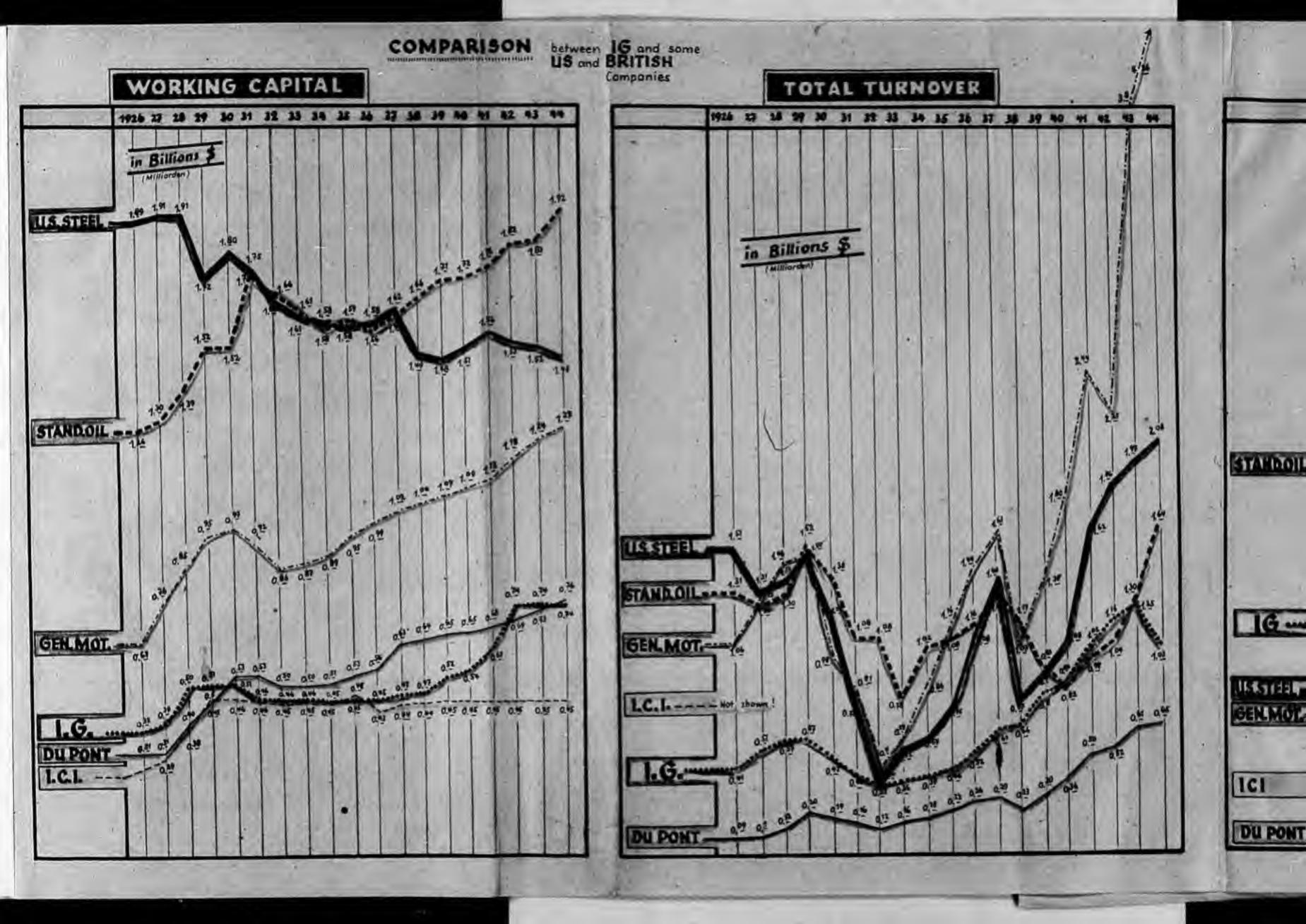
Die verstebenie, van die enerhande algeblichten beterschrift des korre Dr. Grich Pietenrespie, Heckery-Bergebert, Set var die, Bedriesseld Friedrich Stilder, an IT-Mere 1966 biornaliset gelebetet, was besreit inglantigt und van die bezogt wird Mireberg, der 17.3.1968. IN MILLIONS

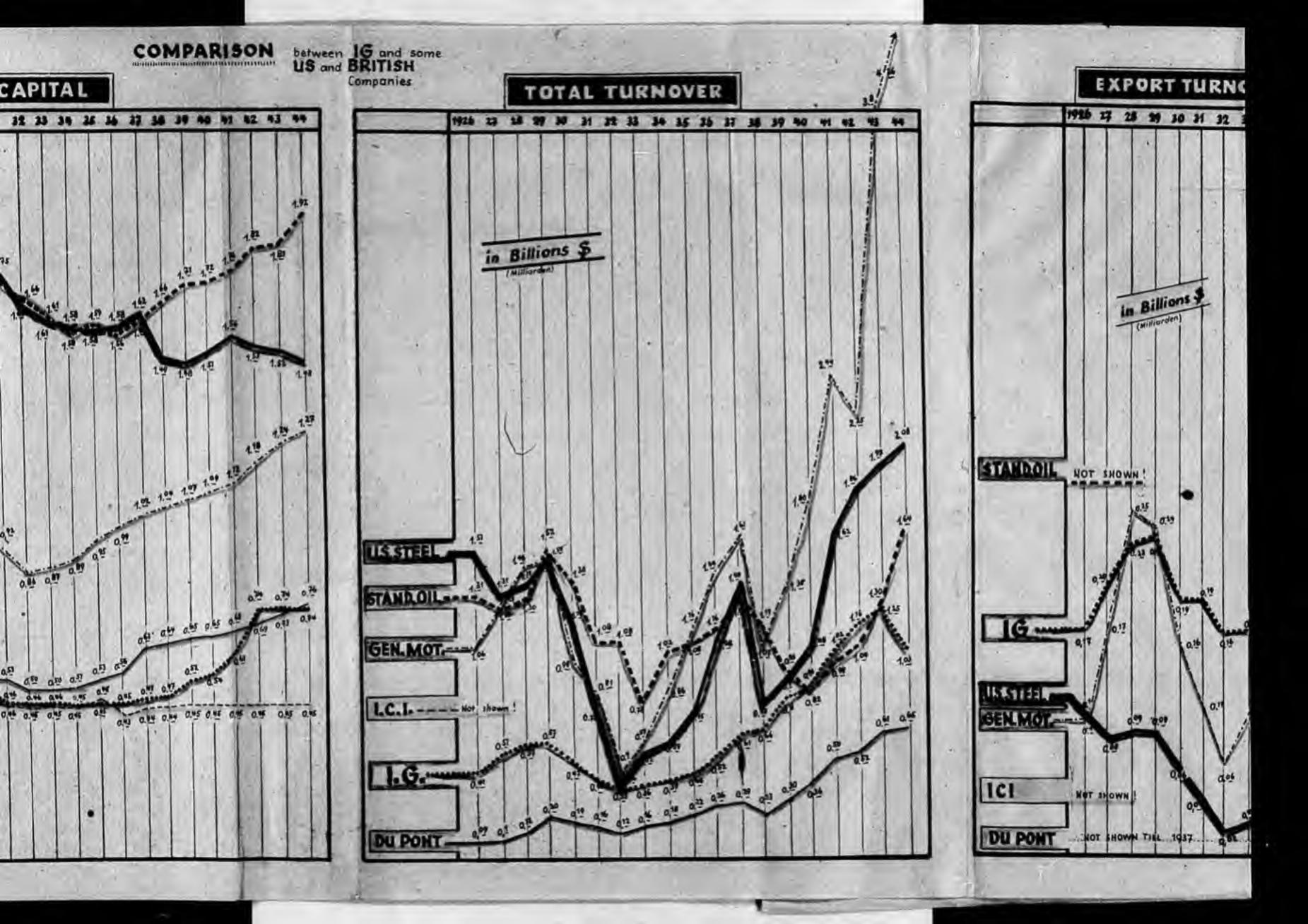
Comparison between J.G. and some U.S. and BRITISH firm:

147	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
CAPITAL				-			B					THE			0.3				6
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Se STELL sesses	1,509.6	157.5	1.913.7	955.03 1.726.4	1202.5	925-7	160.7 1.655.6	1.611.0	892.6 1.994.7	954-1 1.576.6	930-5	1.617.1	1-491-9	1.478.7	1.05.5	1.116.5 1.556.2	1-179-9	1.517.8	1.269.2
6 1	368.4	298-6 394-8	375.3 500.4	(57-7 505-0	462.6	1512	446.4 461.0	452.5 461.0	892.6 1.584.7 448.8 454.6	477-28 454-6	1.581.4 456.8 454.6	471.4	445.5 472.4	45L3 52L8	449.3	648_A 609_7	448.4 741.1	449.3 741.1	449.8
TOTAL	2 -X																		
URNOVER	504	964	119-0	203.3	136.4	165.5 1.08.9	124.0	156.1	179-9	220-5	26.3	286,0	255.4	298.0	359.0	505.4	525.5	612.9	646.2
GL Of	1.305.9	1.256.5	1.3/2.7	1.505.3 1.506.4	95.3	hall.	124.0 Lede-0 432.3	156.1 156.1 56.0	179.9 Lel7.9 862.7	1.175.6	1.16.1 1.49.3	地	1.175.7 1.000.9	1.576.5	1.795-0	978.4 2.456.3	2-250-5	1.302.8	1.658.7
G Is seemen	1.500.0	1.510-5 Not show	1.374.4	1.473.5	1.150-9	729-3	397.2	724.9	991.6	THE	1-05.5	1.355.5	766.6	904.1		1.620.5	1.862.0	1-972-0	2.082.2
G	410-8	5064	568-0	374-8	468.4	40.2	348.4	356.4	395-2	156.4	5184	fot-a	659.2	735.6	864-e	1-016-0	1-161-6	1.246.4	1.026.0
E X PORT							7												
U PORT	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	tin 197						-	200				9-8	16.9	28.7	31.6	36.6	36-7	51-7
END UIL	int show	171.9	22.1	243-0 89-6	155.7	120-5	64.7	104.6	262.2	248.0 34.2	252.9	335.6	334.4	not furt	or show			1	(= 1
6 L	Not area	The second second	91-0	1	1 2 2	40.2	17.5	26.2	312	100				81.4		127.7	200	616	
. 6	166-6	199.6	729+2	256-0	199.2	189.2	165.6	153.6	154.4	162.8	161.6	178.8	168.4	18s.4	148,8	176-4	202.4	245.0	171-6
WAGES and	-														1				- (
BUT	27.2	27.6	36.7	65.3	65-4	94-5	39-6	45.8	57-7	67.7	81.7	107.5	90.7	97-6	129.6	154.5	159-5	151.6	194.6 275.8
TABLE CIL	220-9	302.9	365-3 415-6	399-5 420-0	279.4	256.5 266.8	143-2	171.1	265.2	327-6	584-1 558-8	130.2 460.4 442.9	500JB 282-2	386.3 368.5	452.2 458.6	669-7	159-5 175-1 859-3 736-0	209.3	1-380-0
- 3- STEH	467.4	450-7 Not ahoun	FC	353	391.2	100	10000	165.1	210.5	251.5	330-0	1040	1	(0.00)	10700	601-1	13.7	912-9	957-2
a Ge	90+0.	120-0	339.2	145.6	120.0	96.0	69-2	70-1	79-1	91-0	lan.5	136_6	151.2	165.4	175-7	199-2	205-6	219-9	225-0
OCIAL CON-									7-1	6									
U PUIT		till 1956	3	100						-0		14.2	14.6	21-0	21-0) M.6	21.8	26.6	29.3
Es 101	Not shown	4.0				40					47.0		160		160		76.0		3.00
- J- STER	12,4	11.9 Not show	11.7	12.7	15.2	12.5	11.4	11.6	12.3		14.8	15.9	14.7	12.9	16.9 7.4	7.4 55.8	36.8 7.2 68.9	30	
. B	16-3	16-2	19.7	22.4	20-5	15.5	13-1	21.8	19-6	20-6	31.2	35-4	44.6	51.2	54.1	55.2	68-8	82.6	86.6
TAFF (X1000)	(MA	34.6	~	163	25.1				**		7				CT I	6.	61.1	40	64
TMO- UTL	15-2	14.9	20-5	73-5	51-7	29.00 45.4	28-0	47.9	50-1	41.0	3.3	51.2	51.5	19.2	53.8 48.5	15.0	86.2	63.2 92.4 448.8	54.4 96.4 465.6
86 101	129.5 253.1	275.6	221.7	35-1 55-5 253-2 224-9 6a-5	201.0	157.5	116-1 158-a	1)7.7	131.1	211.7	750.5 772.3 56.0	261.9	202.1	223.5	249-5 254-5	303.40	535.8	340.3	314.6
G L	95.7	100.0	54.5	97.7	51.0	70)-5 42-0	159.40 35.40 66.5	1)7-7 172-5 76-8 76-7	50.1 50.1 171.1 181.8 41.7 9.3	211.7 194.2 95.5 98.0	1640	261.9 261.2 51.6 124.2	42.5 51.5 199.0 209.1 65.0	153.5		0.000	155.0	199.5	188.9
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L & STER	111.5 60.8	35-9 38-4 163-9 15-0	174-1 Ti-0	39-0	No.0	62.2	20-1	7-2	12	1.2	2022 504	169.7	75.2	25.2	50-0	1712	(0.0	- 50.0	6040
G L	- 1	19-1	75-0 26-1	60-1 46-5 166-0 21-5 21-5 -21-5	50-9 Mass 85-5 22-1 - 64	51.2 159.8 62.2 11.2	20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0	70-2 77-0 15-0 1-2 73-5 - 1,50	交通 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	\$0.6 \$0.6 \$0.7 7.2 72.0 • \$1. \$1.0 • \$1.	24 202 504 22 - 8	16.2 95.5 169.7 78.9 - 8,51	56.1 15.6 25.2 21.9 2 81	50-9 34-0 160-3 25-2 21-9 - 81	84.9 47.6 169.0 50.0 27.9 - 8,1	27.9 - 8: 26.6	54.6 96.2 (0.0 27.9 = 3,0	27.9	65-9 62-3 141-2 60-0 27-9 - 83
. C	26.4 - Io.	38.2 • 17.	35.4	38.4	14.2	19.2	19.5	19.0	19-0	19.0	19-0	21.5	71.8	72.1	23-5	26_6	32.6 - 64	32.6 = 6%	
Van V	IA	• 12.	- 12	- 24	- 124	*4	• 13	-1	-	-14	- 1/2	- 0	- 84	= 82	• 0%	5.01	- 0/	. 0,	

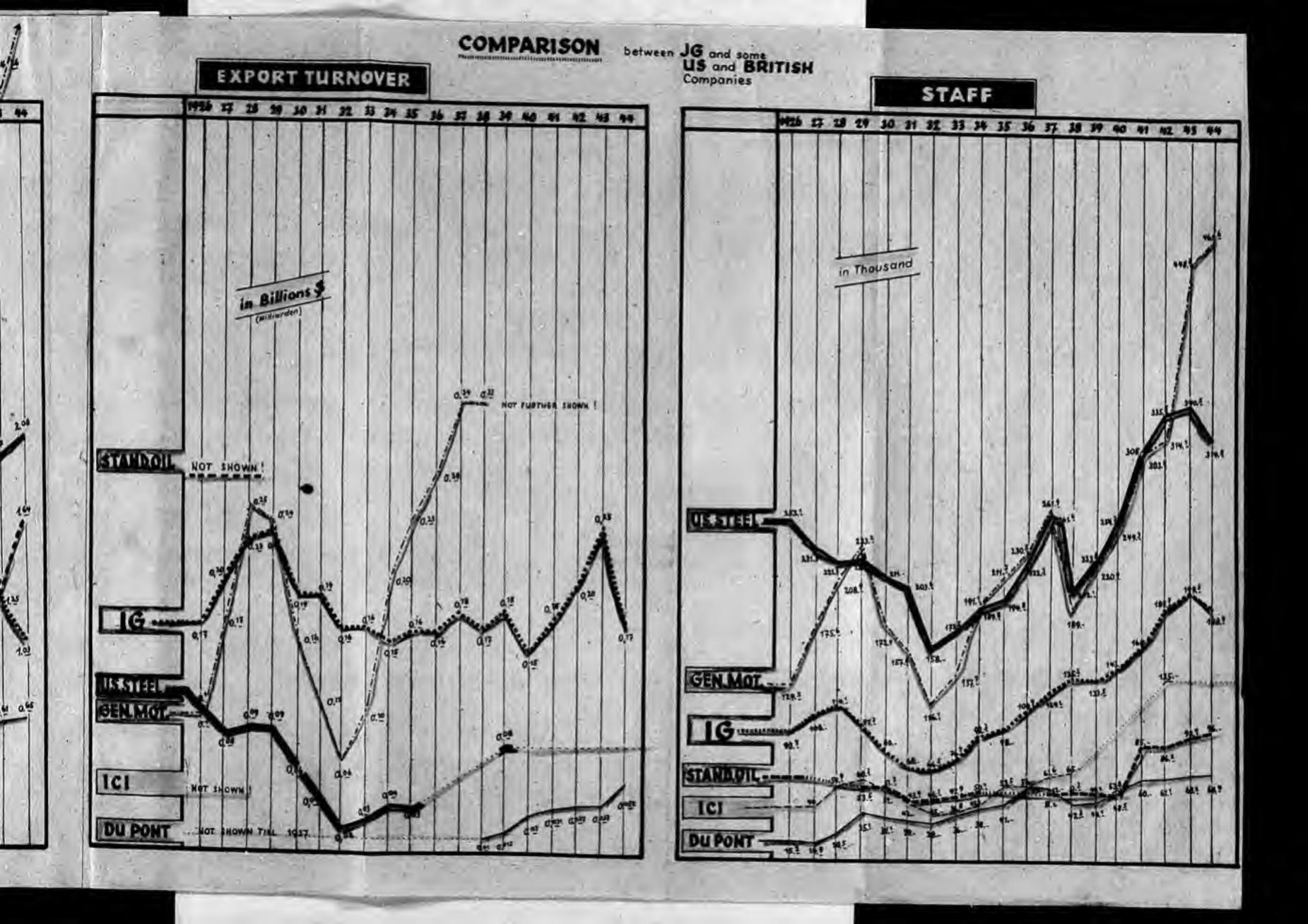
Unterschrieben als folloge as meiner eldestattlichen Greibrung von 17.5-1948 Miroberg, den 17-5-1948

(Or- irich Finnerzyk)
Un vorstdunds, von ein merkannte Uniorschrift des Herrn
Un brich Planerzyk, Hestung-Bergeborf, ist er zin, Richtsamelt
Friedrich Silder, as 17-Marz 1948 bierselbet gelebstet, mie biereit begleichtet und ein nir bewegt einf Mirrberg, dan 17-5-1948





IG and some IRITISH ompanies COMPARISON between JG and some US and BRIT Companies EXPORT TURNOVER TOTAL TURNOVER 1996 17 28 39 30 31 31 33 34 35 36 37 34 39 NO NI 42 43 44 1926 27 18 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 in Billions \$ in Billions 0.90 0.30 HOT FURTHER SHOWN STANDOIL NOT SHOWN! **以外海州村東** USSTEEL STAND.OIL 1G ---GEN. MOT GENLMOT ... I KRY (dally 1.C.1 .-- - Not shown ! Gumma 1. G. STANDUIL --ICI DU PONT



Entwicklung des Nationaleinkorrens 1929-1941

Jahr	(in Milli- arden 2)	Vertinderung in A Segen- ueber der Vorjahre	(in Milli- arden RM) (= in Milli- arden \$)	VerEnderung in & gegen- ueber der Vorjahre
1989	90,7		76,1 (= 30,4)	
1930	68,3	- 15,36%	70,1 (= 28,0)	- 7,68%
1931	53,8	- 21,23%	(= 57,1 (= 22,8)	- 18,54%
1932	40,0	- 25,65%	(= 18,1)	- 20,84%
1933	48,2	+ 5,50%	(= 16,5)	+ 2,87%
1934	50,0	+ 10,48%	(= 52,7 (= 21,1)	+13,33%
1935	55,1	+ 10,20%	(= 23,6)	+ 12,14%
1936	63,7	+ 15,60%	65,8 (= 26,3	+11,33%
1937	69,8	+ 9,57%	(= 29,5)	+12,00%
1938	67,4	- 3,43%	(= 32,1 (= 32,8)	+ 11,39%
1939	77,5	+ 14,98%	(= 35,9)	+ 9,37%
1940	81,3	+ 4,90%	(= 92,5 (= 37,0)	+ 3,00%
1941	103,8	+ 27,675	97,8 (= 39,1)	+ 5,72%

Quellen:
fuer die Vereinigten Staaten: "Statistical Abstracts of
USA".
"Financial Statement" of Generel Motors Corp., Merch 31,1939,

Fasic information defense.

Doc. Nr. 19

fuer des Deutsche Reich: "Konjunkturstatistisches Jahrbuch",
1933, "Statistisches Jehrbuch des
Deutschen Reiches",
"Institut fuer KonjunkturforBehung", 1939, Nr. 4.

Ich, Dr. brich P i w o w s r c z y k , Herburg-Bergedorf, bin üsrauf aufherkset genocht worden, dass ich rich

Ich, Dr. brich P i w c w s r c z y k , Herburg-Bergedorf, bin darauf aufterkser genecht worden, dass ich rich strafber rache, wonn ich eine felsche binesstettliche Erklaerung abgebe. Ich urklaare an Eides Statt, dess meine Aussage der Wehrheit entspricht, freiwillie und ohne Zwang erfolgt und gemacht wurde, um als Beweisraterial der Militaergerichtshof Nr. VI ir Justizpalast Nuernberg (Deutschland) vorgelegt zu werden.

Die Zahlen der vorstehenden Untersicht "Entwicklung des Nationaleinkommens 1929 - 1941" sind den vorstehend genannten Quellen entnomen und entsprechen vollstandig und wahrheitsger asse diesen Unterlagen.

Nuernberg, den 17. Maerz 1948.

Pr. Frich Piwownrozyk

Die vorstehende, von die inorkennte ei enhaendige Unterschrift des Herrn Dr. Erich Piwewerenyk, nanturg-Bergedorf, ist vor die, Rechtsenwalt Friedrich Silcher, en 17. Meerz 1948 hierselbst geluitstet, was hiereit begleubigt und von die bezeust wird.

Nuernberg, den 17. Maerz 1948.

Friedrich Silcher

Die wortgetreue und richtige abschrift des oligen Schriftstucckes, wird hierrit berlaubigt.

> Friedrich Silchor Rechtsunwilt

DEVELOPMENT ..

NATIONAL - INCOME

GERMANY in billions 80, 1929 30,5 GERM. USA 30 28,2 GERM. 53,8 31 USA 22,8 GERM. USA 32 GERM. 18,1 33 4 5.50 % USA GERM. + 11.10 % 34 USA + 13,33 % 212 GERM. USA + 10.20 7 35 70 23.4 GERM. 63,7 + 15,60 % USA 36 . . + 11.33 % GERM. 69,8 37 + 9.57 % USA 29.5 GERM. · · · · · · · /. 3.95 % 38 USA 32,5 . . . + 11.39 % GERM. + 14.98 % USA 39 35,9 + 9.37 % USA GERM. USA GERM.

USA	1929		80,2	103,9	4 28.62 % · 1920
GERM.	1929	30.1	13 21-	1	+ 28.41 % : 1929

CASE Bo. 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

Basic Information (for all Defendants)

Document No. 25 is a model of a house.

I G-Products in Housing and Building

- 1. Iporit Light weight concrete stones, plates
- 2. Synthoporit Light weight concrete stones, plates
- 3. D. K. Hüttenbims Light weight building materials
- 4. Igecol Binding agent for plates from wood chips, peat, straw
- 5. Iporit Heat- and sound insulating floors
- 6. IG-Buntbrand Metallic Salts for colored glazed tiles
- 7. IG-Buntbrand Metallic Salts for colored roofing tiles
- 8. IG-Engoben Metallic Salts for artificially-aged roofing tiles
- 9. Aristogen Insulating coating against moisture
- 10. Asfluid J Insulating coating against moisture
- 11. Aristogenmörtel Waterproof mortas as horizontal insulation
- 12. Asplit Acid-proof joint-material for tile floors
- 13. Membranit Oilfree binding agent for paints
- 14. Kronos Titanweiß White pigment for paints and lacquers
- 15. Lithopone White pigment for paints and lacquers
- Chromoxydgrun Green pigment for paints, plaster, stoone-wood
 Risenoxydfarben Pigments for building materials from concrete, for plaster, paints, linoleum, stoone-wood
- 18. Glutolinleim Binding agent for glue water colors and whitewash

- Glutolin-Kleister Glue for wallpaper
 Källe-Spachtelmasse Waste paper for wallpaper
 Oppanol-Folien Foils for the caulking of flat roofs terraces, balconics, tiled walls
- 22. Locron Fire protection agents for wood and textiles
- 23. Intravan Fire protection agents for wood and textiles
- 24. Tutogen Foam producer for fire extinguishers
- 25. Basilit Wood protection agents against dry-rot
- 26. Antinomnin Wood protection agents against fungus 27. Bicella Wire glass for windows, bot-houses
- 28. Cohesan Agglutinant for tiled walls
- 29. Kauritleim W Strong-glue, plywood-glue
- 30. Feuerkitt Höchst Self hardening fire clay for fornaces
- 31. Hydronalium-Metall Light metal for construction fixtures
- 32. Atrament Protective against rust
- 33. Vinidur Piping material for water systems and sanitary systems
- 34. Igelit Upholstery material for furniture
- Indanthrenfarben Fast colors for textiles
 IG-Lackrobstoffe Raw materials for furniture lacquers
- 37. Agfa-Kunstseide Textile fabrics for curtains, wall draperies
- 38, Vistra XT Textile fabrics for rugs and wall draperies 39. Syntholit Gravel for street- and road construction
- 40. Dispersion Y Binding agent for road surfaces
- 41. IG-Kunststoffe Material for floor coverings
- 42. IG-Emaillefarbkörper Enamels for sanitary systems.
- 43. Leuna-Propangas Cooking- and heating gas for kitchen and bath
- 44. Eulan Mothproofing agent for textiles
- 45. Iporka High-class insulating material for refrigerators

BASIC INFORMATION, DEFENSE VOLE, Supplements I+ X Due to an error in the pagination, page number 54 is followed by page number 56 instead of number 55.

Case 6 Defense

BASIC INTERNATION DEFENSE.

Sok. Fr.	Sub. Sr.	Inhalt	Seite
34		1. Farbatoffe und Hilfsprodukte	52
		II. Schwerchemikalien	55
		III. Metalle	61
		IV. Sticketoff und Dele	64
		V. Eunstetoffe, kuenstliche Fasern und ihre Rohstoffe	69
		WI. Photo	77
		VII. Pharmaseutika	78
		VIII. Schlussbenerkung	84

com



Eidesstattliche Erklagrung

Wir, die unterzeichneten technischen Vorstandsritelieder der I.G. Forbenindustrie Aktiencesellscheft

- 1) Ir. Otto Ambros
- 2) Dr. Ernst Buergin
- 3) Dr. Hoinrich Buetefisch
- 4) Dr. Fritz Gajewski
- 5) Prof. Dr. Heinrich Hoerlein
- 6) Prof. Dr. Carl Ludwig Leutenschleeger
- 7) Ir. Fritz ter Meor
- 8) Dr. Carl Vurster

z.Zt. Nuernborg, sind dereuf sufterkest crecht worden, doss wir une strafber sechen, wenn dr eine felsche eidesstattliche Erkleerung übseben. Vir erkleeren an Eidesstatt, dass unsere russege der Vahrheit entspricht und geracht wurde, um als beweisratorial der kilitærgerichtshof Nr. VI Justizpelest Auernborg, Doutschland vorgeligt zu werden.

Die nachstehende von une verfasste Ausarbeitung "Beispiele wissenscheftlicher und technischer Pionierleistungen der I.G. Farbeningustrie aktiongesellschaft" entspricht unserer besten Asmetnis, Eringerung und Urteil, unterstustzt durch Unterlegen.

Deistigle

Wissenschaftlicher und technischer Pienierleistungen

der

I.C. Ferbenindustrie Aktienmesellacheft.

I, FARLSTOFFE UND HILPSPRODUKTE

Dis zur Witte des schtzehnten Jehrhunderts kennte zen nur netwerliche, meist der Pflanzenreich entstaurende Ferbratoffe. Der englische Forscher Perkin erfend im Jehre 1856 den ersten kwenstlich hergestellten Farbstoff, das Mauvein. Diese Erfindung geb den Anstoss zur Grundung von Teerfarben-Fabrikon in England, Frankreich und Leutschland, die anfaenslich nach empirischen Methoden die system leuchtenden, aber meist recht unechten Anilin-Farben herstellten. So entstanden in Leutschland in den sochziere und Anfang der siebziger Jahre die meisten der Firmen, die sich im Jehr 1925 zur I.G. Far enindustrie Attiengeschlacheft zusammenschlossen.

Lie Ent lettung de. Farbstoffinduetrien in den beteiligten Laendern ging sanz verschiedene Voge. In Leutschland fuehrte sie zu ihrer blu tezeit der vissemscheftlichen Forschung im Gebiete der organisch-aromatischen Chemie und beeruendete die Vormachtstellung der deutschen ehemischen Industrie auf "ahrzehnte hinaus. Die Mamen eines A. ... von Hoffmann, A. Kekule, A. von bayer, E. Fischer sind füer immer in die Annaleu der organischen Chemie eingesangen.

trug reiche Fraechte. Seit den slebziger Vahren bis zum ersten beltkrieg floss ein unversieglicher Strom neuer und immer besserer <u>Ferbstoffe</u> aus den Laboratorien der deutschem Farbenfabriken. Sie eroberten den beltmarkt. Dur die schwei-Farben zer febriken betten en diesen vissonscheftlichen, technischen und kaufraannischen Erfolgen einem marklichen Anteil.

Als besondere Etappon fieser Ent icklungsperiode seien genannt:

Lor susbau des Sortiments der signtlichen Apilinferben, die Synthese des Naturferbstoffes der Krapp-Pflenze, des Alizarins, und die Erzeugung zahlreicher ochter Alizarin-Buntferben.

Der Aufbeu vieler Hunderter von Azoforben, derunter der schten Schwarzferbstoffe, die den Neturferbstoff des Compecha-Holzes verdrangten,

eusgehend von Schwofelschwart (Videl, Frenkreich) die Erfindung zahlreicher wertvoller Schwifelferbetoffe, und schliesslich ele die "roenung der Forschung: die Synthese des Naturferbstoffes Indigo, des damels groessten Konsumfarbstoffes d'r. Velt (Ludwigsbafen 1897, Hoechst 1902).

His much dem ersten veltkrieg allenthelben new entstchende Konkurrenz zwang die 1.G. zu verstaerkter Forschung im Ferbstoffgebiet. Zwecks Erheltung ihr a Exporte schaeftes wandte sie sich bewusst und betont für Foerderung und Propagierung der neweren Behtferbstoffe zu. Bereits vor dem Veltkriege hatte Ludwigshafen im <u>Indentbrenblau</u> (Bohn 1901)_ einen Ferbstoff von bisher unerreichter Licht- und Veschechteit antdeckt. Es folgten Ferbstoffe gleicher Behtheit und Schoenheit durch arbeiten der Leboratorien in Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen und Beinkur. Tesu traten leuchtend schoene und echte Abkoemilinge Ges <u>Thioindires</u> (Friedleender 1906) in Biebrich und Hoechst. Des Werk Offenbach erfand 1913 des <u>Naphtol-AS Rot</u>, einen hochschten, auf der Textilieser selbst gebildeten Ferbstoff. Diese Ferbstoffgruppen wurden in den zwanziger Jahren systematisch zum sogemennten Indenthren-

Sortiment cuspebaut. Sie erfueliten die Nobelstein Amsprusche der Textilineustrie in Josus auf Sphoonheit und Echtheit in Faerbung und Zeugdruck. Gleichneitig wurden Wasendere Sortimente zum Johtfoerben von Leder und Papier, fuer den lithographischen Druck und die Tapet mindustrie, fuer Felze, Gurwiveren, fuer Automobillacke und Amstrichlacke geschaffen.

Hand in Mans wit der Entwicklung dieser neuen Ferbatoff:
stiegem die Anforderungen en die Beretellung neuer ZwischenProdukte. Auch hier werdengenz neue wege beschritten, wie
die Anwendung katelytischer Prozessa (Anilin, Anthrachinon,
Phtelscoure), die Verwertung von Aliphaten, die Einfuchrung
yon Fettscourerusten ins Ferbatoffmolekuel atc.

In den lotzten Jehrrehnter brechte die Intricklung der Textilindustrie fortwachrend neue Problem auf. Noben Baurwolle, Welle und Naturseide tret in et dennder Ausrasse die Kunstseide, die Kunstfaser und Schließslich die Follsynthetische Faser(PECE-Fesor der I.G., Nylon Lupent).

Die Herstellung von Mischseweben ein den verschiedenen Maturund Kunstfesern tret sehr und nehr in den Verdergrund. Nehen der Faerbung setzte sich der mederne Zeusdruck in steigender Masse durch, diese Entvicklung der Fortilindustrie beding te die Schaffung der somenannten Textilhilfsrittel. Auch hier wer die I.G. fuchrend. Mouertige Netzmittel (Bekal).

Waschmittel (Igepone, Cyclenen), Zuseette zu Textildruckpasten wurden entwickelt. Bezu keren Beeuchmittel, Zusaetze zur Erhoehung der Mesch- und Lichtschtheit, Produkte zur dieht, Wasserimpressnieren von Geneben und zur Mottenschutt von Wellstoffen (Eulan), sowie Appraturmittel und dersleichen.

Dinige dieger Produkte eroberten geur neue Anwendungsgebiete, ap die rodernen Feinweschrittel zur Weschen erpfindligher Gewebt wie seidene Struerpfe, Vollgwenter und kunstseldenes Unterzeug. Diese Feinwaschrittel epielen heute im Heushalt eine bedeutende und von Johr zu Johr steigende Rolle.

Zur Gerbung von Hasuten eller Art und zur Veredelung der gewonnenen Leder wurden synthetische Gerbstoffe, sowie synthetische Lederoole und Fatte entwickelt.

II. SCHWERCHEMIKALIEN.

Die Herstellung Synthetischer Farbstoff: durch die Gruenderfirmen der spectoren I.G. Perbenindustrie Aktiongestellschaft in den erster Jehrzehnten ihrer Ent icklung stellte auch der Technik der Herstellung anormanischer Produkte, der segenannten Schwercherikalien, genz neue Aufgaben. In vielen Faellen wer eine wirtschaftlichere Herstellung en und füer sich bekannter Produkte oder die großtechnische Berstellung neuer enormanischer Chemikalien und technischen Verwirklichung der Berstellung hochwertiger worganischer Produkte, wie Farbstoffe, pher excutische Produkte, Kunststoffe und derpleichen.

Bei den Erfindungen und technischen Fortschritten bei der Herstellung dieser enorganischen Schwerch-rikalien ist charakteristisch, dass die Entwicklung nicht nur in der Richtung im er großserer und wirtschaftlicherer Erzeusungsder Mothodemench die Qualitaet, d.h. die Reinbeit dieser Produkte immer sehr gestelgert und Audurch zur Om lithet der Fertigprodukte eine wichtige Voraussetzung geschaffen worden konnte.

O h l o r , oin sehr rocktionsfachiges eraformiges Produkt, das fuor die allerverschiedensten Zwecke in der che ischen Industrie benoetlet wird, wurde bis zu den mehtziger Jehren des vergangenen shrbunderts nur nech biner rein chemischen Prozess in verhaultniss acssig kleinen Mengen ous Steinsulz hergest lit. hadden wissenschoftliche Forschungsarbeiten organia hettin, dass van eus wesserigen Loosungen von Steinselz unter der Einflues des elektrischen Strones Chlor und Kaustische Soon (Astenatron) gewinnen kenn, ontwickelte Grieshein Elektron (Ignatz Stroof) 1884 - 1888 wine nemartise tuchnische Apparatur, die sogonennte Diaphragmenzelle zur technischen Lurchfuchrung dieses Prozesses. Mach diese negerticen Verfehren verden Chi of und Alkeli-Producto in Griosheim und en sielen Stellen der elt nach einer voellie nouartian Edriketionsprozus in bechnischer Masstab gavonnen. De netit els Anocene terisl und Gogendruck bein sinds of on der alkalilaugen sind erstmalig bei dieser Verfebren zur anwenfung gelangt.

Sine universell Anwendung von Chlor en belichien Verwendungsorten, z.i. zum eleichen von Zellstoff, vurde erst
mosglich, nachder es gelungen ver, des gasfoor ise Chlor
durch Mittel der Accorpssion und Kuchlung in eine transportable Plucseigkeit zu verwendeln. Rudolf Anistsch,
Ludwigshafen, gelene es ette 10 Jehr spieter els ersten,
fluessiges Chlor nach einen von ihr erfuncenen Verfehren

in technischer Mossteb zu gewinnen. De Chlor ein sehr urressives Gas ist, vor mit dieser Pienlererfindung eine neue apparetive Technik verbunden. Des Knistsche sehr Verfahr is, spacter verbessert, fand in den folgenden Jehren und Sturzehnten Einsens in die ehrische Industrie der genzen Velt und hundertteusende von Tennen Chlor werden beute auf der Grundlage dieser Erfindung verflussigt und transportiert.

In Ansobluse n die Erfindung von Stroof betratigten sich in der felmenden kelt auch die Werke nouellet, Leverkusen und Ludwigshoren it bedeutstren eigenen Beitreeren an der Welterentwicklung for Verichren zur a ret llung von Chlor und Alkelian nach der elektrochteischen Verfehren; in den Jahran zwiechen den bei en Welthrieten trugen die I.G. Worke zur Verbosserung des soronennter Areleen-Verfehrene mit measachlichen technischen weitr eren bei und erzeuet m die Actualkolica unt - Fegfall des fru ber er rierlichen Eindarprin sprozosses in frucher unerr ichter Reinheit und "onzontration. Aus for Inquatric for il ich ittel, for Loosungs ittel, Teschrittel, Probstoff ischen reculte, Aunstotoffe lot Chlor, our de Industrie der Beret llung von Seifen, Friedmiten, Tortilbilismittel, Aunstanie, Zellwolle und vieler rederer Fredukte ist Agustische Soda (Aetznatron) unberhaust nicht ribr wordenkber.

Die Entwicklung der technischen herstellung von Akelichloreten schlosse sich en diese elektrocherischen Verführen an (Griesheit, Ditterfeld).

Das wohl ar universellaten verwand to Che-ikel in der chemischen Industri, speziell, wie in der Industri unberhaupt, Lasie information defense lok. Lr. 24

ist Schwefelsacore. Die in des letzte "shrzehnt vor der "ahrhundertwende konnte Schwefelsacore nur in verduennter Form druch Abrocaten von Pyriten und Oxymation der entatehenden Schwefeldioxyd-heltigen Gese mit Salpetursacore gewonnen werden. Die so sedonnene Schwefelsacore war verhaeltnissenessig unrein und gusate fuer bestin te Verwen-Gungszwecke durch besondere Verfehr in ger 'nist und konzentrart werden.

Wieder wir as injectach in Lucwiganaran, our as Anfang der heunziger Wahre gelene, die Selpoterscoure durch matelyseteren (Platin, and ter Venadinverbindungen) zu ersetzen
und gleichzeitig in dies Arbeitsgene reine konzentrierte
Schwefelsweure bezw. Oleun herzustellen. Ir schuf rit dieser Pioniererfineung des Selvefels eurskentektverfehrens
eine der wichtigsten Veraussetzungen führ ein burchführung
eer Indigosynthese und unzachlberer anderer che ischer
Prozesse. Durch abjübe von Lizenzen wurden mich der von
ihr erfundenen und is Leufe der eine ihrer ahr verbesserten Verfahren alleschlich in der genzen helt Schwerelereurefebriken eingerichtet, in den Millionen von Einen Steure
jachrlich nach seiter Verfahren zur ein Steure

Die in der Volt bekonnten Vorkenden an Pyrit sind begrenzt; auf der Suche noch der Verwendungen glichkeit von enderen Robstoffen fand Muchne, Leverkusen, 1913 ein neuertiges Verfahren, Schwefelssaure zus Gior in Gegenbart von Zuschlaugen von Ten herzustellen und gleichkeitie abbei einen vollwertigen Portlandzerent zu gewinnen. De Gios in fast unbeschraenkter menge in der Sperinde vorhanden ist, kordt dem Verfahren, des sich in schreren Laceborn technisch eingefuchrt het, eine grosse Bedeutung fuer die Zukunft zu.

Dasic information defense Dok. Nr. 24

. Die erzeugte Schwefelsceure ist ebense vollwertie wie die nus Schwafel oder Pyritan gewonnene.

Auf der Gebiet der <u>Schrofolche-ie</u> ist erstehnenswort noch die herstellung von <u>Natriushvärosulfit</u> aus schwofliger Sacure und Natronlauge in Gegenwert von Reduktionsritteln, die von Bazlen, Lu eigshafen, 1907, orfunen von .

Des Procukt dient in Form von <u>Blankit</u> und <u>Remodlit</u> als ein unentbehrliches Produkt in der Textilfeerberei und nig Bleich ittel.

Des unter inder a bei der worst lium; von den vielfoch angewandten sogenannten Schwefelferbstoffen und in der Gerbereit sehr vichtige andreenische Produkt Schwefelnetrium wurde seit Jehrzehnten ausschließlich durch Reduktion von Natriumsulfet mit Acale gewonn n. Des Verfehren hat nicht nur den Nacht il, dess es diskontinuierlich und sehr unstehndlich in verschiedenen arbeitestenen erbeitet, sondern seine Durchfuckrung ist mit recht erhablichen beleestigungen führ die Bedienungsvennschaft verbungen.

Es gelen: innerhelt der I.C. in den Greisei er Jahren Gieses
"ahrhunderts, Schafelnetrium in a chkonzentrierter, führ
den Trensport besonders geei neter Form (sogemenntes Sulffig **Q n

einen Reduktion mit Wasserstoff (L verbusen) oder nich
einen neuertigen elektrocherischen Verfahren in besonders
reiner Form (Ludwigshefen) zu gewinden. Beide Verfahren
arbeiten kontinuierlich.

Ein wichtiges Produkt bei der Berchfuchrung eberdscher Synthesen, vor allen bei der Berstallung von Farbstoffen, lesic information defense

Eunststoffen und Schrierbalen, ist wasserfreies aluminiumchlorid, des frucher nur durch Johandlung von metallischen
Aluminium dit Chlor hergestellt vurde. Es gelang (C. Turster,
Ludwigshafen, 1927), nach eine ausmatlich wirtschaftlicheren Verfahren, das in mans neuertisch Apparaturen durchgefuchrt wird, aus aluminiumexydheltigen Rehstoffen unter
Zuhilfenehme von Chlor und Kohlenexyd wesserfreies "luminiumehleric herzustellen und so die Jurchfuchrung iner
Reihe von Synthesen wirtschaftlich zu erwerlichen, die vor
aleser Erfindung nicht messlich war.

From the Industri or Pyroteenik, Eden a lizer, vor allem ther much fuer die Horatellung von pachritteln, Reinigungsmitteln, Duengo-itteln brachte die nerstellung von elementeren Phosphor und Phosphosecure aus Phosphoten in grosstechnischen Masstab sehr bed utsme Fortschritte (Pistor-Griesheim, 1900 und folgende Jahre). Sowohl in Deutschland als in USA (Monsento) wurde der proceste Teil der Produktion dieser Produkte nach der von der I.C. im Jahre 1927 in Piesteritz in nedernster Form weiter untwickelten elektrother ischen Vermitren erzeunt.

Boi vielen technischen Provessor der industrialien Cherie werden Hilfscherikalien beneatigt, an Genen in Leufe des Arbeitsgunges in Form von Abensen oder abvressorn benehtliche Verluste ein meten. Des eilt beispiel die fuer Lousun smittel, füer Benzel in Kokersien um füer viele andere Produkte. Die Berstellum von sommenner Aktivkehie, an der sich solche Stoffe absorbieren um fast quentitativ wiederzewinnen lussen (Leverhusen 1920), bedeutete einen gewoltigen Portschritt. In rossen Defene wird auch Schwefel, der in den verschiedensten Gasen um Abgasen in sterker

Lesic information fafonse

Verduennung enthelten ist, mit hilf: von Aktivkohle sevonnen. Die Aktivkohle vird in der Hauptsache durch Erhitzen von Zellulose-heltigen Materielien in Abwesenheit von Luft und in besonders konstruierten appereturen durchgefuehrt.

Das comenante Alkeridverfebren errocclichte spaater (Lu wieshefen, Leuns 1930) die Gerinnung von Schwefel in groesster Masstab aus Gasgenischen durch /nwandung von Chamikelien in Loesungen, die els /bsorptionsrittel dienten.

Aus de weitlaeuft en Gebiet for andreamischen Chemie und aus den Fundlerenden beitragen, die die Verke der I.C. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft zu der Entwicklung dieder Chemie bei etragen haben, sollen nur di so venigen beispiele, die in ihrer Verwirklichung von besonders witttragender Bedeutung sind, heraus veriffen werden.

III. METALLE.

Mit der Birstellung von Mutellun befasst n sich ihr gewonnene der I.G. in der Geuptssche denn, wann bei ihr gewonnene Erkenntnisse und Verfebringsethoden sich auf die Gewinnung von Metallen, die nordelerwise nach huettenmennischen Prozessen her est it verden, ubbertreten liessen.

Schon die unter der Abschnitt "Schwereberikalien" geschilderte Entwicklung elektrochemischer und elektrotherischer
Verfahren zur Gewinnung von Chlor, Alkalien und PhemphorProdukten war abhaenele, von der entwicklung der elektrotechnik (Erfindung der Dynemos esching) und der erzeu ung elektrischer Energie. Zu den in der Folge dieser erfindungen in

den klassischen wasndern der Forschung neu geschaffenen Verfahren, die heute much ausserhalb Europas lie Essis der
Produktion bilden, meselltan sich auch elektrocherische
Verschrin zur Horstellun, von Matallan.

Der seit es. 100 Jehren sterk wunch unden Bederf an Motallen kommten Lank Gloser Entwicklung in 'en lebsten 50 Jehren zwei neue Metrile, die beichtmetelle Alurinium und Magnesium zur Verfuegung vostellt worden.

Die Schaffung der Aluminius-Lewierung Durch, eine Geutsche Erfindung (1908), sicherte der Aluminius die breiteste Verbreitung als Sonstruktionschterink, obenso den Mesmesium die Brindun der Legierun Liektron durch Grissheim im Jahre 1908.

In der kurzen Zeit ihrer and mehre heben 'iese Metelle in der Welt trotz ihrer verhaeltnischensi heben Freise um Kompliziorten Eorstellung sank ihres nieuri en spezifischen Gewichtes und ihrer leichten besrheitbarteit gewichte ressig bereits 2 %, volumenrussel, betrechtet ber its 6 % for Fischerzensung erreicht. Abseschen von der ins Luse springenden Vorteil des leichten Gewichtes und desit for Vermeidung der segenannten toten best bei Konstruktionen aller Art, besinders im Febrzensbau, lessat sich die Februtung eisser beichtmotelle such fuar eine farnate Zukunft durch den Einweis auf die Weltsitustion fuer die Ausgangsraterialien fuer diese ketalle zei en.

Die fuer die merstellung von Alurinium und Magnesium erforderlichen Robstoffe finden sich in prosester Verbreitung auf der ganzen Erde und speziell fuer des Magnesium ist Moerwasser eine im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes unerschoepfliche Rohstoffquelle genz im Gegensetz zur Rohstofflage bei Eisen und allen auderen Schwermetallen.

bis 1919 wer die deutsche Aluminiumproduktion croesstenteils durch Griesheit und die Metallassellschaft A.G. extenst vorden, ging ober nach der ersten Veltkries infolge der damels einsetzen in Sozialisierungsmassnehren an den Staat uober.

Die grosstechnische Erzeu upe von Magmesium, das noch 1/3 leichter els Alurinium ist, eurole von Pistor und seinen Mitarbeitern, Griesheir, cusces rheitet und ir Leufe der Jahre micht nur in den Embriken der I.G. betrieben, sondern nach Kenselben Verfebren aust in procesten inlemen in England, Frenkreich und den USA./lie technische Lurchbildung der Synthese von Stickstoffgradukten mach for Bockdruckverfehren gab der Cherie der Metalle liste und Mickel gang neue Anrogungen. Noch einer Behr orieinellen Verfehren worden diese beiden Metalle aus ihren Rohstoffen durch Finwirkung von Kohlenexy's unter hoch ruck zuerst in fluessige Carbonylverbin un, on ver andelt. bei erhochten Terporaturen lessen sich diese Verbindungen wieder zersetzen und nan gawinat sohr reines Pisen oder sehr reines Mickel in sehr feiner Verteilun (Lucaisheien: A.Mittesch und L. Schlacht 1928).

Die Metelle eignen sich in fieser fom beschers zu. Spezialzwecken in der Elektrotechnik, in der Redictschnik sowie fuer Spezial-Lepierungen. Als drittes reispiel ciner rebertra un. chemischer Erkenntnisse auf die Gewinnung von Metelier voll die von verschiedenen Stammwerken der I.G. gegruendete Luisburger Kupferhuette, Duisburg, angefuchrt werden. In dieser Botrieb
worden aus Buscksteen en der Schwefe, saeurefrbriketion aus
Pyriten nach rein chemischen Methoden alle Metelle gewonnen,
die in diesen Ruscksteenden en une fuer sich nur in man
geringen Mengen enthalten sind und nach der klassischen
huettem sennischen Verfehren vor nicht erfaset werden
koennen. So erzeust dieser votrieb neben Eisen vor eller
Kupfor. Zink, Kobalt, ploi, vischt, Silber und soner Gold
und verarbeitet Behstoff, aus dep verschiedensten beendern
Burgons.

Die strendige befruchtung furch die viesenschrittlichen und technischen Erkenntnisse in den verschiedensten I.G. Worken, deren sich die Duisburger Kupferhuette leufend bedienen konnte, hat diese Entwicklung necklien gewecht und die Duisburger Kupferhuette zu dier einzlantlich und zu der Grosseten "Erz-Reini ungs-Anstelt" von wanz Europe Gerscht, die auch heute bereits gleder diese ihre Aufsete erfuellt und von Ausland sehen wieder fuer diese Zweeke rithenutzt wird und in steter Ausben heeriffen ist.

TV. STICKSTOFF UNI OFFIE.

an die grossen anorganischen Synthesen schlossen sich weitere bedautsene Codiete an.

1) Auf verschiedenen Vogen bette han in der Velt versucht, den Luftstickstoff chemisch zu binden, um ihn in geeigne-

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ter Form fem Loden els Dochretoff zuzufuchren. Un des Jehr 1890 erstenden die ersten Kelkstlekstoffsbriken und nich 1900 versuchten die norwalischen Forscher Lirkelen-Lych sowie die Dadische Anilin - und Sodafstrik durch Schoenharr und Hessberger (1903) im olektrischen Lichtbegen den Stickstoff an Sauerstoff zu binden. Die erste Verfahren lieferte Stickstoff füer die Lendwirtschaft auf führ beschrechte Anwendungsformen, des zweite Verfahren kennte tochnisch nicht befriedigen.

Fuer in newes Vertehren surce der de sewidsen. Er vurle
nicht erfunden, som ern publichet erpechnet. Erch physikalisch-chemischen Gesetzmaessi witten, die als neue Erkenntnisse um die Jehrhandertwende von Prof. Nernst antwickelt
weren, so te Prof. Heber veraus, dess as mod-lich sein
mussete, Stickstoff und Vesserstoff zu armeniek au vereinigen. Alterdings vor eine wirtschoftliche auswertundlicher
Erkunntnis nur mod-lich, wan nan hab hohen brucken und
ernochten Tempereturen erbeitetes.

mit seinen Miterteiters/in en riff. Il Jehre 1918 konnte dert die erste commercial plant zur Erzeueun von arrentek aus Stickstoff und Masserstoff unter Beanfruck in Detrich venommen werden.

Denit war eine wolthewegende Pienierleisten, dur ebenischen Gebiet durch die I.G. geschaffen, die <u>opste Hook-</u>
<u>drucksynthese</u>. Sie erforderte neuartige beschinen und
Dehselter aus wasserstoff-fester Stahl, neue Messinstrumente und neuartige Kontakto. Cherikor und Incenieure der I.G.
haben dieses Problem gemeistert, sodass der Bedriff der

Hocherucksynthese houte aus der cherischen Technologie nicht mehr fortzudenken ist.

Die Armoninksynthese nach Seber-Bosch hat ball, toilvaise in modifizierter Form, in der Welt Bingens gefunden, sodass heute mehrere Millionen Tonnen Armoniek nach (i ser Verfahren gewonnen werden. Armoniak ist els Luengerittel fuer die Pflenze nicht direkt verwortber. In einfacher Weise kenn as mit Schwefelsteure in das Juenweittel Armonsulfat verwanfelt werden. Bier 1 istete nun die I.G. mit ihren Technikern weitere Pionierarbeit, inder sie auf ihren Technikern weitere Pionierarbeit, inder sie auf ihren landwirtschaftlichen Versuch astationen chemisch aus Armoniek nomertige Luengerittel entwickelte, die den verschiedensten Aufturen, Inden - und Klimeverheeltnissen Rechnung trugen.

So warden in on Werken der I.G. Oppen und Loune in den Jehren 1920 bis 1936 durch Ferschung und Entwicklung folgende Duengemittel der Landwirtschaft zugeführt:

1) Armonsulfataclpeter.

2) Kalkanlpoter

3) Kalkemionsalputer 4) Nitrophosks, Kalknitrophosks, Hekephos

und als weiteres Produkt Harnstoff, der synthetisch dus Armoniak und Kohlensseure unter Hachdruck zuerst in Ludvick-hafen/Oppou im Jahre 1922 durch Bosch und Meiser dewonnen werden konnte.

Herstellungsart und Forrgebun. dieser neuerti en Duengemittel wurden der I.G. in unzeenligen Petenten enschuetzt und an die gunze Welt lizenziert.

bin billigo Korstellung von synthetischer Stiebeteif schuf

Lasic information defense

Buch noue Verwendum/scredichkeiten auf technischen Gebiet.

Der erwachnte Harnstoff fend Zincen, in die Kunststoffindustrie. Mit fluessigen Armeniek wurde eine neue Keelteindustrie entwickelt. Armeneerbonet, Armenehlerid, Selveterseure. Juronphosphat und andere Derivate fenden in der gesenten Technik weitgehende anvondung.

Eur Herstellung von Salvetersmeure aus Armoniak wurden wie Guddwigslagen nodertige Vorfebren mit besonderen Rotelysetoren entwickelt (Wild Mittesch 1915).

2.Schon in Jahre 1983 wurde in Oppen ein zweites Hochdrückayntheseverführen erfunden. Pler femt nach frucheren Patenten von Schn 10er, dass sieb Kohlundryd und Vesserst.ff
unter hehen brucken mit besonderen Setalysatoren zu Menhanol umsetzen inesst. Diene Synthese wurde in Luna technisch durchentwickelt (1925). Ihre Ledeutung sinschliesslich der Brzeugung hosherer Alkohole ist an enderer Stelle
beschrieben. Bererkenswert ist die Tetsache, dass die Hochdrücksynthese deult Bingens fend in das Feld der erfenischen Cherie. Methanel wurde in grossen Unfang der Lieferant von Verprodukten fuer die Kunststoffindustrie.

Interessent hierbei ist, dass die beiden neuen Hochdruck-Synthesen Hernstoff und Methanol das neue Gebiet der Harnstoff-Formaldehyd-Eunststoffe in grosser Austass erschlossen.

3. Eine dritte weltwirtschiftlich befrutende wederung brechte die Anwendung der Bochdrucksynthese auf ein Gebiet der Minereloclindustrie.

Prof. Bergius war von der Gedanken guschengen, Wasser-

Lasla information defines

wasserstoffe zu newinnen. Prof. Loach wiff Heast Problem 1923 in erweiterter Zielsctzung auf, inder er sich die Auferbe stellte, alle schweren Kohlenwauserstoffe, die in erossen Monern in der Form von achveren Brönslen, brounund Steinkaulen in der Erde verhanden weren, fuer die Virtschaft in marktfachige Mineraloele wezu endeln:

An zacher Arbeit release as ins un schen zentreichen '
Mitarbeitern (Arauch, Pier u. endere), dieses Probles unter Anwendung der Erfahrungen auf der Pebiete Ler Hocherucktechnik zu reistern und dies technische Anton in Laure
zu entwickeln (Schneider - Dueterisch u.r., 1928). Des als
Benzinhvörierung, Benrinsunthuse oder Echleverfluessigung
bekannte Verfahren wurdt besonders duch führ in anwendung
in der Broselingustrie durch Vertreibe ist der Stender Ott
(USA) im Jahre 1929 der anzum Weit zu den lich absondesynthese Socziel-Benzine, Gassele und Behrieroele besonderer Art herzustellen und verentlich neue Brkenntniese auf
der Gebiet der anvendung von Katelyssteren zu zeminnen sowie neue Beustoffe führ die Hicherucksynthese zu entwickeln.

Die neue Hochdrucksynthese auf der Mineraleeleebiet web Anregung zu weiteren technischen aufgeben.

So wurde in Jahre 1931 in Open (Mueller - Cunradi) der West gefunden, aus der in der alkehol-Hachdrucksynthese hergestellten Isobuty lalkehol in weiter in Hochdruckprozessen ucher Katalysstoren Isookton, einen bechvertiete Fliegertreibstoff, herzustellen. Die letzte Stufe (1/202

- Desig inforestion Def use Fok. Ar. 25

Verfehrens wurde obenfalle in Amerika en evenet, ur aus Raffineriesbessen Isookton zu profuzioren.

Synthesen auf der Sehriere-Isakter, die von der I.G. (Leuna) entwickelt wurden, sind in Zusemenham mit den Kunststoffen und ihren Verprodukten aufgefriebri.

In the Fold dieser neven Sypthosen schoolen such die broken Entwicklum serbeiten, die mit der Gebiet der Gesertenbung lie ein und von der I.G. in de Jehren von 1926en in breiten Orfen in an rift senor in urden.

Als wichti ste Erfindum durch die I.C. sei nur hervordhoben die Verensum- von Staubkohle rit Stuerstoff en ereicherter Luft in Plussbett (Lud i shafen, Fritz binkler 1920);
ein Verfebren, des in weiter U.fen win der Welt füer die
Synthesen von arreniak, Methanel und Kohlenvesserstoffen
(Hyerierum und Fischer-Trosach-Verfehren) anvendum defunden het zur Erzem und von Synthese asen. Ebense wurden
neue Gesteinigungsverfehren entwickeit, welche die Gewindum aresser mensen Schrifel aus der Abble erwegelichten.

V. Kunststoffe, kusnatliche P sorn un ihre Robstoffe

1. Kunststoffe une kuenstliche Freern.

Lie Gynthese der erenischen Serbstoff leitete den
Absohnitt der er enischen Che le ein, der is aufklosrung der Konstitution von Schuretoffen und Geren kuenstliche Erzeugun zu wiele hette. Liese Arbeiterichtung

settte sich euf der phammzeutischen Gebiet fort und erlebte zuletzt in der Synthese des Keutschuks und vieler Kunststoffe einen bedeutenden technischen Erfolf.

Schon is letzten schrhundert versuchten englische Forscher die Ausenmenheenes zwischen der inneren aufbeu des Keutschukmolekuels und den beishnten in enschaften loses elestischen Stoffes zu ergruenden. Ur 1910 bestehen denn in verschiedenen Leendern die ehemisch-technischen Arbeiten der Austschuk-Synthese, aber de ver die schriftes Froblem, diesen so billigen Neturstoff wirtschriftlich zu erzen en. Ur bestehen zu konnen, russt nicht nur ein gu metiger Gestehunger is erreicht ver er, sondern es war vor allem entscheimend, is vertvollen Piernschoften des Anutschuks mach im synthetischen Produkt zu bekommen.

In Welthrieg I wurd floses wiel in the Kathel-Kautschuk (Leverkusen 1916) nicht erreicht. Deher begannen die Arheiten our siner enderen, neuen -seis in den dehren zwischen 1920 und 1930, und zwar in den I.G. Werken Hoechst, Ludwisshafen/Oppeu und "everkusen. Jedes Laboratorium dieser Fobriken webernehr die Auserbeitung eines Abschnittes Claser Synthese und anfancs 1930 hot sich durch den Wer des "Vierstufenverfehrons" gezeigt, wie nan auf wirtschaftliche Weise zun kuenstlichen asutschuk korren konn. In der neuen Methode der sischpolymerisation unter dun biologischen Bedingungen in Emulsform wer es gelungen, eine Reihe verschiedener synthetischer "cutschuksorten zu erzeugen, wovon der Reifenkeutschuk bune 3 aus Putedien und Styrel und der celfeste "autschuk Perbunan aus Dutadien und Acrylnitril zu den wichtigsten Typen zeehlen (Menred, Leverkusen 1928). Sie sind die Werken, die euch in USA ele Spitzenprodukte horgestellt wurfun, de sie sich auf Grun? gereinse er Anwen(ungsversuche er besten bewehrt haben. In Jehro
1934 begenn die Auserbeitung des Verfehrens in technischen
Masstab und ab 1935 (ie Ueberfuehrung in die Grosstechnik
(Ambros, Lucki shafen).

Die I.G. uebertrum diese Forschund der dautschuk-Synthese auch auf undere Mussangsstoffe und sehuf durit Werkstoffe mit Sondereisenschaften, die wiederen neue V rwendun seebiete erschlossen.

So note Manual er-Sunradi und Otto 1929 in Open statt dem obisen sutedien des Archatylen und polymerisierten as bei tiefen Temperaturan zu einer aurischnlichen Stoff von heher Chemikalienresistenz, der auf Spezielschieten den Asutschuk verdragnste. In Erinaarun er den Ort der Erfindung heisst dieser wertvolle Stoff in Dautschland "Oppanol". Er fend in USA -ingene sie Kunststoff unter der kemen "Vistenex" und in einer verwandten Type als "Paretone" zur Verbesserung der Viscositeet von Schriervelen.

Auf eleichem Gebiet liet das "Peraflow", das aus Paraffin mit Nephtelin uchdemsiert wird und den Stockpunkt von Schmieroelen reguliert.

Ein Glaskleres Material von hohen elektrischen Licenschaften stellt des <u>Polystyrol</u> dar, dessen werst liung in Jahre 1929 von C. Wulff in Ludwigsharen susgearbeitet und seitdem in allen Kulturstaaten einsefushrt wurds.

Ein enderer plastischer Kunststoff, der in ausserordentlich vielen Zweigen wegen seiner gurrischnlichen Einen-

Lasic information defense lok. Nr. 24

schaften und seiner billigkeit Eingens fand, ist das <u>Poly-vinylchlorid</u>, das Relle schon ir Jahre 1908 in I.G. Gries-hein - Elektron eufgefunden hat. Neben den Eckeliten duerfte das Polyvinylchlorid oder <u>Igelit</u>, wie as such hozeichnet wird, die proesste Verbreitung efunden haben.

Lus Polyvingohlorid worden auf Grune der thormomlastischen Eir nacheften Konstruktionsteile wie Rohre, Fittings u.s.w. gespritzt und gepresst und Folien gewalzt. Mit Weichenehern erhaelt zun elastisch-weiche Massen, 'ie als Bedenbelag, kuenstliche Leder und Streichmassen in der menzen Volt eingeführt werden (Wick, bitterfold 1934)

Fin wortvolles Derivat fand I.C. Grischeir in Jahre 1926
durch Lehandsin des Polyvinylchlorident Chlor. Farit erhaelt
ran den wertvolles Lackrohstoff PE CE, der sich verspinnen
lassst, die es L.G. Volfen-Film 1923 fand und deber die
erste vollsynthetische Fesor, die PR CE - Fasor schuf.

Eine weitere Gruppe underer Acetylenderivete fand V. Reppe in Ludvigshefen in Johne 1930, die sich die Vinyleether oder Igevine, Luvican, Opponol C u.s. in der Richstoff-, Spritzguss- und Isoliertechnik einfuchrten. Unter der Tesriff "Reppe-Cherie" versteht den neue vertvolle Synthesen, die alle aus den 30er Johnen, je sower aus der unruhisen Zeit des 2. Weltkrieges starmen. Mit rein wissenschaftlicher Zielsetzung erschloss W. Reppe bit seinen Miterbeitern danz neue Wege der Unwendlung von Acetylen zu bisher fest unbekannten Stoffen. Mit Formaldehyd ken er 1937 zur Jutandiel und deraus zu einer neuen Dung - Synthese. Ein anderer Wer fuehrte nicht zur Lung, sondern zu einer

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neuen Synthese von "Nylon aus Anlk und Achle" !

Mit "chlenoxyd und Alkaholen bekommt Reppe aus Acetylen
die wertvollen Acrylester, der n Synthese foor hochvertige Lacke bisher teuer und umsteun/ligh vor.

Aus Elensaoure und Acetylen synthetisiert Otto Laver in Leverkusen 1938 des <u>Acrvinitril</u>, die oben enennte Componente fuer Perbunan fuer dan oelfesten Gw. ischlauch.

Aus Acetylen ellein, ober mit memertigen Wothoden, schuf W.Renne 1945 muletst in Arier das <u>Cyclo-octatetreen</u>, einen chemischen Stoff, der bisher is Schrenk im Chemikers schreckten wer und number wohl ein Boulen interessenter Chamis ersoffnen bir .

Die merikenischen brielen eur Nylonsoblet recten natuerlich such die deutenne blorie en, et ene kome zu gehen. In den Polygrethenen erschloss Otto Lever in Leverkusen 1957 eine Koerperklesse, de zu erossen Anfinungen berechtigt. Entweder vorspinnt win et so Stoffe, so bekonnt men Seide, Fesor (Ferlon U) oder vertvelle Lorsten. Man kenn aber euch plastische Aussen erenen, die schr leicht sind und trotzden hahn Festigkeit haben. Diese Stoffe haben sterke Klebewirkung und untertreffen derin alle beine (Polystel) als Schaurgesen (Autogren) isolieren sie. Zuletzt erlend es, eine ab stische Messe zu gewinnen und ferit eine neue Bungtype neben die anderen Puncsorten zu stellen.

In Zusermenheng wit dieser modernen <u>Fasercheris</u> ist noch die Brindung des <u>Gellit</u> von Elberfeld, und zwar von Bichengruen aus der Wehre 1905 zu nennen, die besonders in USA zu Prossen Erfolgen fuchrte. Es ist nchelie end, dass auch die I.G. Worke hei der Entwicklung der ViskoseSeide fruehzeitig eingriffen. Die erste Zellwolle, die also im Oegensetz zur endlosen Faden der Aunsteelde als Stapelfaser wie Wolle oder Pourwolle verarbeitet wird, geht auf Arbeiten von I.G. Rottweil zurusek. Die speeteren Verlanten wie Vistra. Cuprare und Lanusa star en von den I.G. Werken Wolfen, Leverkusen und Ludwinshafen.

Es ist wohl verstanedlich, dass die neue Technik 'es synthetischen Kautschuks und der vielen "unststoffe auch benachbarte Arbeitsgebiete der Chemie befruchtete. Mit den Arbeiten ueber Methylkautschuk erschließ Hoffmann 1916 in Elberfeld das Peld der <u>Vulkenisationsbeschleunicer</u> und <u>Alterungsschutzpittel</u>, ohne die den sich de Technik zuch des natuerlichen Gugwis heute nicht nehr vorst lier kann.

Die Vererbeitung der Aunststoffe auf plestisch-elestische Massen erforderte neue Veichrecher, die von allen I.C. Werken entwickelt und auf den Merkt ebricht unden -. So wurden die I.G.-Verke auf der Gebiet der Aunststoffe zu Pionieren. Viele Fortschritte der Technik, besonders der Elektrotechnik, waeren nicht einzetreten, haetten die Chemie und besonders die I.G. nicht die neuen Kunststoffe dezu gescheffen.

2. Die Rohstoffe

Un dieses waite Gebiet des kuenstlichen Keutschuks, der Kunststoffe und der kuonstlichen Ensern industriell auszubeuen, musste eine neue Rohstoff-pasis entwickelt und eschef en werden. Es ist fuer die roderne Cherie aller psender kennzeichnend, dess auf des Leitalter der enzel-Charle nach der Weltkries I eine besondere Entwicklung der allphatischen Charle, der Derivate

des Aethylens und

Folgte, Bestimmend wirkte sich debei die natuerliche Mohstofflage der Bennder aus, inder z.c. in USA oder Russland die Erdoelindustrie die Entwicklung steuerte, wachrend im rohstoffarren Boutschland des Acetylen und das Kohlenoxyd zur kuenstlichen Mohstoff-Basis wurden. Beide Richtungen beeinflussten und befruchteten sich gegenseitig. Im Folgenden sollen zur einige Marksteine der deutschen Entwicklung sezeit werden, wie sie von den I.G. Werken gesetzt wurden:

Es war der Chemiker Gruenstein in Griesbeim, for 1916
Acetvien in AcetalCehvd und Essi-sacure usberfüchrte.

Demit erschless er in Zusamenerbeit mit I.G. deschat und
der
vor allen mit/der I.G. befreundaten Chemiefirma Fr.Alexander Wacker in Burghausen uns Gebiet der modernen Lacklocsungsrittel, des Essigsceureanbydrigs führ des CelluEssencetat und vieler Pharmazeutike und Ferbstoffe.

Entwicklung wer es nehelicgent, dess notes deutsche synthese auch eine neue Lesis entwickelt wurdt, welche die abesse der Lenzin-Synthesen verwertete. Es handelt sich debei un die Crackung von Kohlenwasserstoffen im elektrischen Lichtbosen. Lucwi sheren betrieb dess Tachnik ab 1929 und errichtete die erst. Versuchseniene im anschluss

lok. wr. b.

an die Reffinerie Baton Rouge in Louisians.

Fin zweiter Ast leitet sich vom Kohlengaye ab une fushrt zum Methanol durch die kutalytische Greherueksynthese, wie sie von Ludwiesheren in den Jehr n nich : de 1. Veltkries entwickelt wards. Lurch Variationen in der Zusurrensatzune des Kontektes erosffnete sich die Mosellenkeit, alle Alkohole aus Koble tu synthetisieren und demit des bisherige Bild der alighatischen Robstoffe unzugestelten (Leune 1958). Die Auswirkungen liegen auf der Kungtstoff-, Leck- und Lossungsrittolgebiet und vielen Synthosen der Zwischenprodukten-Cherie. Es sei nur our die Methylforriet verwiesen, das die surzel fuer Formatie und fesit fuer eine noue Synthese von Cyanverbindungen coorden lat (Ludvicahafen 1925). Mit der synthetischen M. thonol weitete sich zwangslacufic das G.biet des Forrelcehydes aus, was sich bei den Annatstoffen, synthetischen Gertstoffen und euf einer Sondermebiet des aynthetischen Leires (Kaurit, Oppen 1923) besonders austirkte.

Als die Cheric auch zu men korplizierten hocheren Molekuslen wie Pereffinen und tachsen fuchrte, de meinen es den
I.C.- Cherikern, durch neuertige Prozesse der PereffinOxydation (Ludwigsheren 1981) zu Fottseeuren fuor Seifen,
TextilhiEbrittelm, beichtsehern zu korren. Durch sinnvolles
Verbinden mit anderen Componenten antstam en wertvolle
Wachse von der Qualiteet des Ommeube- und Diemenwachses,
den som nannten I.G. benosch (Ludwigsheren 1989). An diese
Cherie schließen sich neue Forschungen synthetischer
Schile mittel an, wie sie zuletzt von Ludwigsheren und Leuna
gefunden wurden. Ein starker Zweig nederner Cherie baut sich
auf der Aethylen auf, des in USA und UdSSE bei den Crack-

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Desig information-defense lok. Mr. 24

protessen enfeellt. Drutschland fehlt diese besie und so musste die Synthose turbsere naut Wees wehen, was vor allem durch die perticles bydrierung des Acetylens von Ludwigshafen im Jehre 1938 geloest wurde.

Opitzonleistungen fuchrten swohl in Deutschland vie in USA zu entscheidenden Erfolgen. Die I.G. brachte des Asthylenschrierend und als Derivste des Asthylenschrierendes und acthanolamines hochwertige Wasch- une Textilbilfsmittel, die unter den waren Isapen, Soronine und encore Weltruf bekenen.

Auch hier brochte der ruhelese Forschungstetrieb Ger I.C.Werke in interner Idenlkonkurrenz der I.C.-Laboratorien
neue Stoffe, die helten sollten, sile Mach. el des rehatorfarmen beutschland zu ueberdinden. In diese Reihe gehoert
als letztes Produkt das in "ahre 1939 erfundene Mersel.
Leune het in anlehnung an des "Bood"- Verfahren gesignete
Kohlenwesserstoffe der Fischer-Synthese "sulfochloriert"
und diesen Prozess photocherisch so gest uert, dass ein
vollwortiges Waschrittel der Surkt gegeben werden konnte.

VI. PHOTO.

Die Filmkunst, seit ihrer Lestaben auf die Lildwieferenbe in Schwarzweisstechnik beschreemkt, hat it der Erfindung des <u>Aufe-Color-Verfehrens</u> in S hosucht eller Filmkuenstler sowie der Menschheit erfuellt, neerlich die Broberung und Beherrschung der Furbo.

Dieses Verfahren wurdt, auf Versuchen von Ruself Fischer beruhend, in den Leberatorien der Aufe entwickelt (1987). Daiso information defense Dok. Nr. 24

War bei den bisherigen hothoden die Farbenbilderzeugung ein mehr oder weniger physikalisches bezw. apparatives Problem, so wurde die Lossung beim Aufgeblor-Verfahren auf rein chemischen Wege erzielt.

Hierdurch wurde erreicht, dess sich des Verfahren zwanslos en die bis dehim im Schwarzweissfilm herausgebildeten Verheeltnisse einfuegte, so dass keine Spezial-Apparaturen im Atelier, Kino-Theater oder beim Amsteur erforderlich waren.

Das Agfecolor-Verfebren ernoeglichte es erstmalig, in einfachen Arbeitsprozesse <u>fartige Filter euf Film oder</u> Papier zu erzeuwen.

VII. PHARMAZEUTIKA.

Sora, Vaccino, Schoodlinesbekacepfuncamittel

Forschung und Produktion wurds durchsefuchet in den Verken und Leboratorien der I.G. in

> Elberfold/ Leverkusen-Rhein Hoechst en Mein Merburg/ Lahn

Synthetische beilmittel, biologische Produkte, Sere und Vaccine und Scheedlingsbekaempfunesmittel wurden in diesen Verken erzeugt als das Breednis en er Zusermenerbeit von Chemikern, Pherrakologen, hakteriologen und Physiologen. Die Bayer-Produkte unter den Verenzeichen "Layer-Kreuz" waren in der genzen welt bekennt.

1. Chemisch-synthetische Fridukte und Tielogische Heilmittel

a) Auf dem Gebiet der antipyretick entstend 1804 in Hoechst das antipyrin (Knorr) und 1983 in Elberfeld das Phenecetin (C. luisberg, Binsherr).

Mit diesen beiden er und 1 egen den Erfindun, n nahr die moderne arzneimittelsynthese for Walt ihren Anfang! Im Zuse ser witten Entwicklum keren 1993 Pyramiden heraus (Hoechst, Fr. Stolz) und 1998 aspirin (Liberfeld).

in der Therepie entwickelt; sie diemen zur pererden Darreichung bei allen finterhiften Erkrankungen und Schmerzustnanden und Introdu lichen Prozessen. Aus der umfengreichen Liste der beyer-entipyreties sei hier nur noch suf des injizierbare deret, in him ewiesen (Hoschet Bockmichl, wincisch).

der. Diese synthetischener enischenersen-briti enbeilnittel war der erste großes Erfole der Chemotherapie.
Es wurde hereussebracht 1910 durch Houchst (F. Abrlich).
Es ist immer noch des Mittel der behl bei Syphilis
und Frankoesie.

tonk der Erfindung das Salvarsans ist die Seuche der Syphilis in vielen Machdern für Welt allemahlich dazu bestirmt, eine sterbence Krenkhedt zu vorden !

Finige Johne anacter foldten verbesserte Derivate:

Neosalvarsan (Hosenst 1912) und Myosalvarsan (Hosenst 1926

Stroitwolf, Fahrle, Laut nachlanger).

c) Gruppe der Tropenbraeparati:

Die Dayerlaboratorien haben es stets als ihr. Vorrehnste aufgabe angeschen, im Auspf geden die Tropenkrankheiten ihre Forschun, anzundtzen, und es gelang ihnen
nuch, eine Reihe von "ichti en Praeparaten den Aersten
der Welt zur Verfuegun, zu stellen. Es sind Erfindun in
und Entdeckungen, welche haute nicht wahr fortzudenken
sind und wit deren allfe viele Millionen Menschen in den
Tropengebieten sehen bewehrt wurden, unemelich viel
mehr Millionen Menschen aber in Sukunft nach vor der
Seuchentode der Malaria, der Schlafkrenkholt, der Bilherzia, der Leisbraniesis (Aale azer) gerettet werden
Dennen.

Erwachnt salen blos

Gorcanin (Deyer 205) (Elberfeld, Heymann, Drossel, Kotho, Rochl 1915) gapon die afrikanische Schiefkrankheit Plasmochin Elberfeld, Schulumann, Rochl 1926)

Atebrin (Elberfeld, Mauss, Miotach, Kikuth 1982.)
Wissenschaftler von Riberfeld entdeckton neue Alassen von Substanzen mit eusgezeichneter Wirksankeit gegen Meleria-Pernsiten . Ungefacht 1/3 der genzen Menschheit leidet en Maluriu lenge Zeit war Chinin den einzies gebraeuchliche Reil ittel, das aber eft ernste Nachwirkungen hatte.

Foodin (Elberrele, h.Schrict 1925) coren die augyptische Furr-Krankheit (Hilharzis) und

Neostibosan (Elberrela, H.Schridt 1927) gegen tropische Leishraniosis (kala maur).

d) Grunde der Schlafpittel

Veronal (Elterfeld, E. Fischer und Mohring 1903)
Mit dieser seltesten Vertreter der
Bertitersteure-Schlefrittel begann
eine neue Aere in der Therepie der
Schleflesickeit.

Desig information defense Dok. Nr. 24

Luminal (Elberfela, a. Hoerlein 1912). Picaes
mit Veronel vermandte meilmittel zeigt
starke Wirksamkeit gegen Poilepsie.

Phenodorn . berfeld, Schulerenn, Maisenburg 1925)

Evinen (slberfeld 1932)

s) Gruppe der Narcotica fuer chirurgische Eineriffe und Localanaesthesie

Das erst. synthetisch: Local-Ansesthetikur unter Vermeidung der giftigen Figenschaften des Kokpins:

Anasathesin (Hoechat, Ritsert um 1900)

Novoccin (Howchat, Minhorn 1905)

Pentocein
(Houchst, bockruchl, fisleb, Lautenschlasder 1930)
Ein nedes Local-Anaesthatikum, das das
eiftigs Bokain in seiner intensiven unsesthetisierenden wirkung wesentlich uebertrifft.

Evipan-Netrius (=1berrele 1958). Fuer intravencese Eurznerkose.

Dolantin

(Hoschet, Aislab 1939). Ein synthetischen

Heilmittel von er ener phermakologischen
Gautung als das erste erstakt mit
achmerzstillenden -i. enschaften achmlich
denen des Morphiums, verbunden mit kremeflossender Wirkung wie des Papaverins.

Articon

(Roschst, Bockruchl, Erherdt, Scheurenn,
Lautenschleger 1943).

Anifon stellt inen neuen rosser Fortschritt der. Es wirkt 10mml steerker els
Normium, fu brt ober, abense eie Eclentin,
nicht zur Sacht. Das nechster widen ist
bereitw in den USA ein funkrenden schwerzstill no s wittel opporden, unter den
Norm Mindon, Folphin, Aduren unt Methaden.

f) Gruppo for nor onpresparete

Herrone sine in beton won grosseter lichtigkeit, sie wirken als Regler des Stoffwechsels und werden durch bruesen ausgeschieden.

Hypophysin (Hoschst un efechr 1910). Von der Hypophyse.

Suprarenin ("cochet, Fr. Stolz 1904). In Fortgan zu dem in Toronto (Ganada) durch Bentin und Best aufrefundenen Incolin (Horson r Bauchspeichelbruese-) wurde und genuin insulin (Nativ-Insulin) als

Fisic information o fense lok. Mr. 24

Depot-Insulin (docchst, Lautenschlaeger, Lindner, Schaupann 1930) entvickelt, forner ein Leberprosperet

Cumpolon (Elbertald 1988).

e) Gruppe der Viterin-Presserete

Auf disser besonderen Gebiet der Biochenie führte Elberfele die Forschungen an Viterin B und D eurob.

Estaxin (Elterfelo, Anderson und Westphal 1935)
synthetisches entineuri tisches Viterin
D 1 gegen Beri-Beri-Krankheit und Neuritis.

Vigental (Elberfeld, Vindeus und Linsert 1932)
Therapie und Prophyloxe der Rechitis

h) Gruppe for Sulfonwice

Prontosil

[Iberfeld, Miotsch, Klarer, Donack 1932]

warde for Grundstein clout fuor weiters

chero-therapsutiseae heilrittel socce

bakterielle Infektionen, bei oralor An
wan ung. An der ouffingung weiterer

Prasparate in der Gruppe dem Sulfonanide

bet ilitten sich viele Lasader der Velt

(Sulfapyridine, Sulfethiazel, Sulfebyri
pitin). such die Bayor-IG-Laboratorien

brechten weiter: Produkte in dieser Reibe

herous, so cas

Uliron unt (Ilberfild, Miotech, Miorar, Dorack 1937)

Mertanil (Albertale 1939). Sine besondere Stellung niert 193 (Albertale 1939) ein, gegen Annaphier-Infektionen.

2. Sora und Vaccine

Nur durch ein abkomen zwischen den frucheren Ferhwerken Meister Lucius und druening Hoechst und Prof. Thil von Dehring, eine der berucht stan Mikro nederer, war dieser in der L. e. sein der r Immunitage strachung eur breiter Grundlage durchzufuchren (1895). Desi Jehre spectar wurde in Boschet eine speciall det ilung für die Erzeugung von Sere und Veccine gegruendet. Die heuptsachlichen Leberatorien und Frzeugungssteetten sind Marburg und noschet.

Besic information (effects) Dok. Wr. 24

Anwendung: Dekocrofung von

1) Diphterie,

2) Starrkrampf (tetanus)

5) Gasbrand,6) Botulisrus,5) Milzbrand,

6) und anders Erankheiten.

3) Schoollingsbeke-nfungsrittel

in der letzten halben schrhundert hing ab von der Anwendung kuenstlicher Luchgung, Zuschtung und Schaedlingsbekeengfung. In den Bayer-Laboratorien besehn die Arbeit an Schaedlingsbekasmpfungswitteln 1913.

Uspulum (Elberfeld 1915) Santbeizmittel auf organischer -asis und

Trillantin (Hoschst 1981).

Corosan (Fiberfeld 1929) ist eine Verbesserung von Uspelun; as eine in trockenen Zustend engewandt und besitzt einen universelen Rehmen els Seetbeigrittel.

Eulen (Loverkusen, Stretter 1922) ist ein Mottenschutzrittel von unschuetzbarer Wichtigkeit in einsicht auf din grossen Schoden, der an Vollstoffen durch Motten verursecht wird.

White the state 1925

Nirosan (Hoochst, Pfaff 1925).

In dieser schr miser engedraungten Aufstellung sind nur die wichtigsten for insmesset unber 700 Produkte der beger-Leberatorien auf dem Gebiete der Cherothera-peutike, Biologischen Produkte, Sera und Impfstoffe, Pflanzenschutz- und Schoodlingsbekenspfungsrittel auf-refughrt. Ucber diese Forschungsgebiete hinaus befassten sich die Bayer-Leberatorien noch dit der auffindung von voterinzer- redizinischen Produkten, zehnserztlichen Erzeumissen und bekteriologischen Farbstoffen.

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VIII. Schlussbererkung.

Von den zahllosen internationalen Anerkennungen und Mirungen, die der Arbeit der 1.G. zuteil wurden, schl^{en}in diesen Zusammenhand die folgenden erwechnt werden: Aus der Veltausstellung 1937 in Paris erhielt die 1.G.

- 9 Grand Prix fuor thr. fol conden Produkts und Verfahren:
 - 1) Indunthron-Farbstoffe
 - 2) Prontosil, des nuf Seite 82 orwachat. Sulfanario
 - 3) Kohleverfluessigung (Be nzinsynthesu)
 - 4) Duns, der synthetische Anutschuk
 - 5) Vietra-Fasor
 - 6) Cellophan, one Zell lasprovukt der befreundeten -Firm Kalle & Co, Tiesbeson-Bichrich
 - 7) Hydronaliur, cin Light stallogicrung
 - 8) Bulan, com suf Seite 83 eryschute Mottenschutzwittel
 - 9) Agfe Color Neu, cor Ferbfilt und Egfa Schmulfilmerrete.

Zweirnl erhielten Vissenschuftler der I.C. fuer ihre is Retwen der I.C. durcheefuchrten arbeiten den Nobelpreis fuer Cherie:

Prof. Pr. Carl Bosch (ruse ven mit Prof.Ir. Bergius)
fuer die Achleverfluessigung
(Benzinsynthese)

Prof. Dr. Gerhard Domank fuer die Entdockung der Sulfoneride.

Nuernberg, čen 30. moril 1948

Otto Ambros

Ernst Luergin

Heinrich bueterisch

Fritz Gajewski

Heinrich Hoerlein

Carl Ludwig Leutenschlasser

Fritz tor Meer

Carl Wurster

Die vorstehenden vor mir unerkannten einenheendigen Unterschriften wurden vor mir hierselbat geleistet, was ich hierst beglaubige und bezwies.

Nuernt vo, dem 30. April 1948

Friedrich Silcher Rechtsanwalt Im Asseschen Dokument Ar. 24 der besic information Lefense sind folgende Aenderungen zu beschten:

Seite 55 Zeile 6 v.unten statt "anorganischer" "organischer"

- " 56 " 2 statt "Nethode" "Nethoden"
- " 59 " 7/6 v.unten stett "Sulfrigan" "Sulfigran"
- " 63 " 7 statt "erreicht" "erzeust"
- " 63 " 15 hinter U.S.A. neuer Absatz
- " 65 " 10 v.unten "von der I.G." ist zu streichen
- " 65 " 11 " " Mitarbeitern "in Ludwigsboren"
- " 65 " 11 " " koncte "dort"
- " 67 " 7/8 stett "hei der 1.G." "in Ludwieshefen"
- " 79 "11/12 v.unten statt "Dieses synthetische orernische Arsen-holtige meilmittel vor" "Liese synthetischen organischen Arsen-haltigen Heilmittel voren"
- " 91 " F v. unten "Pankrees" ist zu streichen

Expose to

Suppl. # to Volume #

Eldesatettliche byklaerung

Ich, Georg B e 1 z aus Leverkusen, tin derauf aufmerkser gemacht vorden, dass ich mich strafbar muche, wenn ich eine felsche eidesstattliche Frilosung abgebe. Ich er lösre en Eidesstatt, dass meine Aussage der Vahrheit autspricht und gemecht wurde, um als beveisreteriel den Militere richtand Nr. VI Justispelast wuernters/Leutschland vorsele t zu werden.

Ich bin Fachmann auf dem Celiet bildlicher und rechlischer Darstellung statistischer Tetsachen.

Mir liegen folgende Baende das V rteidigungsmaterials in Fell VI vor dem Militærger obtshof er. VI in huerntere vor:

Basic information of defense Band II fr. von Anieriem Band V

Die in diesen beiden wechern euthaltenen Schaubilder sind von mir bezw. nach meinen Anweisungen unsefertigt erden. Sie stellen die betreffenden stetistischen Tetsschen, die sie zeigen sollen, nach fachraennischen Grundssetzen richtig dar. Im einzelnen entsprechen folgende Schaubilder folgenden lo-kumenten:

1) pasic information of tefense band II Schaubild Dok. gr. 5 S 9 entspricht dem Lokument Er. 4 Seite 5 bis 8

Schaulile Lok. hr. 7 S. 18 entspricht for lokument 6 Seite 10 his 17

Schaubile Lok. Mr. 10 S. 31 entsericht der Tokument 9 Seite 21 Mis 30.

Schaubilder Lok. Nr. 15/entspreamen on forumenten 12 bis 15 S. 32 bis 39

Schau'ilder lok. Mr. 10 S. 45 enterrechen com bokument or. 17 S. 41 tis 44 b

Schautile Lok. ar. 80 S. 48 entericht dem lok. Br. 19 S. 46/47

br. von alignien -and V

lokument ar. 37 S. 313 beruht auf folgen en bokurenten: Ir. von Knierien Lok. ar. 36 . and V

S. 311, Lasic information Lefense Lok. ar. 6
band II S. 10 ff,
basic information lefense ar. 17 . and II S. 41 ff

Nuernberg, sen 5. Mai 1948

Georg Belz





bie vorstehende, von mir enerkannte eigenbaendige Unterschrift des Herrn Georg Pelz, Leverkusen, ist vor mir, Rechtsanwalt Friedrich Silcher, geleistet, was hiermit beglaubigt und von mir bezougt wird.

Nuernberg, den 5. Mai 1948

Friedrich Gilcher Rechtsenvalt

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS.

Ro11 98

Target 3

Joint Motion of the Prosecution and Defense To Correct the English Document Books of the Defense

(English)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CARE 6 - TRIBUMAL VI

DEFERSE

JOINT MOTICE OF THE PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE TO CORRECT ENGLISH DOCUMENT BOOKS OF THE DEFENSE

for the Defendants Ecerlain, von Enteries, Gattiness, Oster, Euergin and IMMESON I.

English

7 mar n.w.



UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIBUNAL VI SITTING IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE, NURSEESO, GERMANT 22 JULY 1948

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

Case No. 5

CARL BRAUCE, ot al.,

Defendants.

ORDER

The Prosecution and the Defence have joined in a joint motion to make certain corrections in the official mineographed copies of the English document books of the Defendants Roerlein, von Knierien, Gattinems, Oster and Buergin, and in Defense Document Book DEMESCH I, which said motion is in the nature of a stipulation and is dated 9 July 1948.

The Tribunal hereby approves said stipulation and the corrections contained therein are ordered to be

./ CURTIS G. SHAKE Presiding Judge

e/ PAUL N. HEBERT

Judge

./ JAKES MORRIS

Judge

Dated this 22nd day of July 1948

Certified ty

Chief

Mandelland

Military Tribunels

Nucroberg, Germany

UNITED STATES OF ASSECTA

Krouch and others (Case VI)

FILED 1700

20 July 1948

Secretary General
for Military Tubushs
Namberg, Germany

DEFENSE TO CORRECT DOCUMENT BOOKS OF THE DEFENSE

The Prosecution and Defense herewith join in moving that the Tribunal order forthwith that the corrections indicated below be made in the official mimeographed copies of the English document books:

Document Book Hoorlein I

- p. 3, 1. 8 "importance" should be "significance"
- p. 5, 1. 25 Insort "some of" at beginning of line
- p. 6, 1. 3 "Konfektionierungs-works" should be "last finishing works"
 - 1. 14 last word of line should be "committees"
 - 1.16,17,26 "group" should be "acquittee"
 - 1. 23 "groups" should be "committees"
 - 1. 24 "for" should be "of"

Document Book Heerlein VI

Index p.I, Exh.73, 1.9 and 22
"experimenting physician" should be "physician in charge"

Index p.III, Exh. 150, 1. 11 "Rose" should be "typhus"

p. 15, 1. 1 place period after "businessman" and begin now sentence with "From"

Document Book Enteriem I

- Index p.I, line 2

 "organization of the Legal Section of I.G."

 should be "organizational set-up of I.G. in
 the legal field"
 - 1. 7, 15, 16, 17 "logal acction" should be "logal department"
 - "contracts made by the Central Office" should be "contracts kept by the Central Office"
- p. 1, 1. 11 "Legal Scotion" should be "Legal Department"
- p. 2, 1. 1,3,5,9,22 "Legal Scotions" should be "Legal Departments"
- p. 2, 1. 8,5 "independent" should be "on their own responsibility"
 - 1. 10 "routine work" should be "field of work"
- p. 3, 1. 3 "company metters" should be "metters regarding corporation law"
 - 1. 8 "granting and writing up locas and such things" should be "florting of locas and drefting of loan agreements etc."
 - 1. 15 "individuel companies" should be "individuel legal departments"
 - 1. 17 "contradictions" should be "as to their compatibility"
- p. 4, 1. 3 Insert "(Spertenfuchrer)" after "brenches"
- p. 4, 1.17, 20 "Logal Scotion" should be "Logal Department"

Document Book knieriem II

- p. 72, 1.27,28 change lines to reed "In its meening erticle 23, perograph 5, of the extent Lew of 1891 covered the same subject as the above mentioned perograph, except for
- p. 74, 1. 33 "invention" should be "inventor"
- p. 75, 1. 32 "becquat" should be "insofer as"

- p. 111, 1.3 change line to reed "drewings or other objects which are to be kept secret in the interest of mation:1"
- p. 112, 1. 20 "unsuthorized" should be "authorized"

Dogument Book Kniericm IV

- Index p.II, 1. 5/6
 "industrial legal protection" should be
 "legal protection of industrial property"
- p. 239, 1. 1/2 "Legal trading rights and copyright" should be "Legal protection of industrial property and copyright"
 - 1. 4, 9, 10 as above
 - 1. 40 "copyrights" should be "protected rights"
- p. 240, 1. 23 "work petent" should be "world petent"
 - 1. 28/29 "logal trading rights" should be "logal protection of industrial property"
- p. 241, 1. 7 chenge line to read "however, the prtent office was to brac its decision on the"
 - 1. 42 "very emphationlly" should be "so much"
- p. 242, 1. 10 delote "certrin"
 - 1. 19 "would" should be "a world"
 - 1.36/37 change lines to read "make certain changes; our German petent system may not be ideal down to the last detail, but it is certainly practicable and has been tried out"
 - 1. 41 "petent rights" should be "patent law"
- p. 244, 1, 23 "designs and trade marks" should be "descigns (Gebrouchsmuster)"
 - 1. 46 "concerning securities bearing fixed interests" should be "concerning obligations"
- p. 245, 1. 15 "ossential" should be "influential"
 - 1. 18 "end not very definite" should be "and not so much as definite"

- p. 246, 1. 1, 3, 19
 "Industrial Interests" should be "Industrial Property"
 - 1. 10 "conferring patents" should be "granting patents"
 - 1.13/14 "Eurpean substantive patent rights" should be "Zuropean substantive patent law"
- p. 247, l. 8 "control of petents in Europe" should be "regulation of an European patent system"
 - 1. 36 change line to read "one should look at these matters in a dynamic, not in a static, way"
 - 1.39/40 "when these creative people are imposing" should read "were the protection of these orestive people would impose"
- p. 248, 1. 18 "production rights" should be "processing potents"
 - 1. 31 "correct" should be "advisable"
 - 1. 39 "rother than potent rights" should be "to proper reason of potent system"
- p. 249, 1. 1 "conferring should be "granting"
 - 1.3, 6 "industriel interests" should be "industrial property"
- p. 250, 1. 29 change line to read "hand, these countries which after the war are more in favor of exclusive administration"
- p. 251, 1. 26 "similiar" should be "similar"
- p. 252, 1.16,18 "Industry" should be "Industrial Property"
 - 1. 16 "intellectual production" should be "intellectual creation"
- p. 253, 1.3,16 "industry" should be "industrial property"
- p. 254 l. 5 "intellectual production" should be "intellectual creation"
 - 1.6,13,23 "industry" should be "industrial property"
 - 1. 23 delets last word "his"

- p. 255, 1. 9 "intellectual production" should be "intellect-
 - 1.11, 16, 17 "industry" should be "industrial property"
 - 1. 22/23 "could be established only after surmounting" should be "required also the surmounting of"
- p. 256, 1. 1 "potent rights" should be "potent systems"
 - 1. 2/14 "industry" should be "industrial property"
 - 1. 14 "autocretic pressure" should be "autorchy mensures"
- p. 257, 1. 4 "industry" should be "industrial property"
- p. 259, 1. 6 "which he would" should be "which he should"
 - 1. 16, "interrogation" should be "interrogations" and delete "yet"
 - 1.29/30 change lines to read "a discussion about the questions raised during the interrogations as to whether the I.G. had worked out so-called mobilization-"
 - 1. 43 change line to rend "1945 about which he had spoken already with Knieriem at that time. At the same"
- p. 280, 1. 21 "to force him to do so" should be "to exercise any pressure upon him"
 - 1. 17 "these drefts showed" should be "these drefts expressed"
 - 1.22/23 change line 22 through "made" in line 23 to read "thus the letter dated March 30 was sent to First without any accompanying correction made by Schmitz."
 - 1. 23 insert "later" ofter "csked"
- p. 261, 1. 4 "portnerships agreement" should be "Charter"
- p. 268, 1. 10 delete "now"
 - 1. 28 "portnership's" should be "porticipation"
- p. 263, 1. 2 "products" should be "plants"

- p. 263, 1. 10 "termination" should be "conclusion" and "assistants" should be "associates"
 - 1. 17 "finencial statements" should be "balance sheets"
 - 1. 21 "company agreement" should be "charter"
 - 1.23/24 change lines to read: "all general and important matters beyond the range of the ourrent business"
- p. 267, 1. 24 change line to read "The Chairman of the Vorstand or Working Committee respectively, as the case may"
- p. 269, 1. 5 "extent" should be "existent"

Dogument Book Knieriem V

- p. 292, 1. 18 "finencial report" should be "emuel belonce sheet"
- p. 294, 1. 1/2 "Vorstand members" should be "personalities"
 - 1. 15 "just causes" should be "important reasons"
- p. 295, 1. 4 "their own" should be "their full end exclusive"

 list word "This" should be "The"
- p. 297, 1. 19 "monogers" should be "plant looders"
 "rs a rule" should be "regularly"
- p. 298, 1. 12 "ecay" should be "ensier"
- p. 302, 1.10/12 change lines from "none" in line 10 through
 "body" in line 12 to read: "in no case their
 business to trouble about what he was doing in
 his particular domain without submitting it to the
 Vorstand body"
 - 1. 24 insert "English p. 155 ff" ofter "134/135"
 - 1. 21 insert "English p. 126" ofter "107"
 - 1. 25 delste second word "the"
- p. 303, 1. 4 insert "would have" rfter "member"
 - 1. 19 insert "recording to the well established formule: 'men not measures'" ofter last word "respect"

p. 305, 1. 2 "boords" should be "sub-committees"

1. 18 "afternoon" should be "late in the afternoon"

Supplement book to dogstooks 39, 40, 41

p. 3, 1. 35 "sign" should be "act"

p. 4, 1. 28, 31, 44, 48
"orders of business" should be "by-lews",
"for" should be "of"

p. 5, 1. 5, 45 "sign" should be "not"

p. 5, 1.38, 40 p. 6, 1. 7,10, 13, 24, 52 p. 7, 1. 5,6 p. 8, 1. 20

p. 7, 1. 16 "research" should be "activity"

Decument Book Gettineau I

. P. 1, 1. 18 "in his quest" should be "in his serrch"

p. 49, 1. 18 "political sconomy" should be "sconomic policy"

Document Book Gettineeu II

p. 33, 1. 30 "from 5% - 10%" should be "from 5% to 10%"

p. 34, 1. 1 "10%" should be "10%o"

1. 4 "5%" should be "5%o"

Document Book Getrinegu III

p. 9, 1. 17 "public relations department" should be "press office"

p. 10, 1. 3 "public relation man" should be "press office men"

p. 14, 1. 13 "his political views" should be "these political views"

p. 47, 1, 5 "AA" should be "ZA"

p. 56, 1. 11 "in the rgency" should be "in the Vermittlungs-

p. 60, 1.16,20 "the commercial office" should be "office for trade policy"

Document Book Gattingen IV

Index p. IX, 1.16 "shops steward" should be "Betriebsobmann" p. 47, 1. 8, 9, 19

Document Book Gattinenu V

p. 32, 1. 1 insert "wool" ofter "cellulose" p. 43, 1. 2, 5

p. 46, 1. 3 delete "NSDAP fectory officials"

p. 53, 1. 6 "I do not remember a single case when Dr.
Gettineau as former personnel chief did not
help" should read "...s former personnel chief
I do not remember a single case when Dr.
Gettineau did not help"

Document Book Oster I

Index p.II, document 8, 1. 4, 7 and document 10, 1. 4
"shop steward's council" should be "confidential council (Vertragenerat)"

p. 1, 1. 13 "finencial breakdown" should be "set-up"

p. 8, 1. 26 "general menager" should be "manager of the Syndicate"

p. 17, 1. 4 first word "Syndiorte" should be "Industry"

p. 17n, 1. 22,24 "pirnt" should be "enterprise"

1. 26 "plonts" should be "enterprises"

p. 28, 1. 9 insert "Dr.Oster" after last word "propose"

1. 7, 9,12,14,15,17,20,21,25,28

"shop steward council" should be "confidential council (Vertrauensret)"

p. 43, 1, 13 "derotion" should be "devotion"

p. 45, 1.4,14,19 "request of lorns" and "lorns" should be "orodit applications"

Dogument Book Oster II

Index p.III, document 41, 1. 2
"agent" should be "representative"

Index p.V, doc. 52, 1. 2 insert "1943" ofter "August"

p. 22, 1.22/23 "orleium mitrete" should be "orleium cycnamide"

p. 26, 1.18/19 "Mitrate" should be "Mitrogen"

1, 30 "texes" should be "quotes"
"nitrate" should be "nitrogen"

p. 27, 1. 8 "Mitrate Plan" should be "Mitrogen Plant"

1. 13 "Nitroto" should be "Nitrogen"

Document Book DEGIS CH I

Index p. I, 1.18 "silicious merl" should be "siliceous merl"

p.II, 1.26 first word "director" should be "moneger"

1.27 insert "rotually" after last word I.G."

p.III,1.12 "14 April 1943" should be "14 April 1934"

p.IV, 1.9/11 change sentence to read "which is to represent the pertners in execution of their pertnership rights"

1.21 "von Reyder" should be "von Beyder"

p. 2, 1. 22 "fossil dust" should be "siliceous merl"

1. 24 "the absorption" should be "the mixture of the absorbing material"

p. 3, 1. 28 "fossil dust" should be "siliesous merl"

1.30/31 should rend "closed contriners and made to evaporate on opening the contriners"

p. 4, 1, 17 "Dogesch-refining plant" should read "Dogesch-Scheidennstalt"

1. 24 "Refining plant" should be "Scheidernstalt"

p. 12, 1. 7 first word "one" should be "our"

1. 30/31 "delinertion of boundaries for Leverkusen be worked on" should read "delinertion of boundaries be worked out by Leverkusen"

- p. 12, 1. 35 "pere biohloride benzole" should be "peredichlorobenzol"
- p. 21, 1. 40 lest words "1941/1943" should be "1941/1942"
- p. 24, 1. 4 delete "this efternoon"
 - 1. 22 "something else" should be "something different"
 - 1. 24 "be difficult to clarify" should be "be easy to clarify"
 - 1.40/41 change sentence to reed "end when I say cost price I do not mera prime costs"
- p. 25, 1.18/24 change whole enswer to read:

 "... The prime price (Selbstkostenpreis) might
 be the actual cost price, which is paid for a
 product when producing it in the own factory. The
 cost price (Einstandspreis) may be and is
 actually increased very frequently by indirect
 business expenses which are summarily or
 fictiously assumed"
- p. 31, 1. 24 "to represent the members" should be "of the members"
- p. 33, 1. 17 insert "you" before "am interest"
- p. 35, 1. 15 "have to become a shareholder" should be "have to be brought in"
 - 1. 28 "session of Certox" should be "payment for Cartox"
 - 1. 29 "corresponding of Arcginel" should be "corresponding pryment on Arcginel"
- p. 40, 1.43/44 "on the suthority of written permission" should be "on the brsis of written directions"
- p. 43, 1. 4 . "They all be binding" should be "They shall be binding"
- p. 44, 1. 22 ohenge sentence to read "The pertners will take over the shares as follows:"
- p. 46, 1. 13 3 December 1919" should be "31 December 1919"
- p. 47, 1. 1 chengo date to read "17 Merch 1948"
- p. 48, 1. 1 "coll-borrtion with the Degussr" should be "coll-borrtion between IG Forben and the Deguser"

- p. 48, 1.31 insert "regarding Degesch" after last word "Degussa"
- p. 53, 1. 16 insert "for the year 1939" after "business report"
- p. 60, 1. 7 insert "in the affirmative" after "answered"
- p. 61, 1. 2 lest word "orrbolio" should be "earbonio"
 - 1. 45 "trichloro costononitril" should be "trichloro-
- p. 62, 1.12/16 Change sentence to read;" but now it appeared to be expedient, actually to deliberately abandon this monopoly position and to interest and train as great a number of relible insect exterminators as possible in the utilization of the less poisonous Degesch processes"
 - 1. 23 Chenge sentance to reed: "et home and abroad for the fumigation of large enclosed premises"
 - 1. 40 insert "egriculturel" before "nursaries"
- p. 64, 1. 10 "150 degrees" should be "15 degrees"
 - 1. 4: "successful storage of supplies" should read "successful protection of stored supplies"
- p. 96, 1. 19 insert "on prges 30 32" after first word "report"

DECESCH Dooument Book II

9

- Index p.IIIa, 1. 5 Insert ", the IG Ferbon" efter "IG Ferben" et end of line
 - p.IV, 1.29 delote lest word "seprectors"
 - 1.33 delete "separators" and change next word "were" to "was"
- p. 11, 1. 14 "letter of 14 inst." should be #letter of 1 inst."
 - 1. 18 "report for 1948" should be "business report for 1943"
- p. 23, 1. 8 "official pertnership" should be "formal partner-ship"
- p. 25, 1.32/33 Delote "of the Degosch"

- p. 25, 1. 33 "Degasch Borrd of Directors" should be "Degesch Verweltungsret"
- p. 26, 1. 7 Insort "nemely Zyklon" after "gessing"
- p. 28, 1. 29 First words "proof Cyanocleium" should be "percentage calcid (cyanocleium)"
 - 1. 32 Insert "in 1930" after last word "Degesch"
- p. 29, 1. 9 Insort "our" before "previous expenses"
- p. 30, 1. 5 Insert after line 5: "Although this was not explicitly entered into the agreement of 1936, yet this function of the Verwaltungaret was always prodominant later on".
 - 1. 24 Insert after last word (Heli): "the first mentioned company supplying the East part, the latter one supplying the West part of Germany"
- p. 32, 1, 23 "dis not get" should be "did never get"
 - 1. 32 Change date to read "3 January 1948"
- p. 37, 1. 4 Insert "egainst a license fee" efter last word "Degesch"
 - 1. 15 "rs ab-product" should be "es a by-product"
- p. 40, 1. 19 Delete "individurl"
 - 1. 20 Insert "cnnucl" before "stockholders' meetings"
 - 1. El "attended to by the" should be "attended by the"
- p. 45, 1. 16 "two hours" should be "24 hours"
- p. 46 Change pagination to 48
 - 1. 25 "hydrogen" should be "warning agent"
- p. 49, 1. 7 "bromido-vineger-esther" should be "bromido cestic ester"
 - 1.11/12 "Zyklon hydrocyrnic roid" should be "Zyklonprussic sold without i ritent"
 - 1.12/13 "disposal of hydrocyrnic contrmination firms" should read "disposal of the firms engaging in prussic acid gassing."

- p. 50, 1. 7, 11, 13, 21, 28
 "bromide vineger ester" should be "bromide neetic ester"
 - 1.23/27 "1% phosgone soid" should be "1% chlorocarbonic coid"
 - 1. 28 Change line to read "(par) ticularly when the irritant contents of brame metic estar was still 26. The"
- p. 57, 1.9/10 "Cyanates and Cyanate compounds" should be "Cyanides and Cyanide compounds"
 - 1. Il "combetting injurious insects" should be "insecticides"
 - 1. 13 "the combat against injurious insects" should be "insecticides"
- p. 59, 1. 1 Insert "of these" efter "300"
- p. 61, 1.25 Insert "until further notice" after last word "management"

Document Book BUTRGIT I

- b. 16, 1. 14, 15 Change lines to read: "As a rule it was Dr. Vorleender from Bitterfeld, who was also an expert on chlorine, who came into the office rather than he."
- 9. 17. 1. 11 "575" should be"475".
 - 1. 27 "I was should be "he was".
 - 1. 24 "with my" should be "with his", and "a plant" should be "plants".
- p. 19, 1, 16 #1937# should be 1936*.
 - 1. 25 After the last word "the" insert "U.S."
- o. 21, 1. 16 "experts" should be skilled workers".
 - 1. 26 Delete "of enother preliminary product" Corresponding words likewise to be deleted in German text.
- p. 22, 1, 24 "pleat for celcium sulphate" should be "pleat for sulphuric soid from celcium sulphate".
 - 1, 27 After "cellulose" insert "wool",
 - 1. 20 As line 24.
- p. 23, 1, 5 "e lerre" should be "n lereer",
 - 1. 24, 23, "Fitrohydrochloria" should be ""itric" each time. 25, 27
- D. 24, 1. 3, 4 "Fitrohydrochloric" should be ""itric".
 - 1. 23 After "Ludwicehefen" insert "end distilled in Wolfen".
- p. 24, 1, 25 "Post Control Section" should be "insecticide denortment".
- P. 25, 1. 2, 3 "nest control agents" should be "insectictdes".
 - 1. 18 "decided" should be "finished".
- p. 30, 1, 1, 2 these two lines should read: "Helf of these quantities one be ettributed to the I.G.-Parken Industry as pertner of the Aluminium Worke G.m.b.H."
- p. 31, 1, 9 "Germany" should be "England", in both the English and German Documents.
- p. 37, 1, 11 "administration" should be "taking care".
- 19 You to the Above the first line insert "per, 5".
- p. 48, 1, 9 "start its activity as a trustee only in the second half of 1042" should be "not take care of it before the second h-1f of 1052".

p. 45, 1, 15 "essistance and trusteeship through" should be "assistance could be given and care taken by".

1, 16 Delete "could take place".

1. 15 "official administrators" should be "commissars" (Kommissarischer Verwalter).

p. 49, 4th blue See line 15.

P. 50, 1. 1 "trusteeship measures" should be "steps necessary for them to discharge their duty".

Document Book BUERGIN No. 111

v. 14, 3 distant "electron" should be "electro".

p. 18, 1, 11 Delet lest word "Aluminum".

0. 22. 12th line "preseing plant" should be "preseing mechine". from bottom

p. 23, 1, 22 As above,

p. 30, 1. 9 "arction s" abould be "section 5".

p. 33, 1. 17 Delete "not" after "are".

p. 42, 1. 10 "leid down" should be "ordered".

p. 12, 1. 12 "sdattionel plants" should be "stand-by plents".

D. Mi, 1. 1 "by I.G.-Ferben" should be "by I.G.-plents Aken".

P. 73, 1. 20 "that is to say" should be "end".

p. 74, 1. 0, 11 See v. 73, 1. 20.

1. 25 The name should be "Buch"

p. 78, 1, 10 After "recollect" insert "the visit to Bitterfeld of",

P. 93, 1. 17 *1935* would be *1033*.

p. 94, 1. 2 "thenite" should be "thereite".

1. 5 "me" should be "Me".

Document Book BURRAIT Fo. V.

p. II. 1. 10 "retaining" should be "retreining?

1. 27 *10kg* should be *10ks*.

p.III, 1. 1h After "formerly" insert "administrator of the labor common at Bitterfeld".

p. 1, 1, 15 The neme should be "Joerss"

1. 17 "joint overstions" should be "works combine".

p. 3, 1, 13 "through compulsorily" should be "by recruiting or compulsory pessures unknown to us".

p. 7, 1, 17 Lest two words "it was" should be "one had".

I. 18 After "forci-more" insert "to take into consideration the needs of the plant".

1. 19 Should be "of the leave for both the Germans and the foreigners was, of course, determined in accordance therewith, For the"

p. 24, 1. 16, 10 "my colleague in the Vorstend, was my superior" should be "was my superior in the Vorstend".

p. 28, 1, 10 "Buergin" should be "Krauch".

p. 41, 1, 17 "unskilled" should be "somi-skilled".

p. 48, 1, 9, 10 "puddle-mouring" should be "ingot-conting".

p. 49, 1. 14, 15 "German production decreased" should be "production decreased obviously".

D. 64, 1. 10, 11 Delete "and" after "huts" in line 10 and insert after "huts" in line 11.

p. 50, 1, 13 After "edministration" insert "at Bitterfeld".

p. 77, 1. 5 "rey-extended be "X-rey exemination",

p. 77, 1, 6 \$12" should be "19".

p. 83, line 7 "for every whole-time whent worker" should be "for every month during which the worker concerned was fully occurred in the whent".

p. 84, 1, 16 After "minoe" insert "these".

p. 56, 12th line "Csechoslovskin" should be "Slovskin". from bottom

Document Book VI.

Index D. I. Doc. To. 33, "normally heavy" should be "normal, lone-time".
1. 10/11

Index D. III, Doc. "o.40 After "Bitterfold" insert "free 1940 to 1945".

1. 5 Doc. Fo. 50 After the first word "comp" insert "the care and protection given to pregnant women".

Index p. V. Doc. To. 62 Delate lest word "no".

Index p. Y. Doc.Fo. 62 "were demended" should be "were unknown".
1. 16

p. 4, 1. 11 "predecessor" should be "superior".

p. 10, 1. 20 "uniformly friendly" should be "very kind".

p. 14, 2 diline Delete the fire word "two", from bottom

p. 19, 1, 6 "Csernordoz" should be "Zechornovitz".

p. 29, 1. 11 "bathtube" should be "very rood bathing facilities".

p. 39, 1, 1 "R. Ambreciate d'Itelia" should be "Royel Embrasy of Itelia".

p. 48 Insert as heading: "Donr - Affidavit",

Document Book No. VII.

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Index p. II, 1.3 After "textile comes" insert "(compare Prosecution Exhibits 95 and 7 Mg)".

Index p.II, 1. 5 The line should read state and these firms processed them further into containers for .

Index p.III, 1.7-4 "cannot be brought in accordance with requirements" should be "is to be explained by the requirements".

Index o.VI. 1.5 After "Bitterfeld" insert "since 1941".

Index p. WI, 1.21 After the lest word "retions" insert "end".

1.22 After "Buesisne" insert "elso en extre meel".

p. 6, 1.19 "production should be "processing".

p. 6, 1, 20 "credit sheres" should be "credit files".

7. 7. 1. 12 "hydro-plant" abould be "power plant".

1. 14 "mamosis" should be "pageestus",

p. 8, 1, 2 "Production" should be "Processing".

p. 19, 1.20,21 The sentence should be "Yo Ferro-Wolfren or Ferro l'olybdaen were ever produced et Teutschenthal".

p. 24, 1, 16 After "construction" insert "bonsing barracks for".

p. 35, 3rd line "Original Police Gode" should be "Gode of Criminal From bottom Procedure".

p. 12, 1, 7, 37 "Oriminal Police Code" should be "Code of Oriminal Procedure".

p. 44, 1. 17 "Article 132" should be "Article 123".

p. 45, 1, 1h "Sensitive products" should be "products subjects to secrety".

n. 46, 1, 22 "Labor force" should be "personnel".

Document Book Fo. WIII.

- n. J. 1. 15 "acres-iron" should be "sores".
- D. 9. 1. 16 After "Pudding" insert "The food was sufficient for me and the other women did not complein either".

Document Book To, II.

- 9, 2, 1, 5 "He 11" should be "He 111",
 - 1, 6 "nisces" should be "pisced".
 - 1, 17 "enery" should be "foreign".
- 9. 3, 1. 31 "bydromalin" should be "hydromalium".
- p. 5, 1, 11 The first word "Pfister" should be "Pistor.
- p. 6, 1. 3 "new brenches" should be "brench fectories".
 - 1. 11 The last word "Dr. Pfister" should be "Dr. Pistor".
- P. 7, 1.5 "we had set up" should be "we had constructed at that time".

Muernborg, 9 July 1948

By Renarye H. Newman

Rendelph H. Newmen Deputy Prosecutor,

For: TELFORD TAYLOR Brig.Gen., U.S.A. Chief of Counsel.

1 L. W. Multo

Dr. R.W. Mieller
For Dr. Rudolf Dix
For: DLTENSE COUNSEL, CASE VI

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Ro11 98

Target 4

Joint Motion of the Prosecution and Defense To Correct the English Document Books of the Defense

(German)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CASE 6 TRIBUNAL VI

DIFFIE

Joint Motion of the Prosecution and Defense to correct Eng. Document Books of the Defense for the Defendants Hoerlein, Enteries, Gattiness, Oster, Buergia and Degesch I

(see letter inside)



CASE 6 TRIBURAL VI

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Joint Motion of the Prosecution and Defence to correct Eng. Document Books of the Defence for the Defendants Hoerlein, Emission, Gattinesu, Octor, Buergin and Degesch I

in German non existent

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Ro11 98

Target 5

Defense Opening Statements, All Defendants

(English)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CASE 6 - TREMENAL VI

LILILIA

Opening Statement for Mr. Otto A N 3 R D S

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Define

OPENING STATEMENT AMEROS

Case 6

OPENING PLSA

of

Karl Hoffman, Attorney at Law before the American Military Tribunal VI, Nuremberg as Defense Counsel

of

Br. Otto Anbros.

Seal: US Military Tribunals Nuremberg

Jours!



Because of my information about Otto Ambros I am also compelled to give you, Your Honors, in this Opening Statement, a description of the significance which is attached to this man's work.

Otto Ambros is a Chemist driven by spiritual avocation and passion.

The enormous development of a decisive part of modern organis chemistry is inseparably connected with Otto Ambros as a chemist.

In this connection I am thinking of the construction of the first plants for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, the development of the many new plastic matters, the solvents and synthetic resins, the intermediates for the manufacture of synthetic dys-stuffs, pharmaceuticals and hundreds of other chamicals.

It may be that this list will only give the expert a precise idea of the real volume of Otto Ambros' work.

To describe the actual significance of his work in its offects on to doily life, however, would go beyond the scope of this Opening Statement.

Otto Ambros who following his period of apprenticeship with Richard Willstactton, started his industrial career with Farbon in 1927, regarded I.G. Farbon as a chemical enterprise exclusively.

It may be true that the merchant and the financiar could offer him the outward scope, but that was all, for Otto Ambros found his inner setisfaction in chemistry. At the age of 36 already, after he had worked for about 10 years in the I.G. Otto Ambros was called into the Vorstand. At that time he was neither a Party member nor did any other connections take any effect.

Owing to the field of work which Otto Ambros represented in the Vorstand he necessarily continued to restrict his netivities to the fields of science and chemical engineering as one of the leading chemists in organic chemistry.

He personally directed a number of important specialized branches within the I.G. Farben. There was no time left for official functions outside of his firm.

The evidence will show that Dr. Otto Ambros, in a sharp distinction to the totalitarian organizations of the Reich, endeavored to retain for himself the freedom of the scientist and technician.

He voiced objective criticies on the over-organization of the state leadership when this became unbegraphe for the industry.

Already during the Prosecution's case the Tribunal has given Otto Ambros the opportunity to explain : cross examination his technical field in the pictorial description of a mightly tree with many branches.

An expert of the Proscention confirmed the fact of the commanding eignificance which this moodern chemistry represented for the peace in particular, as compared with the few branches which exclusively served the military armoment.

The evidence will confirm this impression and clearly prove that Otto Ambros did not exert any influence with regard to the establishment, speed and growth of the plants incofer as they served the armament.

The evidence will furthermore show that the three branches in connection with which Otto Ambros is being hold responsible, namely poisor gas, preliminary products for powder, and above all, synthetic rubber,

were much too weak at the beginning of World War III for surviving a modern war, much less so to serve the preparation for a war of agglession.

At any rate, Otto Ambros could not conclude from his sphere of tasks that Hitler would plan a war of aggression,

During the wer his feelings were those of a German - and who will blame him for that - but, in spite of the intensive influence exerted on the individual by the disectorship of the third Reich and also in those horrible times when it was an almost weekly occurrence that one of his plants and his own home-town was hit by a blanket of bombe, he calmly examined where the limits of this dread-ful struggle could be found.

It is indeed this very point which the defense will clucidate in an especially extensive cannor.

That is loft in the frame of such a full life the days of which do not exceed 24 nears either has evidently so far not been apparent to those who, beyond all this, y went to note Otto inbros responsible for the cots with which he as a chemist had nothing to do at all.

This, at the seme time, brings us to the attitude of the Defense with respect to Count II of the Indictment: "Flunder and Spolistion".

In this field too, where the name of otto Ambros is twice mentioned by the Prosecution we find him in his capacity as a technician. But I can be very brief.

Francolor Plants only began riter the company had been founded and the Francolor Sectories were to start their operations.

This conduct and activity of Otto Ambros were the subject of a thorough investigation by that state which, as the party mainly concerned, was able to apply an ospecially stringent evaluation.

In view of the fact then after the war Otto Ambros was again fully confirmed as an expert by France and, as I shall state in due time, he was given recognition by France in a very conspicuous manner, any way there is no need for me at the present time to express my opinion.

The matter "Buna Russic" was already during the Prosecution's case the subject of objection by the defense which apparently seemed to be justified.

In as much as the Defense will continue to concern itself with this metter this will only be the case in connection with the question of conspiracy, after the Tribunal has decided.

However, the representation of Otto Ambros' personality as a whole will know that the charge of conspiracy is without basis.

The pircture which the defines has drawn above of Otto Ambros will neither change by the fact that Otto Ambros, ostensibly as a so-called "Generaldirektor" of the various plants which he founded developed or took over, appears within the IG.

Otto Ambros was a technical director and in his work he always remained a chemist.

This fact should again and again be repeated in this Court.

The human aspects in the plants where he interfered in a directing or advising capacity were always resounding for him, and he gave inmediatel help when asked for support.

Considering, however, the abundance of his couto tasks of research, development and technique in his plant establishments he could depend on the fact that those in responsible positions and the mon enjoying his confidence would fulfill their tasks.

To expect more from Otto imbros lies neither within the scope of the responsible nor of the human-

OPERING ST. PRINT AUDAGO

These ideas bring us to Count III of the Indictment which the Prospection calls Slave Labor quite curtly.

The charge of Otto Ambres' participation in a program of organization and exploitation of slave labor must be rejected with all determination.

The procumment of workers did not belong to his sphere of tasks.

This was under the direction of the state and in its individual effects depended on the most various elecuterances and authorities.

There is no doubt that in any case Otto Ambros and all his colleagues would have preferred to orploy Gorman voluntary workers. However, the decision whether this was possible and what actually happened later did not rest with him or with the directors of his plants.

The question whother it was possible for him to prevent the use of foreign workers or innetes of concentration camps must be enswored in the negative.

Bosides, the question is manningless for the present as it has not even been determined not that the employment of forced labor and prisoners by the plants constitutes a crime in itself.

Whorever this employment was prohibited by the Hague Convention for Land Warfers and the Genova Convention, in plants which manufactured equipment for warfare against the country of which the employed workers were citizens, such an employment has never taken place with the knowledge and consent of Otto Ambros.

I have already stated above that Otto Ambros has never failed to give help when he was approached by anyone.

In this direction the defense will show exactly where Otto Ambros has given his help.

Otto ambros will show with justified prite the photos

which had been submitted to him, and which will also give an idea of the human side of all that which he as a chemist did.

The Defense will fight with all determination against the attempt to bring the appaling acts in the concontration camps of ausohwitz and Dirkonau, of which we know today, into connection with the construction of the IG Plant near Auschwitz.

In selection the site of the IG plant mast of Auschwit. only technical circumstances were decisive.

With respect to the personality of the defendant of the Ambres it constitutes a tragic misconstruction of the over-all circumstruces if the Prosecution attempts in perspective distortion in view his scientific and technical accomplishments from the point of view of proparing a war of aggression, of plunder and spoliation or the use of foreign workers and semeentration camp innates.

Today Otto Ambros still retains the interest in chemistry as a chemist by avocation towards his ore tion of the Burn section of the amschwitz plant and at the time the plant was founded he placed the same considerations and problems into the foreground which today induce the Polos to reconstruct the plant without the existence of a concentration camp on its grounds.

My appondix to this Opening Statement will show the Tribunal by what othical and scientific transitions the chemist Otto Ambros and his technical collergues felt themselves bound in their work, whith gives a summarised description of the pioneer achievements of the IG chemical enterprise as it was also strensed by General Taylor in his Opening Statement. Oblikized Sallinina Tubude

Pioneer ohiovements of the Plants of the In Parbon

In the present trial of the United States of imerical against one of the greatest industrial undertakings in the world, the I.S. Parken Industry, the Presention used the expression "he perverted chamists".

This charge against a body of first-class actiontists and ongineers can only be explained by the difficulties of understanding the chemist's ray of thinking. This might be exemplified in a simple experiment:

Sodium, a motal as soft as war, lighter than water, reacts to water by producing fire and explorious.

Chlorine is a vollowish groon gas which destroys all organization and because of this quality was used in World for I as the first chemical surface agent.

The union of these two aggressive electric, however, product nothing clas but our harmless cooling solt.

This special charical structure governs the mode of working and mathods of research of the charist; rithout taking them into consideration it remains incomprehensible who the charical industry by a necessary legical sequence also created are noted, the development of which is today brought against it as a represch-

In the second quarter of the proceeding contury after clearer knowledge of the structure of angrete mature had replaced vague ideas

פסרחיון בייון וייבו אינוים

was prefer which up to them had facisively homeored the free development of chamical science. Now important quickly led to the explanation of a number of natural products which man had already made use of for conturies and which he was not reflected to hope he could produce even outside of the natural colls of growth and independently of the rythm of birth and death in unimate nature.

Among the finest products of the early period of this now is valencent/numbered the production of artificial dyes, with alizarin and indige at their head. For almost twenty years the chamists of the Hadisahe Aniline and Sode-Torks in Ludwigshafen on the Thine had to structly in commetition with the of the Headshe Pro Torks with the problem of waking artificial indige which was cheaper and many beautiful than that which nature offered in the calls of a few plants. The problem was solved. Natural indige sont into oblivion.

In this case man had only imitated the natural product, accurately copied 's its inner structure. Still more remarkable were his successes in creating completely nor dwes for which nature furnished no trample whatsoever.

Thus in the course of about half a contury thousands of no dynatuffs were sent out into the world by the laboratories and plants of the subsequent I.G. Parken.

In boduty and brilliance, in variety and permanence they surpassed the some two dozon drestuffshitherts known and made to such an extent that today practically no natural dwe is used any more in the civiliand world.

The world-famous trade-mark of the light-resisting dress (Indanthrenferbstoffe) is the symbol for this.

OPTHING STATES THE LITTINS

A further field of application for increasing human happiness is also offered to the chamist in the field of artificial precious stones, of natural color film, products the benefit the great masses of humanity in particular. The Affa Color Film Company considers its task to be not only that of increasing the offect of naturalness on the moving picture sudience, but through the accurate reproductation of processes in nature, of maternioch of art, it should furnish suggestions to an ever increasing extent to science and art.

a world reputation, the Baver cross as a symbol for remedias.

In 1888 the Priedrich Barur & Co., Elberfold, at that time a dyeverks, decided to add the production of medicines to the manufacture of dye-stuffs. That relation had been established between these tre ammarently allem fields of activity in this factory?

Just like dyes win had up to then secured most of this smedicines exclusively from the minute and enimal world.

Did ther represent the best which he mended for this purposed in the whitime the chemist had you the right to appropriate question in the negative. Actually many of these products such as opium, morphine and cocaine, were corrected angerous not for the human body which besides their curetive effects induced for-reaching injuries of mother kind.

ownounds which had been erected chiefly in the service of decompounds which had been erected chiefly in the service of decompounds, the knowledge of their inner structure which had and great progress in the mountine, and the experience acquired in their methodical production justified the charists in the working hypothesis that it also ought to be possible to produce pheroscoutifals charically and that they might be such more suitable in their specific affect on the sich body than the natural drugs, most of which consisted of numerous alogic compounds.

The systematic pharmaceutical research issuing from the Elberfeld plant at that time doubtlessly contributed decisively to the fact that during the last fifty years the average lifetime of a human being has been increased by almost twenty years. The products of the I.G. in the field of vaccines, hormone preparations and vitamins have also contributed to this.

Aspirin and Pyramidon, Gardan and Compral, Evipan, Luminal and Veronal, Novalgian and Novocain, have brought healing and the alleviation of pain to millions of human beings throughout the earth.

Chemical therapy stands in close connection with this. As one branch of the field of medicine it bears the task of combatting the bacteria and other microorganisms, in the human body by chamical means and thus to heal the diseases caused by them. The difficulties of the problem to be solved here become apparent if one realizes that here it is a question of killing off organisms which are subject to the same laws of life as the cells of the human body. It was, therefore, a question of destroying the bacteria without injuring the body calls. The problem posed appeared insoluble.

Systematic observations and their logical utilization, however, led to the goal. "The sensation and the enthusiasm awakened by the introduction of Salvarsan in the practice of medicine can only be understood by one who knows how lengthy and imperfect were the previously available methods of treating syphilis."

Chemical therapy also had very great successes in the war against tropical diseases. Malaria, which is spread over almost the entire world and of which alone according to statistics 700 million people fall sick and 2 million people die every year, could not be stamped out, although quinine, the only remedy which was to any degree effective against malaria, had been used for 300 years.

CLOSING BRIEF AMBROS

Moreover, the secondary effects of quinine also cause serious harm to the human body and 50 % to 70% of melaris patients treated with quinine suffer relapses.

In contrast to this let me give a statistical example of the effectiveness of the I.G. preparations Atebrin and Plasmochin: On the plantations in the Malay States 3,500 out of 23,000 people were still sick with malaria in 1930, of whom 60 died. Through the systematic application of the above-named remedies of the I.G. the number of sick up to 1934 declined to 879, that is by 75%, and the number of deaths to 13, that is by 78%.

Another devastating tropical disease is sleeping sickness. For example, of the population numbering 40,000 of
one of the tribes in Uganda (Africa) 20.000 people were
carried off by sleeping sickness within two years. The
British had to evacuate the remaining 20.000 natives as
quickly as possible, or the entire tribe would have succumbed
to certain extinction.

After years of labor in the laboratories of the I.G. the remedy was found in Germanin (Bayer 205), which destroys the carriers of sleeping sickness in the blood. The importance which was attributed to this discovery, especially abroad, is shown by the statement of the English biologist Huxley of Oxford University, who wente: "The discovery of the German Germanin is probably much more valuable to the Allies than all the preparations which were originally demanded by them."

Against kalaczar (black sickness), a disease chiefly prevalent in India and China, I.G. brought out Neostibosan, which causes this disease to disappear in the course of a treatment of only one week, while avoiding all the secondary effects which developed from all the previously used preparations. No less devastating --- especially for Egypt -- is a disease called "bilharaia" by which 10 million out of 14 million inhabitants were attacked.

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OPENING STATEMENT AMBROS

In appreciation of the great importance of one remedy discovered by the I.G. for this disease King Fund of Egypt gave permission for it to be given the name of "Fundin".

Likewise up to the discovery of Prontosil and Uliron by chemists of the I.G. no effective remedy had yet been found for combating streptococcus infections, which include, among others, the dreaded puerperal fever. It is, therefore, understandable that the medical profession of the entire world received this new remedy immediately with great enthusiasm. In a few years hundred of acientific treatisms appeared on the application and effectiveness of this new preparation. So vehement did the demand for it from all countries in the world come to be that after a short time the first manufacturing plants in Elberfeld and Leverkusen, which had been apply equipped for the new pharmaceutical, proved completely inadequate.

The labors of the I.G. in the field of combating insect pests by chemical means point in the same direction of research. The extraordinary importance of this work is expressed in the saying "man only harvests what the insects leave for him". Insect pests threaten not only our food, but also our homsehold furniture, our closely and our health.

A new chapter begins with the development of technical catalysis, which has probably exercised and continues to exercise a very lasting effect on the shaping of our existence.

At its beginning stands the technical fixation of atmospheric mitrogen according to the HABER-BOSCH process.

As early as 1898 Sir William Crookes delivered a speech before chemical, agricultural and military experts at the British Association in Bristol in which, among other things, he said: "The wheat crops of the world depend on Chile's nitrate beds; a world femine is inevitable if we do not succeed in extracting nitrogen from the air in the form of fertilizer." And further: "The question of nitrogen fixation is a question of life and death for the coming generation."

The importance of the problem for all humanity is indicated in this statement. To be sure, nitrogen is available in unlimited quantities, since it makes up about 80% of the air in the atmosphere, but the plant cannot use it in this form. It must (first) be chemically united with other elements and thus be transformed into substances which, as was already known for a long time before this, are indispensable nutritive salts of plants. For example, the salt of ammonia with nitric soid, both of which are nitrogen compounds, and ures, are salts of oheminal compounds of this kind. But now mitric sold is at the same time the basic substance for the production of almost all highly effective explosives and thus it comes about that the life-maving industry of nitrogenous fertilizers stands in close contact with the life-destroying industry of explosives. There is no more convincing proof of this deplorable fact than the frightful catastrophe which was visited upon the Oppau plant of the Baden Aniline and Soda-Works in the early period of the synthesis of ammonia where a fertilizer silo exploded and 561 men lost their lives in the destruction of almost the entire plant.

When shortly before the first World War by exerting all its energies the Baden Aniline and Sods-Works solved the extraordinarily difficult problem of the technical fixation of nitrogen compounds from the air, it had in mind only the peaceful application of its invention. That this offered sufficient attraction becomes clear if one knows that in 1931 slone Germany

had to import 775,000 tons of Chilean mitrate with a value of 171 million marks.

The inventor of the engineering process, Carl Boach, was honored with the Nobel Frize in 1932. This fact is especially remarkable insofar as the Nobel Prize Committee here for the first time conferred on a man from the engineering field the high distinction high hitherto only man of science had received.

The technical development of the ammonia synthesis according to Haber-Borm at the same time opened a door to new, unsuspected possibilities. For the first time problems of chemical engineering had been solved with this a nthesis which previously had to be considered impossible to work out successfully. Through them men had learned how to carry out chemical reactions on a very large scale under a pressure of several hundred atmospheres and under close to red-hot temperatures. Men had further learned to develop metal alloys, apparatus and armstures which could stand up to these extreme requirements for a long time, and finally men had gethered valuable experience in the field of catalysators and measuring technique which previously had found only little admission into chemical engineering practice.

The cooperation of all these individual factors was expressed in the following period by the rapid development of a number of new major chemical products, headed by that of mathenol, synthetic gasoline and synthetic rubber.

The importance of methanol as such is not so obvious. In its chemical by-products, however, it plays an extraordinarily important role in daily life. A large part of
the plastics, synthetic resime, solvents, tanning agents,
etc., of important consumer goods are to be traced back to
methanol as an indispensable component for them.

To be sure, there were other ways for I.G. to make this important base before the development of the technical means for the synthesis of methanol, but they were very limited and therefore the production was very low and the methanol expensive. Only the method for the synthesis of methanol of I.G. produced enough quantity at the necessary low price. Just like the ammonia synthesis, it was also first developed at the Ludwigensfen plant of I.G. Today it is used in a great many industrial countries on the I.G. patents.

Ammonia and methanol synthesis belong to the group of hydrogenation processes, under which the chemist understands processes by which hydrogen is chemically combined with other substances. The laymen has become most familiar with this branch of chemical processes through the hydrogenation of coal, which is usually given the obvious name of coal liquefaction.

The geologists and the experts of the mineral oil producing and processing industry know that the mineral oil supplies of the entire world are nearing depletion at a frightening rate. Therefore it is one of the tasks of research and technology to search in good time for solutions to this threatening situation.

Furthermore, in an evaluation of the benzine synthesis, the question which every chemical synthesis brings up, is the synthetic product better than the natural product, can be answered in the affirmative. Certain synthetic fuels are superior to the chance products which nature has made from animal and vegetable deposits, through certain transforming processes, in the course of the history of the earth, for instance as regards a very high efficiency which modern high powered motors, such as air plane motors, require.

The achievements of I.G. in this field were the conquest of the difficulties inherent in transforming a laboratory experiment into industrial production, and in introducing catalysis into the process. This tremendous problem could only be solved through the consciousness of duty of the pioneer tradition

of the I.G. plants and with the experience and know-how of its chemiats and scientists.

The Nobel Prize Committee saw the correlations correctly when in 1932 it awarded the Nobel Prize besides to Bosch, to Bergius too, who in his first ground breaking work had indicated the scientific way from coal to benzine.

The efforts to produce synthetic rubber are based on the same thoughts and problems, except that the technical problem was different. The difficulties here lay in the internal structure of the highly complicated rubber molecule.

Research chemists and physicists assume that the large rubber molecule is built up of hundreds of thousands of Isopren molecules. The form themselves into large chains, which themselves are drawn together into a bundle and lie parallel to each other. The chains lie in a space next to one snother, like pencils which are fastened together in a bundle, but which can be pushed out of place. In this limited movement there is an illuminating picture of the elasticity of rubber. It becomes even more clear when you elaborate the example by having these long chains connected with each other by a few loose hooks.

Therefore, if one wants to produce rubber artifically, one must first make the links of the chain that will be suitable for the construction. Chemistry found many ways of accomplishing this. Then these beginning products must be so combined as to produce the material that is closest to natural rubber, or even superior to it.

Since the chemist here is in competition with nature he has developed a working method which also occurs in the cells of a plant. It is to be understood that in the melection of the chain links and in the influencing of the joining of these chain links

there lies the possibility to bread special qualities, which then must lead to the most varied kinds.

Technically the sinthesis of rubber demended the development and combination of extremely difficult and complicated processes. I.G. took a decisive step along the way to synthetic rubber in 1928 when it invented polymerisation (Mischpolymerisation) which led for the first time to a stable milk that was similar to the latex of the natural rubber.

In order to fully appreciate the importance of the synthesis of rubber it must be remembered that the natural produce must also first undergo a chemical process, namely the addition of sulphur and other substances at high temperatures, before it receives the qualities which make it usable for high grade tires. Whether the synthetic product can replace the natural one, like natural indigo was replaced by the artificial dye, will depend on whether it can be developed into a cheaper and in every way superior material. That is very probable. For special uses the oil-proof Perbunan of I.G. has already overshedowed the natural product which is not resistant to oil and fuels.

From a broad viewpoint the production of synthetic rubber furthermore offers the opportunity to free giant rubber plantations for food production and to stop the exploitation of laborers whose work consists of painstaking

terring of trees at the lowest wages.

Now that countries like America and Russia have begun the industrial production of synthetic rubber on a huge scale, there can hardly be a doubt that the path which has once been successfully followed will not be deserted again.

American circles have called this age the age of "artificial products", in reference to the designations of atome age, bronze age and iron age. Although this description possibly ces too fer in its generalization, nevertheless

it cannot be denied that the artificial products have had such a development in the past decades, as to influence the way men live to a greater and greater degree.

As the knowledge of man about the internal structure of matter increased and as his means and methods were perfected and become more complicated, so the technical ability to make new materials chemically also increased.

New developments point more and more plainly towards total synthesis from chemical elements and simple chemical combinations, which are given the high molecular structure characteristic of artificial material by means of polycondensation of polymerisation. It begins to sink in that here, on account of the practically unlimited possibilities in the choice of original materials and of methods, it is possible to give the final product any desired quality that will best suit it to human needs.

All industrial countries of the world, and especially the USA in the past two decades, are participating in the development of this wide field. Here the chemistry of the superpolymides should be remembered, whose most impressive representative is the nylon thread, which will have a great effect, especially on the textile industry, on account of its superb qualities.

The artificial products of the I.G. Farben industry are mainly made from acetylene bases - products like polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyscrylester, polyvinil ether, and polystyrol have found numerous uses in the most diversified modifications and are now established in industry and in the home. The development of the chemistry of the acetylene and the ethylene has broadened the field of sliphatic chemistry tremendously in the last two decades. It has at its disposal today the experiences and equipment of catalysis and the high pressure

technique which was created by the school of Carl Bosch and left behind as the greatest inheritance of its pupils for the development of new fields in chemistry.

These exemplary merits have also been recognized by science, in honoring one of the leading chemists of I.G. for these special schievements by conferring on him the title of doctor honoris cause at the recommendation of a world famous scientist. The document conferring the degree expresses it as follows:

"The faculty hereby honors his outstanding achievements in the development of the technique the in/field of macro-molecular chemistry, for the introduction of new polymerisation processes and the development of synthetic materials and of buns."

In summing up let us recall only one fact, because it is of a documentary nature: In 1937 there was a great international exhibition in Paris showing "Art and Science in Modern Life." An international jury judged the schievements of the countries and of their exhibitors. I.G. Farben received nine of the highest awards alone (Granda Prix):

- 1) for its Indanthren dyes,
- for its Prontosil, the most effective agent against coccus infections,
- for its high pressure process to make benzine from coal,
- 4) for its buns,
- 5) for its vistra fibre,
- 6) for its cellophane,
- 7) for its light metal "hydronelium".

- B) for its "Eulan", the most effective protection of textiles against moths,
- 9) for its color film 2 Agfs-Color-Neu" and its ministure cameras

OPENING STATEMENT AMBROS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

14 January 1949

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that the above is a true copy of the English transcript of Opening Statement Ambros, in which I have inserted such passages as had been omitted.

John FOSBERRY No. 20179 CASE 6 - PRINCIPAL FI

LILLIA

Opening Statement for Dr. Brant S U I R D I W

Parlie



Case la Defense

Opening Statement

by.

Attorny at Les Dr. Werner Schubert

Defense Counsel
for the Defendant Dr. Ernst BUERDIN

Case 6

Military Tribunal VI





Your Honoral

I.

The defendant Dr. BUZRGIN saw the collapse of the so-called Third Reich from his headquarters at Bitterfeld, Bitterfeld, which is in the Russian Zone, was occupied, at that time, by American troops. The American occupation force was naturally informed that one of the major Farben works one situated at Bitterfeld, American specialists and administrative officers accompanied the troops and inmediately commenced investigations of technical installations on the spot, and more particularly, of the conditions of foreign workers. The outcome of these investigations one that having filled out one of the usual questionnaires, my client, Dr. Buergin, was completely cleared, no restrictions being imposed upon his freedom. He even received from the occupation forces permission to leave Ger any, a privilege which, as is well known, is granted only in very rare cases today. Dr. BUERGIN proceeded to a French firm which had, for a long time, been on friendly business terms with Farben. Also this firm found nothing to repreach in his comduct, and accepted him as a number of its staff. There Dr. BURROLN was able to carry on his work in his own field until the summer of 1947. Then the general indictment had already been served in this trial, Dr. BUERGIN was arrested in France by order of the Prosecution. He was virtually unable to take any effective steps a minst his extradition, as, in France, in was without the means which would enable him to enlist the services of a lawyer. He was brought to Emeraberg and there for the first time the whole indictment was served on him, after he had previously been informed in Aix-on-Provence of the charge

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of complicity in the use of so-called slave-labor and ulleged collaboration in the Four Test Plan, He was arrested - a charge was brought against him and he was brought to tiral, without having had any previous opportunity to define his attitude to the charge, to clear himself, or to refute the accusations contained in the indictment. Thus Dr. BUERGIN has been involved in a trial, despite the fact that the material submitted by the Prosecution brings no proof whatsoever to substantiate special accusations which could justify the monstrous charges brought in the indictment. One cannot, therefore, help feeling - and in this trial the defense is dependent to a large extent upo hypotheses in assessing the Prosecution's evidence - that Dr. BUERGIN has been accused before this Tribunal less on the grounds of individual accusations, but mainly because he was a peaker of the Farber Verstand.

mestion of the collective guilt of the Vorstand and concluded,
naturally, that the guilt was collective. This Opening Statement
is hardly the accasion to go deeper into such a difficult question.
I should, however, like to stress the point that such a
complicated and unusual legal construction of the facts can come
into consideration only if certain minimum requirements have
been proved by the Prosecution. This would necessitate proof of the
fact that members of the Vorstand have committed any crimes
which this Tribunal is competent to judge, that those members
of the Vorstand who had no part in the commission of crimes had
conserving knowledge of the facts of these crimes and that they
did nothing to prevent the continuation of such strings.

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although they were in a position to do so. In my opinion, there our bo no question of the Prosecution's having brought any such proof.

If one rejects this conception of the collective muilt of the Verstand, which is impracticable though interesting as a concept, it seems that in the case of Dy. BUIRDIN the legal basis of counts 1 and 5 of the indictment is mainly sought in the provisions of Article II 2 f of the Control Council Law, because he occupied a high position in the industrial and economic life of Germany.

In the carefully substantiated notion of the majority of the Defense Counsels in this trial to reject Counts 1 and 5 of the indictment on account of insufficient evidence, the question has already been discussed in detail whether the defendants in this case can be charged with the commission of a crime against peace and participation in a plan and conspiracy to commit such crimes.

I should marely like to supplement the motion as follows:

The provision of Article II 2 f of the Control Council Law is now, and does not appear in the Charter of the INT. According to the literal interpretation of this provision, every person the occupied a high political, public or military position in Gor any, or who hold an important post in the financial, industrial or commercial world, must of necessity be guilty of a war crime. Obviously, the Prosecution at Macroberg itself does not share this point of view; other wise, it would have been able to accuse every defendant of a crime against the peace in each of the cases, on the grounds of his official position. Article II 2 f thus necessarily requires restrictive interpretation, a fact which is also minited by the Prosecution in this trial. It is attempting, however,

Charles alvances, parsold

to lay upon the defendant the responsibility for proving his innocence, referring in support of its standpoint to the provision of Article II'S f of the Central Council Law. This cannot be in accordance with the spirit of this provision, either; for, how could the defendant bring proof of a negative fact, 1,0, of his nonparticipation in crimes against the peace? In my opinion, the rad solutely necessary restriction is provided by the fact that the Article II 2 defines the concept of the principal or participant.

Subparagraph f thus defines a form of participation.

But not every person who held a certain effice can by this became a participant in an effense, but only he who, while helding this effice, gollaborated in any may in criminal activities. This does not apply to Dr. BUEBOIN.

II.

At the outset of my review of the Prosecution evidence, which relates to the I.G. plant at Bitterfeld but by no means always to the defendant Dr. BURRGIN, I should like to state that Dr. BURRGIN became a member of the Verstand of I.G. only on 1 January 1938, to which the belonged and a deputy member until May 1938, as a regular member as of May 1938.

The defendant BUERGIN came to Bitterfeld in 1931 from Empirical (Baden), where he had been Norke Hanneger. He was transferred there within the erganization of the great I.B. Konsern. From a position in which he had on the whole been able to not independently, he was transferred to a far wider sphere of activity, but to a post in which he was dependent on the instructions of his Chief. According to the German Code of Commercial Law, his position was that of Probarist. This was in no way changed by the fact that he received the title of Deputy Director in 1933.

CPENING STATEMENT MIRROIN

At first, the management of Bitterfold Works South was entrusted to him as Chlorian Specialist, and in the course of time, also that of the inorganic departments of the so-called Control Gor in Plant Combine (Betriebsgeneinschaft Hitteldeutschland), to which; in addition to the Bitterfeld works and the Wolfen Dyostnifs Vorks - which should not be confused with the Wolfen Film works the following plants; mentioned in this trial, belonged; Alon, Standfurt Toutechouthal, Scharsfold, Doeborits and Rhoinfoldon. Up to the time, when BURROIN became a member of the Vorstand, the entire Contral German Pla t Combine one under the management of Dr. Pistor, who likewise figures in the Prosecution documents. All the extensions, new constructions of entire plants and the of individual roomainment or enlargement/installations in already axistive plants objected to by the Presecution were in all essentials carried out under Dr. Pieter's management so that, when Dr. BUERGIN took over the monagement of the Central Garman Plant Combine on I January 1938, the industrial expansion program new denounced by the Prosecution as a crime against the peace had, in the main, boon completed. HUERGIN had only to finish what had been started by others.

In Bitterfeld, BUERGIN got his first knowledge of the production and manufactures of magnesium; he had had nothing to do with such work in his form r sphere of notivity. Magnesium was first developed for use as an industrial natorial exclusively in Germany; the real promoter of this development work was my client's predocessor, Dr. PISTOR.

The development of this particular metal in Germany is to be emplained by the special circumstances provailing in Germany, which emplain much of what took place in the field of industry in Germany and divest at of the criminal character imputed to it by the Presocution.

OPESING STATEMENT BUENGIN

Gornny had always suffered from lack of metals of all types within its own frontiers. But the raw naturials for the production of named in particularly carnallite and delenite - were in plantiful supply in Gornany. Honce the efforts of the Gornan research scientists to obtain from the abundant supplies of these raw materials, which where even ellowed to run off into the rivers with the maste unter, a light notal suitable for technical purposes. A start had been made in this work as carly as the turn of the contary and despite all set-backs, truly romarkable toracity was displayed in the constant efforts made, and in the discovery of ever new ways of evercoming difficulties arising in the train of the fevelopment works Production plants for production on a large scale were first erected in Bitterfold during the first world war. When G rower had lost the war, the production plants not with no objection on the part of the Military Control Commission in function at the time. They per modernised and thes this lightest of all industrial notals found a use in many fields of work, throughout the world, particularly ir. Gornary, especially in these fiel's in which small poight is essential i.e. chiefly in engine and motor construction. Just as the untiring efforts and the vast investments in Mile field O bogan to show roturns, the economic crisis error hitting Goring much harder than any other country. Output and turnover showed a nariged decline. The Prosecution has taken these slump years as the starting-point for their comparative statistics,

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figuring a 4000% increase in production between 1930 and 1943. It is a known fact that statistics, though accurate in themselves can present a totally false picture, and so it is in this case, as the witnesses Elias and States stated during their cross-examination.

When industry menia bogna to recover, after the assumption of power by the National Socialists in 1983, a fresh impostus man felt also in the field of Magnosium. It is only too understanded that those non of the I.G. who, with unteld trouble and at great cost, had developed this notal into a memble natural; should grasp the opportunity to show on a large scale must they had hitherto only boon able to do on too small a scale or in the laboratory. Hone of those men considered it a crime that this rise in the production of linguosium was in part for the benefit of German rearmment, since all Gormany's neighbours were highly armed and the political situation of the disarmed German Holeh in the midst of those armed noi/hbours was by no menne socure or onviable. Therefore it once about that the Magnesius morks in Akon and Stansfort pore builty, in which project, however, Dr. BUERDIN at that time had no active part. It is so much a matter of course that, during the war, production would have to be forced in this field particularly and was in fact so forced, that it is perhaps not necessary to unlarge upon it any further.

The Prosecution has singled out the Magnesium Group in order to prove that the I.G. not only supported the reasonment in its own country, but also consciously and ruthlessly excluded the rest of the world

OFERING STATEMENT BUERGIN

from participating in the results achieved in this field, systematicallrestricting production in other countries and so creating a perceptible shortage for the enemies of Germany in the last war. I shall prove that the direct opposite is the case.

The I.G. had consistently taken the greatest trouble to interest ot or countries in Magnesium. Since the beginning of the 20s, there had existed the friendliest relations with Great Britain in this field and those exists with the USA since about 1923 were intensified at the end of the 20's. An aproment was concluded with the greatest aluminum producers in the United States and the world, wir, the Aleminen Company of America (Alcoa), This agreement also contains the restriction objected to by the Prosecution .. of the output of magnesius in the U.S.A. to an initial figure of 4,000 tons each for the production forms envisaged by the I.G. and Alcon. This limit was chosen for two reasons: Under the circumstances provailing at that time 4,000 tons was a very high output; later it turned out that even this restricted enount could not be sold in the U.S.A. at that time. Besides, The I.G. had only a limited amount of foreign exchange available in the U.S.A., so that it considered it important at first not to onter any ongagements which exceeded its strongth. Incidentally, this 4,000 ton limit was later dropped. - In England the I.G. itself built a magnesium production plant for an English firm in 1935, the products of which were later used by the Allies in the air/against Gormany. - Also France received licenses for two production plants in 1931, and the same applies to Italy. - In order to promote the production and use of magnesium in foreign countries, the I.O. in the most loyal manner continued to make available its experience to England, France and the U.S. A. up to the outbrook of the war, and as late as 1940,

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when war had already broken out, it made afforts to put at the disposiof its American friends the latest results of its research work.

This was the I.G. Forben, when the Prosecution charges with having restricted the industries of other countries in this field and industrially weakened the potential enemies of Germany, in order with all possible means to support the preparations of the National Socialist war machine, I shall prove that Parben loyally conducted themselves towards their foreign business partners in the most commendable manner and that this was done from 1933 on under the management of my client, Dr. BUERGIN.

In connection with alleged crimes against the peace Dr. SUERGIN is also mentioned as Krauch's collaborator in the Four Year Plan. In point of fact he only occasionally had any centacts with the Four Year Plan, when this agency requested from him statistical material on the production and use of chlorine. Also his activity in a sub-section of the immension Group Chemistry did not go any further than that he made available his knowledge as an expert on chlorine. I shall furnish full proof to this effect.

III.

My client is also accused of participation in plunder and spoliation in connection with the Norwegian Question. Dr. BUERGIN was a member of the Aufsichtsrat of the Nordisk Lettmetall A.G., which was founded during the war with the object of effecting a considerable increase in Norwegian light metallproduction.

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Dr. BUERGIN's only role in the establishment of the Norwegian business was that of a technical expert; with the financial transactions he had nothing to do. The statements of the witness so far will already nave shown that the founding and the acquisition of the production localities of the new Norwegian company constituted neither application nor plunder.

IV.

My client is finally charged by the Prosecution with participation in enslavement and case murder,

As in all German plants, foreign workers were also employed in Bitterfold. The circumstances here are somewhat special, because in Bitterfold
a large camp had been constructed already before the war for the reception
of non-local workers. The necessity for this was created by the fact that
the industrial area of central Germany, because of iter rich limits deposits, had developed especially rapidly since the first world war, so that
there soon occurred a shortage of labour, and housing for the inflex of
workers could not be quickly enough provided. In consequence, it was found
necessary to establish a camp, which before the war was especially carefully
and especially comfortably equipped. I he foreign workers were later on
placed in this camp, which consequently had to undergo some extensions.

Concerning the manifold legal questions which resulted from the employment of foreign workers, one of my colleagues has already indicated and explained the position taken up by the Durance.

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I do not wish to tire the Tribunal with further legal statements on this point, I should like, however, to establish in principle that the asing charge of the utilization of slave labor requires substantial proof, and merely to establish that the workers were being used against their will is not sufficient. In that case, every employed in Germany would have rendered himself liablecto punishment, since all, oven the smallest enterprince, had foreign workers, Every farmer, every housewife who employed Polish or Ukrainian domestic helpers, would thus be war criminals, a consequence which has not so far been drawn wither by the Allies or by the Gernan authorities engaged in the punishment of war criminals. Here again, therefore, some sensible limitation must be made, as the Prosecution themselves are apparently not unmare, since they are endeavouring to prove inhuman conditions in the camps, in the treatment and in the working conditions of the foreign workers. In this respect, the material submitted by the Prosecution regarding the plants of the Works Combine of Central Camany (Betriebs come in schaft Mitteldoutschland) is scanty. It consists solely of the affidavit of a French worker, who was so far not even been put up for cross-exemination. Should this not subsequently be done, I shall object to the admission of this affidavit.

I myself, however, as in the position to prove that it was my client in particular who, with an understanding based on extensive experience abroad and warm feeling for the workers who had come into a strange land, recognized what had to be done to lighten the burden of the foreign workers; who constantly, in conferences of works and department chiefs,

the most energetic help could be rendered and who finally also had in satisfaction to see that the American administration officers extering with the troops found nothing objectionable, that the for tign workers had no complaints to make the Americans in reply to their pressing questions and that in some works the foreigners handed in letters of thanks before their departure.

The Prosecution tries to hold my client responsible also for conditions in the Monowitz camp. Evidence will show whether the conditions about which we learned in the last weeks of the Presecution else-inchief, really were penerally like this and whether any of the defendants is responsible for them at all. Dr. WERGH! nover was on the spot and in the bi-monthly Tak and Vorstand moutines, when technical and financial expenditure was discussed, learned of the fact that Compentration camp inmates were being employed, nothing more or less. Concentration Comp inmates were employed also in other I.G. plants, but not in the Contral Gurman Flants Combine. BUERGIN could not alter that, Whatever the result of the swidenes in the Monowitz-Auschwitz question will be, for Dr. BUERGIN at loast I claim the statements of the judgment against Pohl at al., vis, that the appression "being connected with" a maine, means more than working in the sum building with the principals or accessorier or even being in the same organization, more than murely not being againsit. That this "more" applies in the case of Dr. BUERGIN has never been proved by the Prosecution,

OPENING STATISHENT BUERGIN

Before I conclude these statements, I should like to draw the attention of the Court to the following point:

As I emphasized in the beginning, the litterfeld Works lies now in the Zone of Germany occupied by the Soviet Union. It has become evident, not only in my own Dafense assignment, but also in those of my colleagues, whose client were directors of works in the Soviet Zone, that the obtaining of defense material from this Zone mosts with extraordinary difficulties. It is not only that the witnesses concerned are afraid of getting into political difficulties if they give their former works managers a truthful affidavit concerning events of the war and pre-war period -- which fours according to experience, do not beset the witnesses in the Western Acres, but it is also that documentary material cannot, or can only with the greatest difficulty and to the most restricted extent, be obtained from the works of the mastern some, which - like Bitterfeld -- have all become Soviet Russian State plants I bug the High Tribunal, in the essessment of the avidence, of the Defense, to take this point of view into consideration and not to lot the defendants who directed plants in the Bastern Zone suffer for these excessive difficulties in the production of owidence.

OFENING STATISTINE BUSRGIN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

18 January 1949

I, Ludwig Borinski, AGO No. 34486, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Buergin, page 7/1. 13.

Ludwig Borinekt AGO No. 34486

"end"

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CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL TI

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- Opening Statement for Dr. Setarich B U X T X Y I S O E



Belieb

Case no. 6, Tribunal VI

epening Statement

of the

Defense Counsel Dr. Pens "L. "PREMER

hefore the

.merican Military Tribunal Vo.VI, Putemberg

for

Dr. Fe'nrich que tefisch



Your Honoral

"he Prosecution has sketched, or rather has tried to sketch a nicture of the accused Vorstand rembers of I.A. Parbenindustrie, a picture which is abounding in mistales in perspective, misdrawings, -isrepresentations and distortions. From their viewpoint the Prosecution arrive at judgments which were in no waw justified by actual facts. Theaccused men "who stopped at nothing". "hese were the words of the Chief Prosecutor when referring to them in his Opening "tatement. He accuses them of "unwitigating presumntion and unbounded scorn for the laws of God and ran", and further maintains that "the" judged themselves alone as fit to sway the destiny of the world. All their judgments sprang from a bottomless vanity and an insatiable ambition". For the rest he says:" They made of their power their only and highest God Such accusations and recriminations are to be heard throughout the thole of Prosecution's speech. That is there in it on the other hand that is true? Mannot concern weelf here with the accused as a whole, but sha'l confine myself to the accusations levelled at the accused Dr. Buetefisch, whom I represent, with reference to the "hole of his activities within the I.G.

He has been a member of I.G. for 25 years. First in the laboratory, and then as "orks assistant in the leuna plant; he advanced until he finally took over, together with his colle aguer Schneider, the entire management of the Leuna plant;

he advanced untilhe finally took over, together with his colleague Schnoider, the entire management of the Isums plant, a post which he filled until 1945. It is the carper of a gifted, capable, chemist and technician, whose life was taken up with the development and extension of chantcal synthesis in the sphere of coal, which in the course of the Prosecution's speech became known to the Court of as the sphere of me duction of Searte I. "The extent of the duties undertaken by Dr. Ruotefisch with his gradual incorporation into this great field of research, development, a: technical extension cannot be estimated from the fact of promotion into a new nosition with I.C. . It s rather developed organically and grow with the ability to recognize technical. nossibilities in any subore, to develop them, to appreciate thom proport and to organize their utilization. In such a large and leading chemical firm as I.G. Parbonindustrie, poople with such ability could come to be specialists in their particular field and not only be recognized as experts ins de Germany but as first class specialists beyond the boundaries of the Roich. It can indeed be said that Dr. Buotefisch was considered as such a technical export in the field of nitrogen, and later that of mineral oil and its auxiliary branchos. He was instrumental in the development of synthetic nitrogen, and synthetic mineral oil and hydrocarbons, and was responsible for the technical and orderly functioning of the plants for which he had been made responsible.

It is obvious that a man who is outstanding for his achievemonts in his special field will have many calls made upon
him by his firm as well as by others, and that his co-eneratic
will be sought from all sides. So it came about that Buetefiec
duties grow, but not, as the Presecution maintains, out of per
sonal ambition, but simply as a result of his technical
ability, his diligence, and his organizing caracities.

Then the development of German internal economy made great demands on the utilisation of German ray raterials, a development to which the economic leaders had been forced for we of surplus foreign currency, Herr Buctefisch had conferred upon him a number of duties connected with Smarte I. His activity, however, was always confined to technical duties, or those connected with technical organization, within his own field. Thus from 1934 enwards, he was Head of the Technical Cormission in the Witrogen Syndicate, and as early as 1931 was elected Chairman of the Technical Expert Cormittee at the International Mitrogen Conference, by all nations taking part. He was made a number of the governing board of various companies. Like many other German scientists, technicians, and industrialists, he was inducted for honorary co-operation

into the Office for Economic Dovelopment and being a accialist in the minoral oil branch during the rar, he was appointed to the firmt" leadership of the Mconomic Group Puel. It would be absurd to tre to conclude from these private economic and other activities of his, in official and semiofficial offices, that he had knowledge of the latest intentic of the Government, especially as the Government revealed its intentions only to the highest members of the Supreme Goneral Staff and the Winister for Poreign Affairs. We cannot go into the activity of the German Toonomic Troups here, nor can we enter into the general activities of an honorary nature of the most waried technicians for the Reich Office for Economic Development. It will be sufficient to indicate hero that the purely technical, economic duties which my client had to carry out within the aphere of his work had not the slightest bearing on political questions, lot alone nolitical decisions. is against this, the Prosecution authoritios are traing to construe a connection between this activity of my client and the offences which Control Law No. 1 dosignatos as criminal. In the course of the evidence I shall have to explain this activity of my client in more detail.

The Prosecution has endeavored to bring the responsibility for political events, for governmental measures, and in particular for the waring of wars of aggression into close association with the achievements and works of the accused, including that of my clients work in the field of the chemical

CPINING STATEMENT BURFAFISCE

ongineering, research and development in new fields, such as is overywhere customary in the economy of any state. Quite apart from the fact that on all these counts the Prosecution are lacking any conclusive evidence for the connections they assume, some individual accusations will be briefly considered in the following.

From a visit to Hitler made by my client in 1932 out the request of his firm, and merely for the purpose of socking information on quostions concerning mineral oil, the Prosecution deduces on ellience botwoon I.G. and Hitler. Apart from the fact that at that time Dr. Buotofisch was in no way authorized to represent 1.0. in a responstold fashion, since he had not yet become a member of the Vorstand, the Prosecution has no ovidence at all from which to deduce the existence of this alliance. This alliance is now further connected with the conclusion of a petrol agreement in December 1933. It should be mentioned at this point that evidence will be produced to show that there is no connection at all between this visit and the petrol agreement. The very nature of the petrol agreement included in the documents shows that this acrosmont was concluded with the Roich on a purely economic and compercial basis, and that there can be no question of any influence exerted by the Party on the Government offices drawing up the agreement. To will substantiate this fact with further evidence.

OPENING STATIMENT BURTEPISON

In connection with this count an opinion will be exercised on the claim that I.G. synchronised their production with the German war machine, with marticular reference to products coming under the technical direction of my client. I shall else submit evidence on this count showing that the connection claimed by the Prosecution is a meaningless construction, and clearly proving that in all the foroming cases it is a question of normal economic developments. In particular I shall examine the accusation make to the offect that Dr. Bustofisch, knowing about the fact that the Third Roich was planning were of aggression, arranged an exchange of experimental data with American firms in the field of hydrogenation in such a may that the war petential of these countries was thereby workened. I shall so into the question of the exchange of experimental datain general, and the work it involved for my client; and shall prove that the claimes of the Prosecution are rendered untenable by the results of the exchange of emerimental data which took place.

In Count II of the Indictment, the members of the Aufsichtsrat of Continentale Sel A.G., one of when was my client in his mapperity as representative of I.G. Fartenintustrie, are made responsible for the execution of measures which the management of Continentale Del A.G. had to carry out in connection with the Eastern compaign an the orders of high Government offices.

OFENING STATISHENT BUST BUST BUSCH

At the time of the submission of this avidence by the Prosecution I raised an objection and the matter was theroughly discussed during the session of 20 November 1947. I shall return to this point at the appropriate time. Ishall discuss what business activity the firm in question has developed and the question at issue then will be whether the Verstand of the IG or Dr. Bustefisch had any empertunity to claim or to exert influence on the business management of Continentale Oel A.G. The legal interpretation which was expressed on the occasion of the submission of evidence by the Prosecution will also play a part in this.

I shall examine further cases brought formard under Count II of the indictment for my client only in so far as they are brought formard within the fremework of the joint responsibility of the Verstand of the IG asserted by the Presecution, and only when it is necessary for the refutation of the legal joint liability asserted by the Presecution.

Under Count III the Prosecution brings serious charges against the IG officials, and thus against my client also, on the grounds of their employment and prosecution and forced laborers. Intentions or even methods such as are described by the Prosecution in their evidence as crimes against humanity are not the practice in the history of the development or in the conduct of the

OPENING STATEMENT BUSTERISCH

10, whose achievements and general attitude with regard to social welfare were recognized for beyond the German borders. To justify their charges against the officials of the 10, who in fact embody the general attitude of the enterprise, the Procedution has submitted a mass of swidence which was supposed to reveal the illegal openforment of workers and their treatment in the individual IG factories, particularly in Anschwitz. A critical examination of this ovidence must be reserved until a later time. It can, however, be said even now that the "resecution has commetted a fatal error in using purely local occurences, which have nothing to do with the IC factories as a worden and in generalizing from, and describing as typical, isolated cases which the witnesses have mostly submitted not from personal observation but from hearsmy, and the Defense questions their admissibility. It has also never been electrated in how far IG employees actually took part in incidents described in the Prosecution's ovidence. On this subject the Defense will submit evidence from various quartors which will set the evidence submitted by the Prosecution to rights on the essential points.

In order that my client could be included in the charges brought, an attempt is made to make him responsible in general for questions of labor allocation.

OPTHING STATEMENT BURTEFISCH

Quite independently of the factual examination of the abovementioned Procecution evidence, it will be the task of the Defense to investigate to what extent responsibility for the events submitted by the Prosecution can be deduced from Dr. Buetefisch's sphere of work. On this matter, due consideration will have to be given to the far-reaching division of labor and the allocation of tasks within the Vorstand and in the administration of the individual factories within the IC, which were the main factors in mcking the work of the whole enterprise pos ible. In my presentation of evidence I shall bring proof that my client, within the limits of the functions and teaks entrusted to him, did everything in his power through the selection and supervision of the supervisors or Botriobefushrer allocated by him or through the edministration of the Sparton, to moure an orderly ministration of the plants. . . . The various Betriebefushrer will, moreover, chilim in ovidence that the plant menegement was indeed emerica out in a proper and fair menner: any diversomes from the faultless conduct of the IC would otherwise have to have been brought to the attention

In my client's well-defined sphere of work for the technical and expenizational interest of Sparte I within the IG, he had not

of my client or of the Sparte administration.

OPENING STATEMENT BUETEPISCH

decisions to make on special questions of the engagement of workers and their welfare. Besides his work as technical director of Leuns and chairman of various technical committees in syndicates and Economic Groups he was chief supervisor of technical planning for the Sparte I building projects, such as Moosbierbeum and Auschwitz. I consider it expedient, however, to point out that my client was never chief of an IG Farben plant or of any other enterprise, so that he did not even belong to the Enterprise Advisory Council of the IG and consequently did not take part in the conferences of the Betriebsfuehrer.

It is therefore also misleading if the Prosecution tries to make the members of the Aufsichtsrat, and my client as chairman of the Aufsichtsrat of Puerstengrube 8.m.b.H., responsible for the allocation of workers in the mines or the treatment of prisoners in the plants of this company. I have already pointed out that on legal grounds this rice point of the Prosecution is untenable. I shall confirm this opinion through submission of further evidence, and prove that my client could not and did not exert any influence on the plant management and business management of these independent enterprises, so that my client's responsibility in this connection cannot be considered.

. . .

OPENING STATEMENT BUETEFISCH

Under Count IV of the indictment my client was charged with having been a member of the SS since 1 September 1939 and a member of the Circle of Priends (Freundeskreis). I shall prove that my client was never an active member of the SS, had no command, belonged to no society, performed no service in the SS, but that he was merely a so-called Honorary leader and that these are not to be considered as sotive members of the 3S. We should like to point out here that the IMT judgment did not condemn persons charged before it because they belonged to the SS, in so far as they were purely honorary leaders. More evidence will be brought on this point too. On this assumption, however, Dr. Buetefisch cannot be condemned for belonging to an organization which has been declared original. In this connaction the evidence on the Circle of Friends presented by the Prosecution in support of their assertion must be gone into and by the presentation of further evidence the nature of this ac-colled Circle of Friends will have to be subjected to a closer examination.

On Count V of the indictment the examination of the Prosecution's assertion will reveal through the submission of further evidence that there can be no question of Dr. BUETEFISCH's having taken part in a common plan to sommit war crimes.

OPENING STATIMENT BUETEFISCH

In the interrogation which preceded the Prosecution's investigations details were required from my client which he had to preduce purely from memory with no data. This gave rise to partially erroneous statements which were disclosed when Dr. Discrisch had the opportunity to look up documents. In so far as such erroneous statements were found to have been made, these will be corrected in the course of the person-1 interrogation of my client.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION_

I, Wina ELEAN., No. 39092, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages, and that the above is a true copy of the English transcript of OPENING STATEMENT BUETEFISCH in which I have inserted such passages as had been emitted.

No. 39092

CASE 6 - SERVINE VI

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Opening Statement for Dr. Walther DURERFELD

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MILITARY - TRIBUMAL NO. VI

Case To. 6

OFFICE PLATFORM

for the

Defendant Ir. Walther MERRITALD

Dr. Alfred SHIEL Attorney-at-Law





Mr. President, Tour Honours,

In Count I the defendant Dr. Walther DURRENTED is accused of having participated with diverse other persons during a number of years prior to 8 May 1945 acting through the instrumentality of Forben and otherwise in the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of wars of aggression and invasions of other countries. The Prosecution have not, however, been able to submit a single document which would justify the assumption that the defendant DU BRITLD had in fact participated in the planning or the execution of the actions which form the subject of this Count of the Indicaont. For and he at any time occupy a position in Farben, or in the financial or aconomic hierarchy of Germany which might suggest the possibility that he influenced political or economic issues decisively in that respect. It must be noted especially that he was not a member of the Vorstand of the I.G. Merbenindustrie, of the technical countities (TEA) or of any other similar institution of the fire, When presenting evidence, or summing up evidence from the legal point of view, the Defense will therefore be able to limit itself to stating a few fund montal points regarding Count I.

OFFICE STATE OF DESIGNATION

The same applies to Count II of the Indictiont in which the defendant DESETID is charged with having committed wer crimes and crimes against humanity together with the other defendants during the period from 12 March 1936 to 8 May 1945 by participating in the plunder of public and private property, exploitation, spellation, and other offunces against property in countries and territories which were occupied by German troops during the war. Fe indication can be found in any of the documents submitted by the Prosecution that the defendant DESETIO was in any way involved in the actions which form the subject of this joint of the Indictment.

We are therefore in a position to say at this point that noither Count I and Count II of the Indi-twent against the defendant DURATION has been proven conclusively, so that the defendant DURATION must be found 'not guilty' on that besis alone without considering the evidence submitted by the Defence or the logal evaluation thereof.

In Count III of the Indictment the defendant DIMARMID is charged with having committed, together with the other defendants, during the period from 1 September 1939 to 8 May 1945 war crimes and crimes accident bumsaity as defined in article II of Control Donneil Law No. 10,

CENTED SPEED IN DESCRIPTION

by perticipating in the emalares and adoptration to slave labor of mumbers of the civilian population of the occupied countries and in the englavement of concentration comp immates.

In accordance with the scope of the Presecution's case in chief in connection with this count of the Indictment the actions of the defendent DESCITED need only be exemined insofer as his participation in the construction of the I.S.'s Auschwitz plant is cone read. In view of the fact that he was not a member of the Verstand or of the Pominical Committee and did not therefore have any influence so the question of the employment of foreign labor and of prisoners in general, it is not necessary to the defense of this defendent and to the determination of his criminal responsibility to offer a legal evaluation of the labor allocation of Farbes in general and of certain other plants.

As the evidence submitted by the Prosecution has already shown, the construction of a fourth Suma plant in Upper Silvein was ordered by the highest planning authorities of the Reich at a time when it had become apparent that a speedy termination of hostilities could no longer be confidently expected and that the war was in fact a fight for the very foundations of the entire nation.

In this connection I should like to draw your attention particularly to the letter written by Gameral was Hanneken

CENTRO STATEMENT DURATILD

of the Bolch Ministry for Booncais Affairs to the defendant Dr. Per Moor deted 8 Bovember 1940 which has been empaitted by the Presecution as Exhibit 1406 (Document HI-11781), The defendant DEFFT LD took no part in the selection of a site for the Fourth Burn plant, the construction of which had definitely been decided upon on 2 Townshor 1940. But the ovidence submitted by the Prosecution, and capacially the reports of the defendant Dr. Ambros, have shown how complately incorrect the statement made in the Indictment is that the fact that there was a concentration comp in the vicinity of Association had been a decisive feater in the selection of a site for the new plant. In this commection I should like to draw the attention of the court to the cont mts of Imibits 1412 (Document 51-11785) and 1414 (Document FI-11113). These documents, as well as several other doo month, prove conclusively that the concentration camp near Autebwith, which, by the way, was still very small at that time, one not an important factor in the soluction of a site for the projected now plant, but that the Auscheits ares was chosen as a site for the new plant solely because all the other conditions for the construction and the operation of a plant of such dimensions were completely satisfied there, 1.0. good traffic conditions, a large plain, supplies of coal, limestone, and wtur,

OPENING STATEM OF INDERFELD

As far as the employment of prisoners from the neighboring concentration camp in the construction of the new plant is concerned, this too had been ordered by the highest planning authorities of the Boich at a time when the defendent DURREFELD had no knowledge of the projected construction of a new Buna plant. I should like in this composition to draw your attention to the letter written by the Plotipotentiary for the Four Years' Plan to the Reichsfuchrer SS Rimaler on 18 February 1941, in which under 3) Souring himself gives orders "for the suppling by the seighboring concentration chap for the construction of the Bunn plant of the largest possible number of skilled and unskilled construction workers." The Prosecution has submitted this letter, co des of which were sent to Dr. Syrup, the State Secretary responsible for problems of labor allocation, to the plenipotentiary general for special problems of the chemical industry, and to various other offices, as Exhibit 1417 (Document M-1340), and I should like to refer you to it for the details.

It was not until the be inning of March 1941 that the defend at DURREWILD was asked by the defendant Dr. Buctefisch to assist in the construction of this new large I.G. plant, so it had meanwhile been decided that a plant for the production of high grade synthetic products (the se-called "lower Section") should be creeted as part of the whole plant in addition to the Bune plant.

OPENIES STATEM MT INTERPREDED

In this commetion I should like to refer you to the affidavit given by the defendant DERFELD on 21 April 1947, which has been submitted by the Prosecution as Exhibit 288 (Document MI-8006). At that time DERFELD was Oberingeniour (Chief Engineer) at the Louna works and head of the high pressure department. Since 1939 he had been employed in a stronvisory department. Since 1939 he had been employed in a stronvisory department in the construction of the new I.G. hydrogenation plant at Poelits.

Of the plane for the whole of the Auschwitz plant, which required the investment of no less that RM 560 millions, the defendant MAR TALL was to don't with gen ral technical problems relating to power - and water supplies and with traffic regulation, in addition to his work in connection with the "Loune plant". Plane for the whole of the giant plant were drawn up simultaneously at Ludwigshafen and at Louna, as Sperio I or well as Sporte II took part in the construction of the plant. In this connection I should like to refer the numerous sinutes of building conferences at Ludwigshafen and Louna submitted as ovidence by the Prosecution. Until the autumn of 1942 the defendent DEBRARALD directed the construction and installation work with which he had been entrusted from Leuna. He did not move his office and his technical staff to Ausch'd to until October 1942, when he took over the menagement of the site as construction and installation engineer with the commoncement of the notual installation work.

OPE ING STATEMENT DIERRIPHED

He usually received his orders from the construction conferences mentioned above, at which the Verstand was also represented. Together with the two chemists of the Suma and Synthetics Groups he represented the technical management of the plant. On 19 April 1944 he was appointed director together with those two chemists, Dr. Lifeld, and Dr. Braus. Being an engineer, Dr. DERNELD was of course in charge on the spot while construction and installation work was in progress; as the plant started production, he was to hand over the responsibilities to a chemist as Betriebsfachrer.

In the main, four groups of workers were employed in the construction of the I.S.'s Auschwitz plant; Corman workers, voluntary foreign workers, British prisoners of war and immates of the Auschwitz semeentration camp. When the plant was evacuated in January . 1945 in the face of the approaching Seviet armies, about 30,000 workers were amployed there. Amongst them were about 7,000 prisoners, as only a certain percentage of the total complement of Camp IV was employed in the plant at any one time.

In the years 1741 and 1942 almost all, and in 1942 no fewer than two-thirds of the prisoners were employed directly by the construction and installation firms who had been given the contracts, and received their instructions from these. The part played by the building management of the examenate ministry (Ruo-Bauleitung) which was superior to the Parbon plant management will be examined in detail in the course of the presentation of evidence.

OFFICE STATEMENT DESCRIPTED

is far as the presentation of evidence by the defense is concurred, its tendency and contents will be determined largely by the evidence submitted by the Prosecution but, the Prosecution's cose in chief having been present d, the following statements can be ende at this point:

A number of the descritions made in the Indictment have been refuted by the documents submitted by the Prosecution, and by their witnesses. This applies particularly to the figures on the turnever of workers mentioned in the Indictment, to medical treatment of prisoners and similar problems. I should like to refer in this connection to the contents of the sick book of Camp IV for the period from 7 July 1943 to 19 June 1944 which was submitted by the Prosecution (Exhibit 1493, Document NI-10186). During this period no fewer than 15,707 prisoners were samitted for treatment as inputients in the hospital building of Camp IV. The entries in this sick book easily dispose of the assertions contained in the Indictment and the statements seed by various witnesses for the Prosecution.

It can further be claimed that the evidence submitted so far has shown that the competent administrative offices of the Beichfushrung-SS were solely responsible for the administration of Camp IV (Monowitz), where the prisoners were housed after 27 October 1942.

OPHNING STATEM OF DURN POLD

In accordance with instrictions received, Parbon morely supplied the buts which served as billets including furniture and fittings, the camp differing in no perticular as far as billets and furniture were concerned - apart from security measures - from the camps which Parbon had constructed for German workers and for voluntary foreign workers. The reason for this is that what was later known as Gamp IV had not, to start with, been intended as accommodation for concentration camp impates at all, but as billets for voluntary workers. That was the reason why, to mention one amample, Camp IV had an independent central hosting system like the other camps.

Apart from that, Camp IV was one of the 40 to 50 SS labor comps which were scattered over the whole of Upper Silesia and which were subordinated administratively and as far as guards and medical care were concern d to the main camp at Auschwitz. The Commandant of Camp IV had to obey the orders and instructions issued by the Commandant of Auschwitz. The latter in turn received his orders from the Inspector of Concentration Camps at Oranienburg and from the head of the SS Economic Administration Noin Office. As far as the execution of measures issued by the police or state police was concerned, orders and instructions were lasmed direct by the competent offices of the Reich Socurity Main Office, i.e. the Reichskriminalpolizatamt (Office V of RSHA),

OPERIOR STATEM OF DUR FELD

and by the Gostapo Office (Office IV of RSHA). Not the slightest opportunity was given to the management of the I.G.'s Auschafts plant of interfering with the administration of Camp IV or with the treatment of the prisoners in that camp. The plant management was forced to limit itself to remedying abuses which had become known through complaints or suggestions.

It is of course impossible in the scope of this brief opening statement to deal in detail with the evidence submitted by the Prosecution. One thing the defense is, however, in the position to state at this point, and the evidence submitted by us will prove it conclusively: that the account of working conditions in the I.O.'s Auschwitz camp as given by the witnesses in their efficients, does not correspond to the facts, and that it is based on an improper and inadalesable generalization and exaggeration of isolated incidents which may actually have taken place on one or the other of the building sites in the course of the years.

The ovidence of the Defense will prove conclusively that the plant management of the T.G. at Auschwitz succeeded, in spite of gigantic difficulties owing to war time conditions, in building up this huge plant within a comparatively short period of time, and that this

OFFICE STATES OF DURANTED

construction work was accomplished under working conditions which were very such in knoping with the social principles which every German copleyer has for decades past observed as a matter of course. This is true especially of the defendant DIER FRID, who considered social welfers work for all the workers entrusted to his care as part of his mission is life no less than the fulfillment of his tach teal and administrative ranks.

The evidence will show further that the works management of Auscivitz did dverything in its power to make working conditions for the wiseness, too, as estisfactory as possible. Wherever possible this was done by the use of machin my and other the michael side. A notwork of 300 kilometrs of ordinary and merrow gauge lines covered the factory area; almost 100 engines coped traffic and transportation. A transportation system of trailer trucks supplemented railway traffic on the factory roads which were 32 meters wide; work on the building site was simplified and mechanized by a huge number of grance, dredgers, pulleys, conveyor balts and other mechanizery.

Then again the works management tried, at a very early date, to coppley the prisoners in accordance with their professional skills.

Forbandid not spare expense or efforts in order to train

CPECING STATEMENT DUESTILLD

we large a number of prisoners as possible, by means of course specially instituted for the purpose, to be fitters, mechanics, wolders, brickleyers, and for other similar skills, On practically all building eites and in practically all installation work tho prisoners worked together with German and foreign workers, which is, in itself, sufficie t resson for steting that work at high pressure was completely out of the question, Whorever possible, the works management and the construction and installation firms bere in mind that full working efficiency could not be expected of the prisoners. The minutes of the construction conferences submitted by the Prococution do, by the way, whow that very clearly. Estimates and calcolations of the output requirements of prisoners were therefore based on an output equivalent of 50 - 70% compared with the output of a froe worker. I should like to mention in passing that a large number of prisoners were employed as draftemen; accountants, payrell clorks, and in similar occupations.

The attempt is made in the indicatees to create the inpression that the fact that the prisoners were billeted in Camp IV in the immediate vicinity of the plant, would seem to argue a reprehensible attitude on the part of the works management of the I.C. Forben. In actual fact, the living and working conditions of the prisoners in-

OPENIEG STATEMENT DUERBERLD

not only was the laborious transportation abolished between the auschwitz Stammlager and the factory some 8 km a sy, but the prisoners were removed in this way from the considerably less favorable general conditions prevailing in the large Auschwitz Stanmlager. Last but not locat it was important in view of the fact that the large auschwitz Concontration Camp was continually being afflicted with severe typhus opidenics, and that at no time the danger of epidenics was successfully and finally recoved. By quartering the prisoners in a labor camp removed from the main camp, the works management of 1.6. Parbon in Auschwitz was furthermore able to improve the food of the prisoners since it took over the purchase and delivery of foodstuffs according to the directives and subsistence rules, including heavy workers' allowances, laid down by the heigh daistry of Food. However, the preparation and distribution of food was again the sole responsibility of the Camp sanagement, upon whom the Plantranagement could exert no influence. The Bunk soup repeatedly mentioned to the evidence was served to the prisoners in the I.G. Farben Plant in addition to their ration.

After protracted negotiations with the Camp Hanagement, the Plant

OPENING STATEMENT DURNEFELD

haragement also gradually succorded in having the SS guard units removed from the actual plant grounds. From the beginning of 1943 they were posted outside the plant enclosure.

The evidence will further prove unequivocally that on the appearance of the first abuses the Plant "anagement lesued a strong decree prohibiting the mal-treatment of prisoners. Last but not least, the defendant Dr. Described referred to the strict observance of this prohibition at all of the larger at tings, and to the representatives of the 250 odd construction and assembly fires. Themever a violation of this prohibition became known, the Flunt languagement called the offunders to account and if necessary lodged a complaint with the Commandant of the Camp.

This introductory explanation can naturally not be expected to give a detailed survey of the evidence which the Defence will present. In their opening states at the Prosecution also confined thenselves without reference to definite evidence, to giving an account of working conditions in the plant, in so far as this scened necessary to prove assertions undo in the indictment, However the attention of the Court must at this point be drawn to a fact which may not be passed over in evaluating the total evidence; namely that the

DPACTO ST. DAT. DUAPRIED

Defens. finds itself obviously short of evidence, in view of the special discusses brought about by the colleges of Golmany, and because of the varied origin of the workers in the Alsonville Flant. In addition, the unions of forcer concentration camp prisoners which have been forced in Cormany have ferbidden their needors, under threat of expulsion and loss of privileges, to place at the disposal of the Pefense any evidence and in particular affidavity. To shall submit documentary evidence on this in due course.

On the other hera, many foreign workers and former prisoners of Camp VI, who were employed in the amendatic I.S. Farbor Plant, are living today in their own countries under political conditions which make it impossible for them to give of their own free will, by means of arridavite, a true account of the actual scraing conditions in this I.S. Farbon Plant. It counts by expected of the Defense that they should endanger the freedom of these proper by applying to this Court to have then called as sitnessee. Under there car cummances, all the more weight must be attached to the statements of the workers and foremess of Farbon and of the numerous countriction and assurbly rings, and above all so the statements of those prisoners, who in space of the present proveding conditions, have red

OF A 1 A SECTION DISPRISED

the courage to place themselves at the disposal of the Pereneo, and give an eccount of the working conditions in the plant as they really worse. The presentation of this swidence will about the Court when the picture conjured up by the Prosecution is a caricature and for common reality. How else could it be explained for example that a prisoner, a low, who has been in a number of concentration campa, makes in his africavit, which will be presented by the extense with many others of a minibar nature, the following statements:

"I am a doe, by father lost his lift in the Dachar Concintration Casp. Is nother and elater very gassed in Auschwitz-wirkerman. I west was accounted in Italy with my father and asported to Germany, when we were trying to save cursolven from the clutches of the Goutape..... As far as I know, the 55 were solly responsible for the conditions in the arms comp and not the I.G., as control and supervision to the sums comp were the duty solly of the Sc. In I.v. Farber had no influence on the Comp samegement and the I.v. Farber people did not even have the right to outer the comp at will...."

after giving his opinion on the memoration of the Prosecution that
there were terture chambers in Camp IV and that youthtul prisoners
were also to be found there, the wiscoss consists in these words:

The farment of the prince of the first of the SS til-; reader prince of the SS til-; reader prince through sape, but in so for at this was known to the first prince Plant. Administration they took a separation it investments.

OPE, LO STATEMENT DARRISMED

i did not have any experience of prisoners being punished for not performing enough. The prisoners were untally punished when they communicated with the civilians in the plant in defiance of the 5: decree forbidding this....

after a detailed account of conditions relating to working house in the plant, food, quarters, elething and medical attention, this former prisoner - who can certainly have no interest in giving a too favorable account of condition, after his eve bad experiences - condition his affidavit with the following words:

> "It to true that prisoners in Comp IV who word unable to work war often shipped away to Strkense or Auschwitz I. It is possible that seen of them were killed there; I do res upor houses that I later not some of avco-prisoners who were taken away from the Suns camp as incapable of work, in good health in the swin camp, so they I have to assume that after being telesa from the Buck came they came cured in the main compa There can ou so question of a 500 & turnover of prisoners in Caup IV Forhage this concuption arose from the fact that in the first "oars the sumber of parp isones fluorested because transfer took place between individual camps. For example in March 1943 some Blooks of about 3,000 primenars with the Block leaders (I remarker the news Hermann Dimanaki and Van Felmony were transferred in a body to another comp, but I me not a mre of the reasons for this tremofer.

> Suring up, I would 1/ho to state explicitly, for the sake of justice that the prisoners working with 1.5. Farbon were such better off as regards quarters, food, clothing etc. than other Concentration Camp prisoners. I attribute that in the efforts of the 1.0. Tarbon Management. It is accordingly not true cisher that up to 100 prisoners aidd at their work daily. I remember, to be such, some isolated dates.

Charles Existent Dunkered

where a prisoner diel at his work. Due it had not had a
do with the output homen's made by T.C. Ferben and the
treatment received from I G. Jarben. Finally 'should
like to strees the fact that compared with Mirkerst,
the Buna Camp was a paradisc During all the tire '
spent in concentration camps, I have never into lays
in danger of death than I did to the reas samp.
I can therefore only explain the stome and a but
which I have been informed, which were made in the
indictions about the auschatts Verben Picht. And
the labor camp situated there, by making that it
must have been confused with the directors Camp.....

Another former prisoners of Carp IV, all of Jee, and great a full 3 years to this emp expressed himself in a status faction. After previously having been in You inchanged. Cross-Joses Dacham and electwith I concentration camps, he term on 37 Catober 1942 with the first prisoners of Carp IV in Monadia, where he abeged until the camp was cleared on to Jamuary 1946. He worked daily, after giving a detailed necount of the qualiform to respect to quarters, food, and madical attention in tany IV, he without makes the following statements with regard to the working sundictions in the plane:

The labor details were always isrighted to the construction and especially firms of 1.7 Farbon, and had nothing to do literally a to the 1.6. Farbon contents to do literally a to the 1.6. Farbon contents to first grand duly was detried on to the SS in the place of vork, but this was later directioned, and the measures round therefore nove about freely lastic the 1.7 Farbon Plant, deleter the 1.6 Farbon out their striple, out their orders ever possessed my inscriptions; on punitive posses, nor sid they exercise any. I know that in 1.6 had strictly foreigned their staff cubors to ill-trunt the palsoners is my way.

OPMING STATEMENT DUERREELD

I even know of two cases where the assembly workers of the had were reported to the political management of the camp by the I.G. Farben for mistreatment of prisoners and were severely reprintended. The speed of the work on the building site was adjusted according to the work and was in proportion to the strength of the prisoners, and it could not be described as murderous. In the I.G. Farben Works in general, no one ever worked himself to death, but spared himself wherever he could...."

nest of the I.G. Farbon commenting on the turnover of the immates of Comp IV, this witness comes to the following definitive conclusion;

> "It is wrong to encert that a number of prisoners died daily of exhaustion at the places of work. It is true that deaths occurred at the places of work, the camen of which was in no case to be attributed to the work performed. To sun up, I can say that prisoners who worked for the I.G. Farban were bester off in comparison with other concentration campe in Germany, for they were well housed and could move about in the works like free workers. This gave them the opportunity to come into touch with the free workers and, by this contact, psychologically and natorially to relieve their lot. It was certainly not in the interests of the henegement of the I.G. Farben to increase the hardships of the prisoners. I know of no case where the languagement took any action to prevent their mining with the free workers. This would oven have been pre tically impossible, as we as prisoners worked with by side with the free workers. Through this treatment, we gained the inner peace and security, and the hope that we sight curvive our imprisonment. The cruelting charged against the Karagement of the I.G. Farben/the Indictment, and supposed to have taken place in honowitz can, according to my experiences during my three-year period of imprisonment in honovits, be described as completely unfounded."

OPENING STATEMENT DUERRELD

As third and last example, we want to refer to some statements contained in the affidavit of a former prisoner, who arrived in Camp IV, after having spent considerable time in the concentration camps haut-hausen and Gusen and various other camps, after a detailed description of the working conditions in the ausenwitz orks of the I.G. Farben he comes to the following conclusion:

".....During the years of my stay in honowitt, I gained the conviction that the I.G. Farbenindustric did not regard the prisoner allocation as anything desirable, but considered it as an unavoidable evil and a heavy burden; also that, within the limits to which they were restricted, they constantly tried in every say to improve the living conditions of the prisoners and to keep the in a humane and decent manner. In conclusion, I am convinced that thousands of prisoners - and Jevs above all - owe their lives to the better bousing and maintenance conditions in honowitz, compared to other working camps, and to the much better working conditions in the I.G. Works..."

The contradiction between the statements of these witnesses and the further swidence put forward by the Defense on the one hand and the statements of various witnesses and the affidavite of the Prosecution on the other hand is obvious and cannot be overlooked. The Prosecution will not be surprised by it - they have had opportunities through the testimony of many prisoners and a large number of foremen and masters of the I.G. Farben and of the numerous building and assembly firms, to form a fairly accurate picture of the real conditions in the Auschwitz works of the I.G. Farben.

OPENING STATEMENT DUERRIELD

The evaluation of the results of the entire evidence presented will furnish an opportunity to go into these contradictions in the statements of the witnesses in detail and it will thun be seen that the Defense witnesses came much closer to the truth, because they did not allow themselves to be led in their statements by human feelings, however understandable, by political intentions or by other personal considerations.

The same applies to the attempt of the Prosecution to establish by all means a connection between the regulations of the works immagement of the I.G. Farben and the working conditions in these plants on the one hand and the extermination measures against the Jews in the Birkennau concentration camp on the other hand. There has never at any time been such a connection and not the slightest proof has been submitted that the works management of the I.G. Farben in ansohwitz issued any orders or regulations which could in this connection be counted against them as crimes.

on this question they have consisted exclusively of suppositions and conclusions. .ot a single witness was able to state any facts which would even distantly justify the assumption of illegal and guilty behaviour on the part of any render of the works management.

OPESING STATE BET DURRINGED

The evidence submitted by the Defense will show, on the contrary, that - to name one example only - the figures given by the inministration of Camp IV to the works management concerning the
working force of the camp were such that no doubts dould have
arisen on the part of the works management. Such doubts would be
the more unlikely to arise as these figures were not divided into
arrivals and departures, but merely showed the actual numbers of
camp inmates at any given time. This figure was, however, constantly
increasing because of the ever more numerous allocation of prisoners
to the building site and because of the enlargement of the camp:

Whatever judgment, however, the Court may reach after the presentation of the evidence and whatever conclusions it may draw from it, one fact allows us to look forward with confidence to the result of this trial and to its later evaluation, namely, not only do the powerful foundations of these giant works still exist in Auschwitz today, built under German direction by technicians and workers from nearly all the countries of Europe, together with German workers, under the most difficult conditions imposed by the war, but in nearly all the countries of Europe, including Germany, there are still living today tens of thousands of former members of the works staff,

CASE 6 -- TRIBUTAL VI

PATRICE

Opening Statement for Do. Prits O A J R W S E I

Inglish



Feferse 6

Opening Statement

by Dr.Ernst Achenbach Attorney-at-Law in Essen

before the Hilitary Tribunal No.VI

in Case VI

United States of smerica against Ka-rl Krauch and Others

on behalf of

Dr. Fritz Gajeuski

Nuremberg, December 1947.

Jang.



May it please Your Honors:

Before submitting to the Court my our opinion about the alleged crimes the prosecution charges these defendants with, I and to pay tribute to the extraordinary amount of energy and subtle intelligence spent by the very able represent tives of the prosecution on trying to prove that these defendants, most of whom are well-known and held in high esteem among leading business men, industrialists and scientists the world over and last but not least in Your Honors' own country, are in reality simister persons corse someons than Hitler minself. I dare say that in spite of all their ability and intelligence the prosecution did not succeed in this impossible task, and with Your Honors' kind permission I do not want to conceal my doubts about the political wisdom of their decision to try it.

There is an irresponsible weap of pinning labels on people which one should not include in, if one ants to build up the reign of justice and liberty, we are all longing for, and for the support of which many of the best citizens of this unhappy German nation still look ath fervent hope, which must not be acceived, to that great land of liberty beyond the Atlantic so admirably and enthusiastically described in the poetry of walt whitman. One unfortunately fines that regrettable habit in some other parts of the orld, but I am told that one of the guiding principles of Your Honors' country is to put a

for the prosecution reminded us in his opening statement of the fact that we have been told from the mo-untain to judge not that we be not judged. Listening to the rest of his speech and especially to his last sentence I could not help feeling that he had forgotten the profound wisdom of that rule.

The prosecution do not hesitate to charge all the defendants with crimes against pea-ce. They a-re alleged to have planned, prepared, initiated or w-aged w-ars of aggression and to have participated in a common pla n or conspiracy for the accomplishment of such wars of aggression. The defense maintain that not even a prima facie case was made out. As I already had the occasion to point out to the Court, the prosecutio n did in fa-ct prove - but as far as that is concerned we might have made a stipulation - that I.G. Farben w as a big firm, w-as an efficient firm and us many other firms in Germany did take part in German rearmament, just as inumera ble firms in other countries took part in the production of armaments in their countries. The prosecution soom to think that that is enough in order to establish against all the defendants a crime against peace. I respectfully submit to Your Honors that that is not enough. It was not enough for the International d-ilitary Tribunal. In the gro-unds of its judgment concurning the defendant Schacht it is stated:

"It is clear that Schacht was a central figure in Germany's rearmament program and the s-teps which that mounts up to the same result, as if he flatly did construe the above mentioned provision in the indicated impossible may. And there we simply cannot follow him. Who all know the old latin shaying: negative non sunt probands. This is not a denzification court, this is a criminal court and we therefore have to stick to the elementary principle recognized by the penal laws of all civilized nations that if somebody is to be punished his personal guilt must be proved. In this very court house military Tribunal II on 16 April 1947 in the class: United States of America v. Armara which ga-ve eloquent expression to this fundament of principle by stating:

We must never falter in maintaining, by practice as well as by preachment, the sanctity of that we have come to know as due process of law, civil and criminal, municipal and international. If the level of civilization is to be raised throughout the orld, this must be the first step. Any other road leads but to tyranny and chaos. This Tribunal, before all others, must get in recognition of these self-evident principles. If it fails, its shole purpose is frustrated and this trial becomes a mockery, at the very foundation of these jurished concepts lie two important postulates: (1) Every person accused of crime is presumed to be innocent, and (2) that presumption abides with his until guilt has been established by proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Unless the court which hears the proof is convinced of guilt to the point of moral certainty, the presumption of innocence must continue to protect the accused. If the facts as drawn from the evidence are equally consistent with guilt and innocence, they must be resolved on the side of innocence. Under American law neither life nor liberty is to be lightly taken aw-ay, and, unless at the conclusion of the proof there is an abiding conviction of guilt in the mind of the court which sits in juagment, the accused may not be described.

For our case this means that these defordants are only guilty of a crime against peace if they knew that their government had specific plans to wage wars of aggression and if with clear and specific knowledge of those aggressive plans they knowingly gave their help to the realization of these plans. Did Hitler tell them about his plans? He certainly did not. I respectfully submit to Your bonors that he told them and the German people the exact contrary. Isn'it it significant in this connection, Your Honors, that hams Fritzsche, who was in charge of informing the German people through the German press and radio services of that was going on, was acquitted by the international military Tribumal?

In spite of that the prosecution seem to mint to contend that it was a matter of common knowledge among the people of Germany that dither wanted to go in for wars of aggression. As their key sitness they produced Mither's interpreter. Now, nativer one may say about him and about that he was obliged to admit curing his cross examination, one thing is certain, he is not a sitness to be able to prove anything at all about common knowledge. If one sants to know that common knowledge was, one still have to turn to those things the German press and the German radio let the German population know about their government's declarations and intentions. Your monors till find that the ora peace occurred far more frequently than the lord war.

It will be my duty ithin the gener I frame of the defense to submit to Your Monors the evidence concerning what was common knowledge and what was not. In order, however, that there is no misunderstanding about my

position, I want to say that this question is according to the clear findings of the International military Tribunal irrelevant. In order to avoid repetitions I should like to refer in so far to the motion my colleague von Metzler read to the Court yesterday. I shall therefore offer this evidence concurning common knowledge only if the Court takes a different view from that expressed in the IMT judgment.

Right hore, though, I should like to say a few ords about the argument that by the foreign press inc by foreign radio the German people and these defendants heard different things. I think to t common sense tells us ithout long discussions that such an argument would be worth. I um not of the opinion that the normal decent citizen in any country can be expected to assume that his our government is by definition crooked and that their op ponents abroad are always right. As far as I know there are committees set up in america to investigate into socalled un-American activities and as far as I am told they think that people .no rather than sticking by the official lines of their orn legitimate government take their views from and shape their actions according to orders received from foreign quarters, are not exactly the very best citizens. In fact these committees seem to think that a curtain loyalty to one's oun country and its legitimate government is not a sign of perticular stupidity, not even of sholohourted approval of any governmental decision, but rather a sign of national decency athout

which no state and no social order could be maintained, In this connection I should like to draw Your wonors! attention to a very interesting decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered May 25, 1981, in the case of MacIntosh, MacIntosh, a Camadian theology professor the asked for his naturalization as a United States citizen, was ready to sign the declaration of allegiance to his new state with the reservation, however, that he claimed the right to decide for himself if a future war waged by the United States was a just or an unjust war. In the latter case he declared he would not be in a position to give help to his new state. The Supreme Court decided that while they were prepared to recognize so-called conscientious objectors, they were not prepared to accept that a United States citizen declared that it was up to him to decide whether in a concrete case of war he could give help to his government or not.

If in view of the charges of Count I of the indictment I now turn to my client, Dr. Gajewski, I only want to repeat that he did not know that Hitler planned wars of aggression. On the contrary, being a straightforward personality, he had until the outbreak of war confidence in Hitler's repeated solumn peace pledges. From the many examples I shall here only quote a few. In his speech before the German Reichstag on may 17, 1985, Hitler said:

"No new European war would be able to replace the unsatisfactory conditions of today by something better. On the contrary, neither politically nor economically any application of force would create in Europe a situation more fa vorable than the situation which exists today. Even a decisive success of a new European solution by force would have as final result a disturbance of the European equilibrium and would thus in one way or another lay the germ for new oppositions and new complications. New wars, new sacrifices, new insecurity, and new economic need would be the result. The outbreak of such a folly lithout end must be at to the breakdown of the present social and political order. A Europe drifting into communist chaos would bring about a crisis the extent and duration of which could not be foreseen. It is the most earnest desire of the national government of the German Reich to prevent such an unpeaceful development by their sincere and active cooperation.

In his speech before the corkers of the Siemens plant in Berlin, Hitler said on November 10, 1955:

"One should really not a ttribute to me that I im so idiotic to want a war. I do not know how many of the foreign statesmen participates in the war. I was in it, I know it... to want nothing but peace."

On February 20, 1988, Hitler said in the Melchstag:

"Relying on her friendships, Germany ill not leave a stone unturned to save that ideal which provides the foundation for the task which is above of us-

Furthermore my client had been decyly impressed by the apotheosis of penceful international competition during the Olympic Cames 1956 in perlin and has whole-heartedly approved of and believed in Noville Chamber-lain's declaration at his return to England after the munich conference and after his signature of a consultative pact with Pitler that this meant "peace in our time".

On January So, 1939, again in the Releasting, mitter said:

"During the troubled months of the past year, the friendship between Germany and Poland his been one of the reassuring factors in the political life of Europe."

And last but not least on April 28, 1939, Hitler in a further speech before the Reichstag aeclared:

"I have regretted greatly this incomprehensible attitude of the Polish Government, but that alone is not the decisive fact; the worst is that now Poland like Czechoslovakia a year ago believes, under the pressure of a lying international campaign, that it must call up its troops, although Germany on her part has not called up a single man, and had not thought of proceeding in any way against Poland.... The intention to attack on the part of Germany mich was merely invented by the international ress..."

Can a man whose ork cortainly did not leave him much time for philosophic speculations about the vicious aims his government might or might not have, but the knew that Austria and the Sudeton area were populated by authentic Germans and the remembered the fact that for centuries Czechs and Slovaks has lived in peacuful communion ith Germans whthin the orbit of the Gorman Reich be expected to assume that shill s-aying all these peaceful and reasonable things Hitler s-veretly had made plans for a war of aggression against Polune and had informed a very limited number of men belonging to his inner circle about those aggressive plans? It is quite obvious one cannot expect that. It seemed obvious to the International Tribunal and that is why they acquitted a considerable numbor of defendants, the cortainly held higher positions and had more insight than my client, of the charge of having committed a crime against pea-ce.

If the prosecution should object that in saite of these peraceful declarations my client must have come to a different conclusion in view of the Gorm n armament efforts I can only say that in order to understand the psychological situation in Garmany concerning rearmament it seems to me north thile to remine Your concers in
this connection of the fact that Garman disarmament after
corld war No. 1 was to be according to the provisions of
part 5 of the Versailles Treaty, to Art. 8 of the Covenant
of the League of Nations as all as of Point 4 of wilson's
14 points, only the beginning of general disarmament and
that throughout the long years of negotiations about disarmament and security it was Germany's constant aim to remind the other nations of the fulfilment of their disarmament pledges and to achieve equality on the basis of
its orn reduced level of armaments.

Chancellor Bruening said in an interview given to a representative of the interrational Brod deasting Company and broadcast by all rudio stations of the Juited States on February 15, 1932:

"The military forces of Garmany are not even a sufficient frontier protection against the aggression
of one or several of her highly areas neighbors.
Germany's lack of area is particularly evident in
the air. She has absolutely no means for her acfense. Not only the airforce is forbiaden to her
but even any anti-aircraft actions from the ground.
In case of far the cities of Germany could be exposed ithout any protection to the gas, incomming
and explosive bombs of enemy planes. You all numit
that that is an untenable situation high must in
view of their security be of the groundst concern to
the German people. The account for equality with the
other nations, such I jut for are in all clarity in
my speech at the disarrament conference at Geneva
is therefore a self-evident conclusion from the
effectively existing conditions......

The Gorman people especially the German youth very deeply resent this st to of disqualification and part of the political unrest in Germany has its origin here

The demand for equal rights and equal security is shared by the hole Gora an nation. Every German government will have to stand-up for this demand.

In fact evidence can be introduced to show that
the Hitler government took in Geneva the same stand that
Bruening had taken and German rearmament was only begun
when the German efforts of many years in endless disarmament discussions in Geneva and elsewhere had proved a
failure because of the intransigency of Germany's neighbors.

As far as my client is concerned I must in addition underline the fact that the plants he was entrusted with concorned products mich very essentially peaceful, i.e. photographic products and artificial fibres. My client is entitled to point out not without ride that the AGFA, thinks to his constant efforts to jush the research work of his able collaborators into this direction, developed a process for colored films high is ith reason considered as one of the best if not the best in the orld. The outbreak of har did not further, but has, or my client's penceful efforts. I can therefore assure Your Amors that my client did not rejoice then par broke out nor did he ever hear that his colleagues had bellicose tendencies. Cortainly none of his colleagues ever tolu him of having knowledge of any aggressive lans of the German government. It is true, once War had broken out - a war which the German government rescuted to the German , cople as a defensive of ar especially by jointing to the fact that E-ngland and France had declared d ar u on Germany - , my client did not wish his country's defeat. He stuck by it, but there, too, I submit to Your Honors that that is an attitude nobody in good faith is entitled to blame him for. The International Military Tribunal recognized this view when in the grounds of its judgment concorning the defendant Speer it stated:

"His activities in charge of German armament production were in aid of the war effort in the same w-ay
that other productive enterprises aid in the Laging
of war; but the Tribunal is not prepared to fine that
such activities involve engaging in the common plan
to wage a-ggressive war as charged under count one
or waging aggressive war as charged under count two."

As far as the charges under Count II of the indictment are concerned I can leave their discussion to those of my colleagues those clients were engaged in the negotiations which led to the arrangements the prosecution styles as plunder and spolition. The evidence introduced by the prosecution does not be arout this contention.

Turning to Count III of the ineletment my client. assumes the responsibility for the wolfen film lant whose immediate head (Betriebsfuchrer) he was. As far as the employment of foreign labor, inpates of prisons and inmates of concentration causes as such is concernou I respectfully submit to your Honors that this fact alone, given the German legislation and the mar situation, cannot be considered as a sufficient basis for justifying criminal proceedings against my client. The legal problems relevant in this connection ill be at length uiscussed by my colleagues. The aefense is in a position to introduce evidence to rove that my client acted in such a may that no other docume man in his position at the same pariou and under the same circumstances could have acted differently. "a are able to prove, too, that conditions of ork, the food the housing situation of all

persons working at the wolfen film plant were such that one cannot contend they ere bod. Dr. Gajewski aid all in his power and issued instructions to that effect that especially the foreign workers received a secent treatment and were cared for to the extent the prevailing circumstances allowed. As far is the concentration cam, inmates (a few hundred women from Ravensbrucck) were concerned they cortainly preferred their ork at the Wolfen film plant to the Ravensbrucck call. They were not engaged in heavy work; the work was the same performed before by free German women. As to the other plants belonging to Sparte III and puntioned by the prosecution, i.e. Kamerawork M-unich and nottwell, they were run by able men hose moral qualities were such as to have gained them the confidence of my client. He could be sure that as Betriebsfuchrer of those lints the se can handled the personnel questions correctly, inc in flet they aid himile them correctly. As to the firm K: Ile, controlled by I.G., but legally an independent firm ith its o.n board of management there is no evidence rounced by the resecution which could imply my client. There too, however, we are in a position to grove that the Kalle board of management acted correctly.

As to the general personality of my client I propose to submit to the Court, evidence to show that he was
imbued with principles of tolerance and humanity and
that he certainly did not lack civil courage to stand up
for his opinions. He was known among his colleagues as
a person who definitely aid not like to have other people

interfere with his o'n spiere, but ho at the same time refrained from meddling with other people's affairs. In the "decentralized centralization" of the huge I.G. Dr. Gajewski was at the head of Sparte III and gladly assumed the responsibility this position implies. As to the rest of Farban's fields of activities he only knew about their general outlines s-uch as they were submitted to the TEA and the Vorst nd when he took part in the meetings of these gremiums. He there never heard anything which could or should have stirred him to take action in other fields than his o n, the less so since he ma and could have confidence in his colleagues as to the correct himsling of their offnirs. Come rning the honorary positions held by Dr. Gajerski the prosecution did not roduce any evidence to rove that in these were or less formal netivities seacthing could be found to charge him. ith under any criminal aspect.

one last remark concerning the last sentence of the prosecution's opening address. The chief co-unsel for the prosecution said: "There is no loyalty in these men — not to science, nor to Germany, nor to any discoverable ideal." This charge holly uncarranted by the evidence introduced by the prosecution is most deeply resented by or. Gajenski and I think I am entitled to s-ay that all the defenients share his feelings. As to Dr. Gajenski's loyalty are personal integrity all those who have known him in Germany as well as abroad will tell the prosecution they are ground and as far as Dr. Gajenski's

feelings toward Germany are concerned he loved and served his country as I imagine his colleagues in A-merica loved and served their own. CAME 8 - ENISONAL VI

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Opening Statement for Sainrich . ATTIBES

Delia.



Vefeure Case 6

OPENING STATESTER

for the Defendant Heinrich Gattineau

CARE VI

Rudolf Aschenation Defense Counsel

Long.



Opening Statement Gattineau

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Mr. President! Your Honors!

Seldon before has so much material been submitted in a trial by the Prosecution. Even more seldom, however, has so much been the reed against the defendants in the press and in the indictment as is the case here. But never yet was so little proven as in the trial of Krauch and others.

The Prosecution loudly proclaimed IC's alliance with Hitler, which is supposed to have been concluded in 1932 by Buotefisch and Gettineau. A waited for the proofs with close attention. The failed to appear. Mat was loft was a conference of an informational nature. If every conference of an informational nature in politics is to be considered the same as an alliance, then there would probably be more alliances than politicians.

If it had made a thorough investigation the Prosecution itself must have recognized the grotesque character of its also ation. It takes a great deal of imagination to set up the allegation that such an agreement was concluded during the lifet of a man like Bosch or Duisberg. It will be a minor matter for us to refute the charge of the indictment. In this connection I should like to quote only a couple of passages concerning the relations of Bosch and Duisberg to Hitler. Doctor of Laws Burt Freiherr von Lersner, formerly President of the German Peace Delegation of Vonsmilles, writes the following concerning the attitude of Carl Bosch toward Witler and the NSDAP:

The attitude of Carl Bosch to Mither and the N tional Socialist Party can perhaps best be perceived from the crushing criticism which he sent to me in connection with his first meeting with Mither: "Mither is nothing, nothing at all! That is all a deliberate swindle!" In the course of the following years Carl Bosch reportedly declared to me: "Mither will bring us all to ruin. I only hope he is at least not so stupid as to start a war. One would think that a man who had served in the borld for as corporal

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would at least not bring fresh misery and horror on the world, but with Hitler one can be prepried for anything.

At our last meeting in cutumn 1939 C. rl Bosch was cuite broken up about the war in spite of all the reports of victory. During these hours he repeated several times: "Germany can never win the war and if Hitler should win it it would be a frightful calamity."

Further opinions which Carl Bosch frequently expressed to me throw a ch racteristic light on his views: "It is even more important to save the roung people from the Nazis than to save science."

It should be generally recognized that he was always deeply concerned about a free schape, independent of the littler jerty. This aim was the decisive factor for him in assuring his honorary offices, which weighed on him very coavily, for example, the presidency of the Maiser illustances but I must remain in horness or else science is lost.

"The persocutions of the Jews are a shame and a disgrace which will be bitterly avenged."

"Peace, peace and again peace is the alpha and omega for us and the whole world."

Concerning the political attitude of Geleimret Professor Dr. C. Duisberg there is a pertinent description available in which it says:

"I can testify that herr Geheinrat Duisberg was always an opponent of National Socialism and remained so even after the assumption of power up to his death. There was no lock of attempts to win him over to National Socialism, but he in no way let hims lf be moved to pledge himself to the Party.

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Thus Funk, subsequently Reich Minister of Economics, was in Leverlason in 1931, but Horr Geneimrat Duisberg did not receive him. Later, among others, Dr. Schmidt-Pauli, Dorlin, tried to interest Horr Geneimrat Duisberg in the Party. In his written reply to him Herr Geneimrat Duisberg wrote word for word as follows: "You will yot experience on your own body what it means if this party should ever come to power". (This correspondence was lost during the war.)

He also refused to take part in the assembly in the Industrial Club in Dueseldorf on 27.1.1932, at which Hitler as to speak. In the letter which, so for as I know, he trate to Professor Dr. Hain he termed it a calamity that German women professors, such as, for example, Proculoin Liss Meitner, should be removed from their positions only because they were Jews.

Herr Coheinrat Duisberg ande very strong personal efforts on behalf of an understanding with other countries, above all ath ingland. Thus he took a leading part in the conferences which took place in 1926 in Berlin between anglish and German industrial leade s. A further conference of this kind, in which, mong others, the then anglish Minister of Communications, Ashley and the book known representatives of English and German economic life participated, was held from 11 to 13 June 1927 in Leverkusen."

Bosch and Duisborg were the leading personalities of the IG Burben and vicerous opponents of the NS.F. In 1932 Bustefisch and Cettineau were uninfluential employees of the IG. In view of this actual situation, then, does the Prescention periously believe that these two non had concluded an alliance with the Party? In this connection the Prescention has also overlooked one fact, that until 1933 Cattineau was a member of the Conservative Poople's Party, which, as is well known, Dr. Bruening/supported as Reich Chancellor.

The construction of the Prosecution seems really curious when a letter is aropped on our desk in which it says:

'oncourager of the idea of student self-help and in this he was

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supported by Dr. Gattineau in the most vigorous possible way. During the years 1928-1932 I worked together with Herr Geneiment Duisborg and Dr. Gattineau at numerous conventions and conferences which were concerned with questions of student self-help. From this work crose a cordial, p. resonal friendship with Dr. Gattineau, who thought exactly as I did in political matters.

The part of the student body which stood behind me was enti-Mctional Socialist. After Nazi majorities arose among the student body from local student elections I resigned from the student work about the end of 1931 in open conflict ith National Socialism. I retained the leadership of the groups which yore behind me and brought the latter together in an organization whose purpose was to work against the Mational Socialist German Students' League. In doing this we proceeded from the correct realization that the masses of the voters were strongly guided by the results of student elections and that after 1 or 2 years the same election results would appear in national politics which had proviously been shown among the students. By activity and that of my friends who were similarly disposed now aimed at influencing olection results in local elections by suitable propaganda and to force back the Mazi majorities. This as carried out with complete success at verious universities and sucondary schools until early in 1933. After our appearance the everwhelming Nazi majorities always shrank to a practically insignificant minority. .

For carrying out these elections and procuring the assistance which was necessary to the organization money was needed. Accordingly, I got in touch with Geneimrat Duisberg and Dr. Gettineau and tried to secure funds for our activity. They were willingly given to me. In connection with this it became clear that Dr. Cattineau in particular exerted himself in this respect, I received the necessary funds through Dr. Gettineau until

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the middle of 1933. Due to the impossibility of continuing our battle I then stopped my requests to Dr. Gattineau in this respect in 1933. On the occasion of the last prosidential election Dr. Gattineau applied to me for and with the approval of Goheimrat Duisborg with the request that the circles close to me should declare themselves for the election of Hindenburg, who was put up as a rival candidate to Hitler. I willingly agreed to this. On the occasion of a reception at Hindenburg's house, which was chiefly attended by student circles and in which Dr. Gattineau took part on behalf of Geheimrat Duisborg, the student body submitted a request to Hindenburg that he stand again as candidate for the office of Reich President."

I believe that the allegation of an alliance by the Prosecution is -- I ask you to perdon the harsh expression -- so contrary to healthy common sense that it is almost superfluous to offer proofs against it. It is humorous to see how, in the effort to collect evidence, a fine confusion of names has crept into the charges! In the court session of 2.9.1947 it was alleged that Carl Duisberg informed the Reich Union of German Industry that the was propared to contribute to the Adolf Hitler donation", while emphasizing his outspokenly approving titlede. Dr. Curt Duisberg gives us the following correction to this:

"A confusion of names is involved here. It was not the Chairman of the Aufsichtsret, Ceheinret Dr. Corl Duisberg, but I myself, in my capacity as head of the Control Committee Office, who was present at the conference with the Professional Associates of the Chamical Industry and prepared the file note of 16 June 1933."

Surely any of the defendants could have told the Prosecution this if they had been asked about it.

The absurdity of the Prosecution's allegation becomes even more apparent if we consider the following circumstances:

Prevailing opinion in the National Socialist Party rejected the IG for the following reasons:

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- 1.) As a Konzern it was opposed to the principles of the Party program.
- 2.) 40% of the members of the Vernaltung stat (Administrative Board) word Jewish (C.v. Jeinberg, A.V. Jeinberg, V. Simson, Oppenheimer).
- 3.) Until 1937 25% of the members of the Aufsichtsrat were Jewish: Norton, Louis Hagen, Sigmund Arburg, Carl v. Joinberg, Arthur v. Joinberg, v. Simon, Otto v. Fendelsohn-Bartholdy, Max arburg.
- 4.) In the effiliates Riebeck Pontan: Arpad Plesch, Milton Seligmann, Lederer; at Abeinstahl: Flechtheim.
- 5.) The Office for Agricultural Policy of the Party demanded a further decrease in the price of fertilizer and opposed the I.G. In 1932 Darré declared in Munich that the Perty had to attack the fortilizer prices for political reasons, that the Party just was against big business.
- 6.) Buerciel rejects the IG in principle.
- 7.) Ley was also not friendly towards IG, although he had to admit its social accomplishments. He had been disnissed from Leverkusen of one time, on the recommendation of Privy Counsellor Duisberg, for his attacks on Jardurg and Louis Hagen.
- 8.) In regard to the question of German gasoline production the NS press, and the V.B. in particular, took a stand opposing the interests of the IG.

The Prosecution has made many claims about Gattineau in their opening statement. He is supposed to have been the economic advisor of Rochm, a leading political representative of IC who led the /ipo for 6 years. But they have not presented any proof of what Gattineau actually did.

That did Dr. Gattimeau do?

Until the end of 1938 he was not a member of any IG committees. Not until the middle of 1938 did he become titular director of IG, and in the beginning 1939 commercial managing director of DAG Pressburg. He was never a member of the Vorstand of IG.

As has already been shown, politically he was a member of the Conservative Peoples Party until 1933.

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In the middle of 1933 Rooms gives him the rank of an Ehrenfuchrer, which almost cost him his life. On 30 June 1934 he is supposed to be shot by order of Hoydrich.

If the Prospection had accepted the E.T verdict and the evidence presented there by the Prosecution and Defense, wherein is shown that Rochm and the highest SA lucders occupied the position of outsiders in MEDAP politics, at least between 1932 and 1934, they would not have reached their present conclusions in regard to Gettineau. This, and the consequent impotence of the SA are the reasons the SA was acquitted by the ET.

To spent here of political influence of Dr. Gattimenu is more than puzzling.

Undoubtoning the Prospection has falt the compulsion to establish a connecting link between 1932 and 1939. Therefore another meaning then was actually the case had to be assigned to the "ipo, the Lavertising Board ("Emberat") anget etc. To be sure, proof is still outstanding. The technology of the Party. That this is obviously wrong was already shown in the present tion of evidence by the Prospecution. The activity of the Nipo was inflated. From an office used for convoying and forwarding, as was aboun by the interrogation and cross examination of arms or, a highly important political instruent is artificially take. The efforts of the Prospecution in regard to the interrogation for the Prospecution in regard to the internal (advertising Board) of the Gamen oconomy Presimilar.

The following situation will be found in the case of the Advertising Board:

The Advertising Beard set itself the task of spensoring and supporting the private initiative of the businessman. The elimination of unfair competitive practices and unsuitable advertising methods led to a close collaboration with companies in other countries, above all with advertisers in England, USA, Sweden, France and ended with the founding of the International Advertising Council by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The procuring of foreign buyers for German products resulted from close collaboration with foreign empositions, chambers of commerce and governments.

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The Advertising Board had no political tasks to perform: Political and artistic expositions were not subject to the laws governing advertising. The Foreign Office and the Propaganda Linistry had expressly forbidden any attempt at political propaganda by the Advertising Board.

The Prosecution also failed to offer valid evidence in the Justrian affair and in regard to D.G Pressburg. In the Paustrian question for instance, it will be seen that it was a latter of centinuing negotiations with Skodaletzler begun long before the Anschluss, and for the rest, that it was a matter of internal reorganization of DAG firms without any pressure of any kind from IG.

Furthermore, the Prosecution itself did not claim in its presentation of evidence that Gattineau participated in corryin out the negotiations of IG in Austria.

The Pressburg matter offers a significant insight into the evidence of the Prosecution. Gan. Telford Taylor claims with pathos (record: of 27 Aug. 1947, Germ.pg.181, Engl.pg190):

After 1938 he (Gattineau) participated, as director of one of the largest IS factories, taking explosives in the occupied territory, in supplying and abusing forced labor and in plundering."

Here too we had to weit for proof in vain. The Prosecution has not presented a single document. This would also be difficult to do. Because neither foreign labor, forced labor, concentration comp inmates nor prisoners of war were used as markers in Pressburg. There is just as little opportunity for the Prosecution to prove their contention that plundering activities occurred in Fressburg.

Under these circumstances it perfectly understandable that Judge Forris pointed to the irrevelancy of the material until the beginning of hostilities in 1939. In my opinion this pertains above all to the defendant Gattineau.

When we keep in mind that that is the result of the efforts of the Prosecution for 22 years, it is something less than a scanty result.

Opening Statement Cattineau

(Page 9 of original)

I do not wish to criticize the Prosecution. For it is difficult to present evidence against a defendant who had committed no crime according to the counts of the indictment. If the Prosecution were granted that much time again for its preparation, it would again have the same failure. The further development of the trial will show this clearly.

Opening Statement Gattineau

CLUTIFICATE OF TRANSLA ION

12 December 1947

We, John B. Robinson, X-046350 and Joseph E. Goeser, B 397933 hereby certify that we are duly appointed translators for the German and E. lish languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Gattineau.

John B. Robinson X-046350 Joseph E. Goeser B 397933 DAME & - TREMPAL VI

PHILL

Opening Statement for Feel BABFLIGHT

Inchise.



teleme 6

of Dr. von Metzler

before the

for

Onne VI "Frauch and others".

Jong.



May it please the Pribunch:

In clarisaing Four Jonors on bohalf of my client land I a of 1 i gor, I do not project to Gual with the allogations of the Prospection incriminating the estimation of I.J. and its policy as such. Those general subjects will be covered by some of my collecture in order to world repotations.

Therefore what remains to be said in the same of look in officer is to relate the question of his properties and responsibility for the jottler of E.C. pursued before and officer the outbroad of the war, which the Prosecution is blocker as he wing been or that from the bedinning to the und whereas the Defense ment in that this was definitely not the case, no that the prosecution in presenting their over each two presents their over each have greater their contains have greater over the might

In reviewing the incredibly tot mount of svi ence which the Prospection have introduced in this a be, there and warious other thin , one point which strikes the Dollars particularly. It is the incredibly small amount of ovi once -if any- which the Prosecution have put in on the subtion of the personal responsibility of such defendant for that has he could. .. greatly the Prescoution asintain the that I.S. was a original or missation set up for the juryose of subducing or Costroging whatever became out a lot in its doudly notwork. The forst no motors of this in wrous or mization apparently in the view of the tree outles are responsible for whitever he and in this vist me callex concorn, which in the is let out has been referred to as a state within the state. The Presecution, as f r as I can soo, do not attach any a soial weight to the question whother and to which out out the various defendents were personally connected with the numbrous activities of I.G. which are

of print carefully into the complicated question, the Proposition have in the First I as introduced the other of cona fract as to practically all counts of the indictant. In
the pacent lace, to be rout their ellegation that II foret all numbers are jointly responsible for the activation of
their company, they are referring to the Gorson Joseph as the property of
their company, they are referring to the Gorson Joseph as the property in the property in the way- have been
then in the By-Lans of R.D., which -by the way- have been

Two not with to be here on the Prosecution, but I report to may that this approach to the problem of the parton of the parton of the parton of the first of the Cartan at a sum others one care striking are in of the Captor ble fact that the Prosecution of the Trintip and not considered carefully enough the round of the Trintippant.

not the constitute, the Production is for as I can not have not introduced my special evidence bearing out the fact that all cores at a read to do or a used to be constitute or an arms in the indictment. I are refer in this respect to the grown of the Try judgment which on your locals or the Try regard to the following with request to the property of the property of the following with request to the property of the property of the following with request to the property of the property

The more and an ine whether a concrete of a to the termination of a termination of the perticipate in that concrete plan.

and note.

.. further quotation page 15505 of the Transcript reals as

dut the evidence establishes with containty the existence of many separate plane rather than a single conspiracy astroing them all." In my opinion the Proceedings has not established my particlepartion on the part of the Sefendants in any separate plan to when wer, not to specially a some draw of the defendants in such time

content to charact as a soperate crime with result to the original parametric and we erines. References to a to the transmitt and we erines. References to a to in this respect to the property dynamics by most by the decimes during the terming session of October 29th, Princeript para 2963. Therefore the Defence feel that the considered as such cannot be considered as a locally sound approach to the problem of the personal responsibility of the defendants.

as to the second point which the Prospection has made in or or to cat blish the personal responsibility of the defendance, namely their allowed joint responsibility for the effects of I. a under its By-Land at the Garman demoral I Taw, I am affect that in doing to the Prospection is large up two links of responsibilities, one which is visual front the order of civil law and the other which has to be considered from the joint of view of crimical law. In this respect the Defense roof that the following reserved in the grounds of the I T justice are of utlood in ordered. The INT when do Like with the account or unless the ordered the respect the following of judicial discretion connected therewith states the following:

"This discretion is . Judici 1 one and does not purmit arbitrary action, but should be emercised in accordance with well-sattled to 1 principles, one of the most important or which is that original guilt is personal, and that mass punishments should be avoided."

and noto.

Not in my mind there can be no question that I.J. is not to be considered as a original organization in the making of

when the Charter of LT. If therefore the LT is dealing with the responsibility of members of criminal organizations require that their milt must be personal, this all the more for the Lie to a legal terms a fortioni- must apply to members of the Yorst mil of a private industrial enterprise, who are not members of a criminal organization.

If the Prosecution would have bone more expectly into the rounds of the LT judgment, they would have found again
and then how the LT - or from the effections one The
of the criminal or maintains in assessing the oraninal responsibility of the various (afanishes let itself be everned
by this important principle that original paint is proposed.

That respectfully draw Your Foners' attention to the fact that for instance the Reichs-Cabinet being in a browner sense a Werstank of the enterprise "German deleas with procetically unlimited powers both political and economic and knowstally of facts which were not deconsible to others, in a pite of these electrons has not been declared a criminal erganization and therefore the members of this Cabinet have not been indiscrimin tely found guilty on the charges related in the Laf indictment. The Laf has very exceptlly considered the state of mind of each defendant and has aquitted several defendants of various on rips, notwithstancing the fact that these defendants belonged to the small group of our being the incommation of the political will of the German economic.

From all this it a pars that in a criminal brial of this nature contrary to a civil law suit the responsibility of a forestend member must be derived exclusively from the facts and circumstances of his personal case to wit from his cotual position within the frame-work of his company and has estual connection with the also at origins. In other works: It is his

cottail position along that counts when assessing the oriminal responsibility of a Verstand member and not the provasions of the By-Lews of the company respectively of the
Compress Law decling only with his responsibility from
the point of view of civil law, and it is on the bais of
these actual facts that I are one with Your Henors' paralamion to present the case of and Haefliger and to introfues the evidence decling with his personal responsibility.
I would atreas however most emphatically that my client
focus not precess to shun any responsibility for activities
which I is within the accuse field of which he was in
on rea of, lerever -let there be no misunforms means
whosever that in defining his limited scope of responcability, my client is becausely convinced to a

then sermed and fair in my doubless concerning the businoss of I.G. and that therefore none of his collectus on to increminated with rearch such activities.

In the first 1 on the Defense would like to subrut that "personal guilt" in the manning of the E T judgment is criminal intent and not negligeness, the latter not
being declared punishable noisher in the Charter nor in
Control Council Law No.10. Therefore it is besides the
is suc of this case to consiler the question whether my
client as a Yorst and member had the duty to investigate
cort an activities of T.C. of which he did not have personal incolledge and to prevent or otherwise expose same,
and whether by not doing so he has no plooted him duty.
The only thing that actors is therefore him count arsonal incolledge of the out times of such allege orderinal
activities and neart from this incollege him to in there-

upon a consenting part in these activities. I may respectfully draw Your Honors' attention to the following passage
in the grounds of the judgment of the Tribunal No.II in Case
No.IV "Fohl and others" (Transcript page Sill), bearing out
the fact that knowledge alone is not sufficient to convict
a defendant on charges of this nature and that apart from
this there must be established some sort of a positive activity on his part. I quote:

The only consent claimed arises from imputed imowledgenothing more. But the phrase "being connected with" a
orime means something more than having knowledge of it.
It means something more than being in the same building
or even being in the same organization with the principels or accessories. The International Military Tribunal recognized this fact when they placed definite limitations on criminality arising from membership in
certain organizations. There is an element of positive
conduct implicit in the word "consent". Certainly, as
used in the ordinance it means something more than
"not dissenting".

and mote.

The first task of my defense therefore will be to prove the notural position of Faul Haefliger within the gicantic frame-work of T.G. and it is here where the flots come in.

In their just mentioned juagment re Pohl the Illitory Tribunal No.II has made the following interesting remarks on the question of the notucal position of the defendants within an organization (Transcript page 8079): I quote:

At the outset of the testimony, the Tribunch realized the necessity of guarding against assuming criminality, or even sulpable responsibility, solely from the official titles which the reveral defendants held. The Tribunal has been especially careful to discover and analyse the notural power and authority of the several defendants, and the manner and extent to which they were exercised, without permitting itself to be unduly impressed by the official designations on letterheads or office doors.

bear out the contention that in a criminal trial the actual circumstances under which the defendant lived and acted and not his position as viewed with the eyes of a civil lawyer are relevant, we respectfully submit to Your Honors that I.G. was such a huge and complex concern, that it embraced such a large number of the numerous fields of modern chemistry including also activities beyond the scope of chemistry as coal-mines, film industry are other rebricating industries, that is was absolutely unthinkable in view of this gigantic scope of business to assume any fair and export knowledge of facts by a Vorstand member which were outside the special field allocated to him within this vast organization.

Ye submit that in fact the principle of decentralized centralization was put into effect to a large extent within the I.G., in other words: that in reality the
different Sparten and Verkaufsgemeinschaften were practically independent firms, and that therefore the Verstand
members being in charge of those Sparten and Verkaufsgemeinschaften actually conducted the current business in a
manner not dependent on the knowledge and consent of the
other Verstand members who in their turn had their own
special tasks.

The respectfully submit that within this huge application of big chemical firms significantly called "I.G.", which derives from the Gorman word "Interesson-Genein-schift" -meaning in English "community of interests" - Paul Haefliger had a limited purely commercial task being a member of the staff of Verkaufsgemeinschaft Chemikalien

of which he was neither the appointed responsible leader nor the deputy leader. This task before the outbreak of the war mainly consisted of negotiating and supervising international conventions for various individual products in the heavy chemical field, which involved numerous and prolonged visits abroad. These activities coming to an abrupt end at the outbreak of the war, Paul Haefliger gradually gave up his connection with the heavy chemical filed, took a second demicile in Berlin and practically limited himself from thereon to the supervision of the department "M", which erroneously has been interpreted by the Prosecution as meaning "motals", and to odd jobs in the motal field.

Turning now to Count I of the indictment I may refer to the motion of the Defense filed with this Tribunal during the morning session of December 17th, in which the Defense submitted that the Prosecution has failed to make out a prima face case because according to the grounds of the IAT judgment the responsibility for crimes against peace is limited to a small group of leading personalities who had a special knowledge of certain secret plans of Hitler.

Apart from this the Defense will introduce evidence that Paul Haefliger had no knowledge whatseever of any aggressive war being simed at by the German government and that in view of his actual position he never was asked about nor concerned with any question relating to technical problems of planning and creeting Mob-plants.

Moroovor it is submitted that Paul Haofliger is a Saiss citizen and for the time from 1934 up to 1938 was the Swiss consul in Frankfurt. Therefore his collaborators insefar as they were under pledge of secreey by regulations had to withhold from him informations about such matters.

As to the stock-piling of Nickel it will be shown that this in view of the prevailing conditions was a natural procedution which by no means meant a preparation for an aggressive war.

Apart from this evidence will be introduced on Paul Haefligers attitude towards the various foreign business-partners showing that he always conducted negotiations on a purely business-like and friendly basis, hover pursuing any aims of weakening the petential and development of non-German industries, not to speak of making use of such opportunities for Nazi-propaganda. In addition the Defense will introduce extracts from speeches which faul Haefliger held in his especity as Swiss consul before the Swiss colony in Frankfurt showing his democratic spirit and his love for the color was a member of the Nazi party nor of any of its affiliations nor did he held any position in the Government or the semi-official economic group "Chemical Industry" ("Reichsgruppe Chemic").

Turning now to Count II of the indictment, the cases of ulleged spollation in Austria and Sudetenland-Czecheslovakis have been already dealt with from a legal point of view in the motion filed by the Defense with this Tribunal during the norming session of December 17th.

Moreover evidence will be introduced showing that these cases by no means can be termed as acts of speliation. The part which Paul Haefliger played in these transactions will be put in the proper light.

The abovesaid applies to any other acts of alleged speliation with which the Prosecution try to connect my client.

Turning now to Count III of the indictment the Defense submit that, bearing in mind his position as a commercial man, Paul Haefliger never had to do anything with the employment of workers or any other question connected therewith and that he had no connection whatsoever with any other activities covered by this count of the indictment. Although the Presecution have not introduced any evidence on these points, the Defense will offer proof bearing out their contention.

As Paul Hagfliger is not concerned by Count IV of the indictment and the charge of conspiracy under Count V has been dealt with already, this, Your Henors, brings me to the end of my Opening Statement.

Your Honors.

A gigantic canvas of evidence on the activities of one of the biggest concerns in human history has been unfolded before you by the Prosecution in these past menths. And in all of us once more there was revived the recollection of the most cruel war within the memory of men which forms the tragic background of this trial.

This Honorable Court represents the proud tradition of a great country, which always stood for human liberty and dignity, and it is in the light of this tradition -we humbly submit- that, if we are to pay tribute to the victims of this most terrible of all mars, we cannot do better than to let ourselves be juiced not by anotions, political popuralisations or helically, but by flots only which enable as to judge beyond may reasonable doubt of the responsibility of each defendant for which has happened.

and it is in the Clay assemble spires that I shall try to discharge or out; as counsel of the Coron at real marriage before this fourt.

Inferne 6

Docniar Pler.

fr

Dr. Erich vn der H 2 I D 3

bof.ro
Lilitary Tribunal /I
Cose VI
Against RRAUCH and others

by strong North BOWELLES

Jong



OPENIDO PIE, VON LEE HEYDE

Your nors!

by the number of demonts or efficients submitted by the presecution ogeneat the defendent Drich won der HEYDE weren't qualified by the presecution ogeneat the defendent Drich won der HEYDE.

by coming was a tivated by the desire to essist in the secret for the truth since I and came to the conclusion that notition the position nor the field of retivities of the defendant won der MEYDE gave him any possibility of exercising any influence in the matters which are presented here for trial.

The receipt for this conviction I found in the fell wing:
The defendant was der HENDE was no member of the Vorsband
of the I.S.

He was a placebor of the Combral Committee of this Vor-

the was seither plant lender (Schriebsfuchrer) nor deportment chief (Abteilungsleiter), seither Direkter nor Prokurist of The I.G.

From 1926 until soring 1939, i.e. for 12 years, he was a simple complete of the I.G.

Only in spring 1939 was he or coted from on aget the renks of anthropous, by being mide Mindlem above Unrachtigter.

This, however, he did not tell him out if the region of simple and your of the I.S.; he remained one of thep.

OPE I'S PLEA. VON DER HEYDE

According to the emergines providing in German industry the description semior official is only used for employees from the Prokurist upwords.

The defendant was der HEYDE, however, never was this. It is therefore only correct and in sec respect with the

notural conditions in the German industry if the position of the defendant van der HEYDE as Sandlungsbevellamechtigter is translated by "hard clerk" and not with "power of attorney" as designated by the presecution.

Who defendent win dor HEYE hold this list position for a relatively short the only, for as early as 1940 he was called up for service in the ermed forces where he recained until the end of the wer.

The I.G. did n t consider it accessory to have him executed from service in the armed forces.

Those are proven facts, although the prosecution time and a min speaks of a trial of 23 "Lu-ding directors of the L.C.".

After the presecution has produced its evidence I am still convinced if the correctness if my first impression, I beg to subsite to the Tribunal the reasons for my conviction.

The prosecution has submitted 1134 deciments.

OF I FIR. VON DER HEYDE

The number of documents in which the name of the defendant von der HEYDE appears or which he himself has drawn up, is extremely insignificant.

Even in these few dicuments the name of the defendant von der HEYDE concers to be as remote from the netwel happenings which are on trial, as his position is remote from that of most of the other defendants.

The few decements, which the princontion has submitted cominst him, are writing records of the Communication of the I.O. in which the news of the defendant was der HEYDE named as

I bollow that I am entitled to state first that this G. morei-I Counittee in itself did not represent mything entidati.

der HIYDE was in engramment accepted that the Commercial Committee.

The few times in which his none receives in those documents, his presence is expressly status as being "temperary".

The witness Fronk-Foble, homeography around not shy the defendant vin der HEYES one temp romity present at the scatter, of the Compact Committee, stated what for the arke of Painliteting the work he had been requested to be present as expert on a single question.

No stated further that the presence of the defendant von der LYDE had no bearings whatsoever in the retuel decisions of the Commercial Committee.

OPENING TER, VON DER REYDE

The tribunch will find this on pages 1976 and following of the Gurman transcript and pages 1955 and following of the En lieb transcript.

ith two exceptions which I no going to does with immediately, I could otherwise find no documents, excluding his own affidayit and those of his co-defendants, in which the defendant was der HEYDE is referred to or mentioned at all.

One f the two departments unider in exception is the letter written by the defendant was der HEYES to the defendant of SCHUTZIER in Loren 1940.

This is document RI-7626, exhibit No. 927, document back No. 49.

From this dominant it is apparent that up to the time it was written, that is 30 March 1940, the I.C. had neither organized a Fifth Column or an explanate system obried.

in For an I can see it is inexplorable why the presonation submitted this latter at all, for it contradicts the assertion of the operation that up to then the I.C. had organized a system of explorage and a Pifth C.Lu m about .

Cofondant SCHNITALER's restr of 3 April 1940 is signi-

This is dicument FI-3804, exhibit 1 . 928, dicument both Ho. 48.

DESCRIBE SITT AON DOW HEATE

This letter is polite, but everive and, when all is said and done, nerningless.

Obviously nothing was done as a result of the letter from the lefendant won der HOVIE.

The other document is dated april 1940 and deals with approximately the same question,

This is the document DI-1447, Exhibit Fo. 930, Document Book Fo. 49.

The same applies also to this document as to the first letter of the defendant won der HTYLE addressed to the defendant won SCHITZ-

In whort it is apparent from both documents that first of all they were written during the war, secondly they represent only a preparatory action and thirdly, as can be seen from their contents, they were not written by the defendant won der HUID of his own accord,

From the contents of both documents it is also apparent that the defendant won der HIIE was not, what is asserted by the Prosocution, namely a counter-intelligence agent (Abwehr-agent), at any previous time i.e. particularly before the war.

The defendant won der E YE was a security commissioner (abyein-Escuftragter).

Thus ren the official German designation, which at the same time, made quite clear the essence of such a man's work.

If the defendant won der half had been a counter-intelligence agent, (abwehr-agent), his functions would not have been morely

OPENING PLAN YOU BER HITE

passive, but he would have been active too; for the word "agent" is derived from the Latin "agere" and means to went to

The word C o m m i s s i o m s r (Beauftrigtor), on the other hand, shows that the duties of the defendant won der HITH word not considered to be espionage, but merely the massive functions of a security commissioner.

Nork of this type is, however, not confined to Permany, but is necessary for the protection and safety of every state and can, therefore, not be considered as criminal in itself.

honorary collaborator in the SD, the witness for the resecution Otto OHLTHOOM stated that the defendant won day FYDE discontinued his work as an honorary collaborator of the SD probably already in 1938, quite definitely however in 1939. In addition the witness Otto OHLTH-DORY stated that all the defendant won for ENTE had to do was to inform the organization of the witness, the SD, about Konsorn questions which were not scoret and this information could have been obtained also by a thorough study of books, although considerably more time would have been required.

according to the deposition of this witness, the work of the defendant won der EYE had nothing to do with an informer's activity,

The Tribunel will find this on page 4505 and following of the Gorman transcript and on page 4485 and following of the English transcript. as to his organization, the defendant won der HITE was a member of the Reiter-S5 which he joined in 1933, and which was not declared criminal by the International Bilitary Tribunal.

May I direct the attention of the Tribunal to the deposition of the witness mark folds in this respect.

This decomition can be found in the transcript of the Commissioner of this Tribunal, dated 15 December 1947 (merning).

Feither do the effidavite of the defendant von der WYDD himself or of his co-defendants, as far as they mention him at all, give a different impression.

I must elmost doubt that the Prosecution, which called the superiors and colleagues of the defendant won der PTE - including some of those was work also security commission as (abyohrboauftragte) - as from witnesses, indicted him according to his estual position and according to what he actually did.

Some months ago, a momber of the nglish louse of Commons naked whother, after the indictment of the directors and the mombers of the Vorstand of 1.3. Farbon, the workers and employers were to be indicted too.

This would be quite incompatible with both the judgment of the International military Tribunel at Luarnburg and the Control Council Lew No. 10.

OFREIS PLEA VOY ILR KIYLE

This would lead gradually to the catablishment of a collective guilt, the idea of which the International Military Pribunal has refused to accept.

It would, in addition, when contradict the most generous interpretation of Law Jo. 10 of the Control Council such as the Prosecution itself has given on page 2 and mage 7 of the German transcript of the first part of its preliminary memorandum and in the text of 5 December 1947.

Now as before I am, therefore, of the coinion that this Tribunal will judge the individual guilt alone of the defendant von der MINIE.

I have expressed above what I have to say on this point.

In producing my swidence I would only be able to reinforce these statements mostly by witnesses, who either word superiors or colleagues of the defendant von der EIVIE or who, after his onlistment in the army, took over his functions, all of them ere at liberty.

I meintain however that the swideness so far furnished by the Prosecution does not offer the possibility - when considering the defendent won der ENTE's individual guilt - to find him guilty.

The defendent won der ESTAS had nothing to do with count I,
II and III because his position neither effered him an opportunity
to exercise any influence in this respect nor was his field of
activity in any way connected therewith.

OPENING PLEA VON DER HOYIE

Count IV can be ignored because the defendant von der HEYDE left the SD as honorary collaborator in 1938 and, for the rostk belonged to the Reiter-SS which has not been declared criminal.

Count V of the indictment is not applicable to the defendent von der HTME at all, in view of his position.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SULTION

16 December 1947

I, winotto JACOBSCHN, 20146, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the Torsen and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Opening Plas von der HEYDE.

Minotto J.COBSONN, No. 20146 CASE 4 - TANDELL TO

emmi.

Opening Statement for Dr. Setarioh E 0 2 B L B I E

Della:



Case 6

OPENIES STATEMENT

for the

Infease of the

Defendant Dr. Dinrich Morlein

Mr. Dr. Otto Milto Councel for the Defense Nuoraberg

my



Mr. President, your Renors:

0

The defendant, Professor Escribin is charged - together with all the other defendants - with having participated in the planning, proparation, initiation and the waging of mure of aggression and invasions of other countries.

This Count of the Indictment concerns the overall responsibility which Professor Moorlein is held to have assumed as a member of Parken's Vorstand.

In this connection, it is essential to prove the extent to which Professor Ecorlein bushplattoipatednessimadquiescod in the decisions and measures of which he knew that they had as their objective the planning, preparation, initiation and the weging of wars of aggression.

We reserve to ourselves the right to prosent the legal issues arising from the problems of overall responsibility and comspiracy.

Professor Heriein will explain in an affidavit his position, his functions and his competencies within Furben's administrative structure - the Vorstand and the Central Committee. This will reveal the ploture of a decentralized business activity which by virtue of Farben's immonse size rendered it practically impossible for any individual member of the Verstand to be informed of the details pertaining to the activities of the other members of the Verstand, at any rate, as to their metives and pubposes.

Professor Moorlein, who, jointly with Professor Lautenschlaeger and Director Mann, represented the pharmaceutical branch of Sparte II as well as the pharmaceutical plants and laboratories in Sherfold-Laverhuses, when called to the witness-stand, will testify and introduce decumentary evidence to the

OPENING STATEMENT BORRIETS

effect that the pharmocutical branch did not benefit from the National-Socialist movement and regime, nor from the Webrancht, that is, from re-argument.

The development of this breach of Parken was not influenced by re-armment, but by international conditions, i.e. in the field of expert. These developments induced the leading men, either from mesosalty or from conviction, to adopt an attitude aiming at consiliation and posses among nations. Moreover, proof will be submitted that plans for the activities in France, decided upon in July 1939 and the plans for Aussia, discussed in October 1940, proclude any suspicion that the leading men of the pharamoceutical branch - as for instance Professor Scerlein - believed that war was imminent. As late as the end of July 1939, Man and Exercisin received higheranking representatives of the English pharamoceutical world at Leverkuson and Elberfeld; On this occasion both parties stressed their international unity.

Decuments will be introduced to prove unequivecally that
Professor Heerlein steed in epposition to the Party since 1955,
especially to Streicher, who supported the fanatical adherents
of nature healing in their attacks upon pharmocutical firms,
especially epen Farben; moreover, they will prove that he became
the victim of a compaign of defamation because he took part in
the fight for freedem in the field of science against the plans of
Mitler and Georing to prohibit vivisection for scientific purposes.

Professor Meerlein is ready to assume full responsibility for anything that was carried out under his management at the Elberge feld plant.

In this position he sujeyed a large measure of independence. He just as matural for him to respect the activities of other works as well as the spheres outside his swm field of activities.

3. To paragraph 42 of the Indictment.

The defendant Professor Beerloin's name is mentioned in paragraph 42 of the indictment. The following is stated:

"Farbon earried out most of the scientific research for the secret development of poison gas for the war. The experiments were carried out by Farbon employees under the direction of the defendants Ecorlein, Ambres and ter Meer, in close acoperation with the Webramacht."

As far as this concerns Professor Secricia and the Elberfeld Farben works, the assertion of the Prosecution has been refuted by the testimony of the witnesses for the Prosecution, Dr. Schrader and Professor Gross, I refer to the testimonies of those witnesses (Dr. Schrader pages 2228 - 2258, Professor Gross, pages 2709 - 2723), and move:

"that Prefessor Moerlein be acquitted of the individual charge as contained in this Count."

Should this not be done, I reserve the right to introduce other mitnesses to prove the falseness of this count of the charge contained therein.

C. To paragraph 55 and 56 of the indistment.

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In paragraphs 53 and 56 of the indictment, Farben in charged among other things with having held back, through its cartel arrangements, the production, in America, of atebrine and sulpha drugs, and even of having prevented the production of atebrine within the United States before the German declaration of war.

OPENING STATEMENT MICRISIN

However, the Presecution has not produced any evidence whatevers in this respect.

Is regard to this point, I move :

"that the Court squash proceedings as far as they concern paragraph 53 and 56 of the indictment."

By way of procaution, I affer to submit proof by the introduction of documents and affidavits and by examining the defendant Mecrlein on the witness-stand that the assertion hade by the Procedution is not only incorrect but that through the discoveries made in Parbon's Elberfold physis, which was expanized and mamaged by Professor Mecrlein, millions of human lives were saved every year, and that health can be restored to humaneds of millions of human beings if the mations responsible for the territories quancerned make use of these discoveries. The number of deaths from malaria alone, against which atobrine has proved to be the principle remain, has been estimated by various authorities to be between 5g to 6 millions a year. The number of persons suffering from malaria is estimated to be between 500 and 800 millions, that is, 1/4 to 1/5 of the present world population.

D. Count 2 of the indictment, as far as it concerns "German Spoliation in the West" will be dealt with in its entirety by other representatives of the Defense.

Professor Heerlein is mentioned in connection with the second contract concluded by Farban with Rhome-Poulenc (Dec. NI-8611, Exh. 1275).

It can be seen from this document and from correspondence to be submitted that Recrimin acknowledged the interests, of the French partners in the most loyal manner and conducted negotiations with the representatives of Rhose-Pouleme in a very friendly atmosphere.

In this connection, the defendant Beerlein will make a statement on the witness-stand. Moreover, I shall introduce an affidavit of Dr. Mietzsch, who was the constant companies of Professor Recricia in the various technical discussions. An affidavit by the Communicator to of Rhome-Poulous will show you that Professor Meerlein proved his unconditional levelty by his deeds.

E. To paragraph 188 of the Indiotment.

The issues in regard to the procurement, employment and the treatment of foreign workers in general will be dealt with by forr Helmstk Dix.

He evidence has been effered by the Prosecution in regard to the Elberfeld plant, which was under the management of the defendant Hearlein. The only document (NI-7513) referring to this count of the indictment is an affidavit Mayoux which, although contained in the document book, was never submitted by the Prosecution.

Therefore, the Defense find intell in no position to answer concrete assertious incriminating Professor Sperlein.

F. To paragraph 131 of the Indictment.

The argument of the Presecution in regard to this part of the charge is not conclusive. It would have been necessary in the case of Secricia to alloge and to prove:

- a) knowledge that the Testa, or Degesoh, had supplied

 Zyoles B to the concentration camp Alusebritz and
- b) knowledge that this Lyulan-B was intended to be used there to gas human beings,

As far as this concerns Professor Secricia, the Procedution has only presented the one fact that he was a member of the Verwaltungs-rat of Degesch (Dec. NI-12075, Eth. 1765). However, several links are missing here in the chain of conclusive evidence; the assertion that the Verwaltungsrat had been informed of this particular detail of its business transactions has not been made. No transcript of such meeting has been submitted, no evidence has been introduced to prove that Beerlois obtained knowledge of it in any way what-secver.

This cannot be sufficient to admit of the extremely grave accumulation of the Procedution.

I, therefore, move on behalf of the defendant Heerlein:
"the Court find that this count of the indictment has
not been conclusively proven and that, therefore, it be
rejected."

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If the Court declines to accede to this request, Professor

Beerlein will submit proof that he did not take part in any meetings
of the Vermaltungerat at the critical time and did not receive

reports which would have disclosed that Eyelen-3 had been supplied

to Auselwitz nor the terrible use made of it at Birkenau.

As for the rest, I refer to the evidence in the case of the co-defendant Man.

OPENING STATEMENT HORRIGIS

G. Concerning Count 134 of the Indictment.

The Prosecution asserts that (page 174):

"The defendant Heerlein was in charge of the everall supervision, Control and held final responsibility in the field of pharmacoution. He was in charge of the factories making pharmacoutical products, and it was Heerlein who reported to the Verstand".

These assertions have been refuted by the Presecution's bun arguments and the evidence presented until new.

1) Although the Hasic-Information and the sharts submitted by the Prosecution are not evidence, but their submission as such must in itself be counted against it.

From the chart submitted as Exhibit 47 concerning the various works belonging to Farden the following facts become evident:

- a) that Preferent Lautenschlaeger was manager of Betriebsgeneinschaft Maingau (Werks Gesbine Main Valley), to which
 belonged not only the Seconst plant which he managed himself,
 but also the Serius and Impfatoffworks (serus and vaccination
 works) at Marburg and Eyetrup, while Preferent Secondaries in charge of the Elberfeld works which were a part of the Betriebugossinachaft Miederrhein (Works Combine Lower Shine);
- b) that Prefessor Lautenseklanger exercised his functions in complete independence from Prefessor Hearlein, as is confirmed by the Pressention affidavit NI-8004, Exh. 307. The final contence dealing with ciph. 4 states:

"In my capacity as work's manager I was in charge

OPENING STATEMENT HOERLEIN

of research, preducties and social welfare for the persennel."

- 2) The Presecution vitaces Dr. Struss stated during his crossexamination;
 - a) "Prefessor Heerlein was not the superior of Prefessor Lautenschlaeger, the manager of the Heechat works" (page 1877).
 - b) "In the pharmacoutical, sphere, Professor Heerlein was primus inter parks" (page 1676).
 - c) "The work done at Emberfeld and at Heechet was independent of each other" (page 1875).

The importance of the Pharmaceutic Main Conference is accurately recorded in the "Basic-Information", volume I, page 21. It is in confermity with the statement given by eight members of the Verstand, which was confirmed by the Presecution witness Director Pauluana (page 2135). It stated:

"The Pharmaceutical Main Conference was a meeting of all directors of the pharmaceutical departments of Elberfeld, Houchet and Leverkmoon (scientists, manufactures, publicity and business men), with Professor Heerlein preciding. They heard reports about new products whose investigation is medical laboratories had been completed; as well as about the results concerning products still in the course of clinical investigation; they remaked decisions about their marketing; and they informed themselves about the manufacturing and sales conditions, as well as about patent and licease problems......"

According to this, the Pharmacoutical Main Conference was a meeting

CPENING STAT/MENT HORRLEIN

of departments of the pharmacoutical branch on an equal level, for thethurpose of a mutual exchange of information, and without authority to make decisions concerning business policies or the research work undertaken by these departments.

4) The assertions of the Presecution that,

"It was Heerlein who reported to the Verstand", is refuted by Prefenser Lautemochlaeger's affidavit (Dec. HI-9811, Rip. 1580, point 16) submitted by the Presecution, according to which he made the reports about progress attained in the Heechet and Marrung laboratories.

This is itself refutes the Prescontion's primary thesis against Prefessor Hearlein, hewever, we shall submit, A evidence is the shape of depositions by Prefessor Hearlein and the eight members of the Verstand previously mentioned, is addition to the affidavit by Dr. Letter who was a member and the recorder of the Pharmacoutical Main Conference since 1934.

5) It is true that Prefessor Hearlein was since 1935 chairman of the Aufsichterat of the Behringwerks A.G. in Harburg. The functions of the I.G. Aufsichterat were on the whole accurately described by the Presecution (page 54) when they said:

"Membership in the Aufstähterst mainly on hemorary membership."

And is another passage (page 56):

*It - the Aufsichterat - convened for the purpose of hearing
the report of the Verstand, and on paper it was responsible for
the election of the Verstand members*.

These statements which apply to Farben as a whole are also applicable to an even greater degree to the Aktiongoodlischaften,

OPENING STATEMENT HOUSELEIN

stock corporations, which were parts, in reality only branches, of the entire I.G., as for instance the Behringworks A.G. in Marburg.

In Marburg the Aufsichtarat convened once a year in a session to take come of the fermalities as prescribed by law, that is to may, to take cognisance of the balance-sheet and yearly reports. The Aufsichterat had no influence on business policies, and its supervisory powers concerning the business - not scientific - activities of the Verstand were very limited, too, since the leadership principle of the Verstand was introduced in the I.G. in accordance with the corporation law of 30 January 1937.

Professor Heerlein will prove by the presentation of affidavite that, with one single exception during the pre-war years, the yearly financial meetings and the general meeting were held at Leverkusen and not at Marburg, and that he had so influence on the business policies of the Behringworke. The meserties made on page 2 of the indictment, according to which Professor Heerlein was in charge of the development of sorum and vaccines, is not true. It also contradicts the affidavit by Lautenschlaeger, BI-8004, Exh. 307, ciph. 4, submitted by the Prescoution.

It is therefore evident that Professor Hearlein meither managed, supervised, mer controlled any other works, except these laboratories and enterprises which he manged personally.

The feregeing is not intended to say that the individual pharmacoutical plants worked completely independent of each other; there was, of course as mutual contact and exchange of experiences.

to the extent in which similar spheres of activities were concerned.

It would be folly to deay that in this circle Professor Heerlein's personality, due to his knowledge, experience and somistity, did not carry great weight. Such variegated manifestations of the factual importance of individual personalities, chient in all spheres and at all times, have no connection with the organizational question of the right - and consequently of the duty - to issue orders or to exercise supervision.

The same considerations apply also to the relations between Professor Heoricia and Dr. Mertens, the responsible manager of the Scientific Department in Leverkusen, which was locally and organizationally attached to the pharmacoutical sales association. This Scientific Department received from Elberfold - as well as from Escents - the proparations after they had been developed in laboratories and in experiments with animals.

Through the testimony of the Prefessors Dr. Denngk, Kikuth and Weese, all subordinated to Prefessor Heerlein, it will be proved that those preparations did not leave the Alberfelder works until they were approved - in the nest conscientions and responsible manner and according to the latest scientific developments - as premising for the treatment of certain diseases. In this connection a detailed expose which emmerated all the data for the therapeutic treatment, as well as any cerellary remotions which it was humanly possible to ference, was transmitted to the scientific department.

OPENING STATIMENT HOURLEIN

On the basis of this report the Scientific Section on its eva responsibility instigated the clinical examination in that they gave the preparation and the expect to recognized, experienced and reliable dectors for testing.

Although on principle the work of the "lberfelder Verke was completed when the preparation and the expect were passed on, it was only natural that the experiences and queries arising in connection with the clinical testing of the Elberfelder preparation should lead to constant discussions with the Elberfeld Offices.

For this satire complex the expects on the "lberfelder proparations I 1036 and Methalyne blue will be presented, in addition the testimeny of Dr. Pertons and his subordinates Dr. Keenig and Dr. Lucoker will be effored. These witnesses will also explain the concept of clinical testing and therapeutic experiments, and also that the clinical tests concerned here are not "Experiments" as maintained by the Presecution in this trial.

The statement made by the Presecution in the Dectors Trial gives olear directives for the general evaluation of this question which are also recognized by the Defense. It reads:

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"Now, the ealy question which we have with respect to this exhibit is whether or not this disease, typhus, was naturally or artificially contracted by the thirty-nine experimental subjects.

OPENING STATEMENT HOERLEIN

I take it no crime was committed if in fact these thirty-nine unfortunate people just contracted the disease in the Buchenwald concentration comp and then were used as experimental subjects to test the reactions of these two drugs, Rutenol and Acridine. I say the Prosecution will so assume." (Mc Haney, page 1127, Record of the Doctors Trial).

Although Professor Scerlein had no influence on and therefore no responsibility for the selection of the doctors to whom the Elberfeld drugs were given for clinical testing, these cases will be dealt with here because the Prosecution maintains that such therapeutic experiements which were made with Elberfeld preparations in the concentration camps were known and promoted.

III. Dr. Vetter was a subordinate of the above-mentioned witness Dr. Luecker. The latter and his superior Dr. Mertens will certify that Dr. Vetter was not subordinated to Professor Hoerlein. It is present on hand of an affidavit by Dr. Vetter and through Professor Hoerlein that since he was drafted into the Waffen-SS, Drl Vetter neither spoke nor corresponded with Professor Hoerlein, and furthermore that during his service with the Waffen-SS he received no renumeration whatsoever for his activities in the interests of the I.G. His smoluments were the same as those received by every other employee of the I.G. who had been drafted into the armed forces on the basis of prescribed regulations.

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IV. The Prosecution has neither proven that Professor Hoerlein issued orders to the effect that Elberfeld druge were to be tested in clinical experiments in concentration camps of other camps, nor that he

OPENIES STATMENT HORELSIN

had knowledge of the fact that Elberfeld preparations were tested in experiments in the concentration camps. Nor has the Prosecution asserted that Professor Hoerlein was ever in a concentration camp. The documents presented by the Prosecution do not show either that Professor Hoerlein received a report, from which he could have concluded that the Elberfeld preparations were being tested on concentration camps immates. Without drawing a conclusion from the private letters which Dr. Vetter sent to his fellow-workers in Leverkusen, the testimony of Dr. Mertens and Dr. Koenig shows that Professor Hoerlein never had any knowledge of these letters.

Any knowledge which Professor Hoerlein may have had would have been gained through the Scientific Section Leverkusen. The witnesses Dr. Mertens, Dr. Koenig and Dr. Luscker will certify that Dr. Vetter never spoke to them about experiments on concentration camp immates, much less of experiments which would have been objected to by the medical profession.

V. 1.) At first Dr. Vetter worked in Dachau. It was during this time that the letter was written which the Prosecution has quoted as follows: (page 194)

"In August 1941, in a letter addressed to his "chief" at Leverkuses, Dr. Vetter wrote that he is now " in one of the largest and best equipped concentration camps,

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He stated further: "as you can imagine, I have suple opportunity of experimenting with our preparation."

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As shown by a comparison with the letter (NI-9402, Exhibit 1692) presented by the Prosecution itself, the letter did may state:

"I have ample opportunity of experimenting with our preparation",

but rather

"especially as I have the opportunity to test our new pre-

The eignificance of this difference becomes apparent when the fact is taken into consideration that all preparations, which were sent to Dr. Vetter were available on the market, i.e. could be purchased in any pharmacy, so that there could be no question whatsoever about "experimenting."

Nor does the second quotation of the Prosecution (page 184)

"We are sending large quantities of the requested
preparation to you"

agree with the wording of the letter submitted by the Prosecution (NI-9403, Exhibit 1694). The letter states:

"Should you need any further quantities of samples, we would ask you to obtain them directly from the Pharms-Duero in Munich, as this is more expedient. We are, of course, ready to supply you with additional samples at any time, should there ever be a temporary shortage of any preparation at the Pharms-Buero Munich."

Finally the Prosecution's assertion that this letter was signed by Dr. Mertens is incorrect, as is shown in the same document. Thereby the Prosecution's assertions concerning the Dr. Vetter-Dachau complex are refuted, especially rince no reports by Dr. Vetter concerning the application of the remedies sent to him hage been presented.

- 2.) Later Dr. Vetter then received preparation B 1034 from
 Leverkusen and, as is shown by the evidence used it in Monowitz and
 Mauthausen. In this connection the witnesses Dr. Mertens, Dr. Koeynig
 and Dr. Luecker will certify:
 - a) that Dr. Vetter, whom they knew as a conscientious doctor, urgently requested the assistance of his colleagues in Leverkusen in combating the spidenic typhus;
 - b) that this preparation, which had already been tested at many other places, was given to him together with the expose;
 - c) that preparations were morar given to him which had not already been tested in other German hospitals and military hospitals;
 - d) that on the basis of experience this preparation could not be harmful to any patient's health insofar as it was humanly possible to judge this;
 - e) that Dr. Vetter at no time stated or reported that this preparotion was ever applied differently than therapeutically on patients;
 - f) that he especially never mentioned the treatment of healthy persons who had been artificially infedteds

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OPERING STATEMENT HORRISTS

g) that Dr. Vetter is his reports or conversations never at all mentioned, that he had treated concentration camp immates with this preparation, and that consequently it was impossible for Dr. Mertens to report comething to Elberfeld that night hage aroused the suspicion that it was being misused.

In this connection, I refer to the statement of the witness of the Prosecution Pohl, according to which the I.G. had nothing to do with either the medical care of the concentration camp immates or with the providing of medicines for Monowits; moreover that the worksmemagement had no influence with regard to the appointment of the camp physicians and their methods of treatment; finally, that the camp physicians were under strictest orders of secrecy.

3.) The Prosecution has linked Dr. Moerlein with the therapeutic experiments with Methylene-blue, which Dr. Ding - according to the Ding diary - allegedly carried out in January 1945 in the Buchenwald Concentration camp.

The Prosecution's statement in this connection that:

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"In September 1942 the defendants Soorlein and Lautenschlasger urged Mrugowsky to test the therapeutic effects of the preparations 3582 "Akridia" and "Methylene-blue" on Typhus, (p. 176).

OFFINIES STATEMENT BUSINESIN

is not borne out by the evidence. I do not want to encroach upon the territory of Dr. Lautenschlasger, As far as the preparation Methyleme-blue is concerned, the effects of which upon the causative agent of Typhus were discovered by Professor Kikuth of Elberfeld, I refer to the expose to be submitted which shows that Methyleme-blue was most a may preparation but, to the contrary, had been known and on the market for decades and as far as could be foreseen it could not have any harmful, but rather some favorable effects upon the Typhus patients.

It is proved by means of an affidavit Mrugowsky that Professor Hoerlein never spoke with him about experiments with methylene-blue. The Prosecution has not submitted any evidence in this respect. The true facts are that Elberfeld instructed Leverkusen to supply Mrugowsky with methylene-blue.

The allegation of the Frosecution lacks all conclusive evidence that Professor Hoerlein urged Nrugoweky to test the therapeutic effects of methylene-blue on spotted fever, or even that Professor Hoerlein had knowledge of the tests made by Dr. Dings at Buchenwald. The fact that methylene-blue was supplied - which Nrugoweky could obtain at any chemists - finds its explanation in the fact that at Niberfeld they were under the impression, and could have been under the impression that Krugowsky as chief medical officer of the Waffen SS in Berlin and hygiene specialist in the combatting of spotted fever had a medical interest

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OPENIES STATEMENT HORNLEIN

in the preparations which represented therapeutic help, in view of the great and general peril. The Prosecution offered no evidence of the fact that Professor Hoerlein had knowledge of a connection on the part of Mrugowsky with concentration camps, especially with KL Buchenvald and Dr. Ding, whom Professor Hoerlein did not know. Dr. Ding, will be examined concerning this matter in the witness stand.

In his affidavit NI-9811, Nrh. 1520, submitted by the Prosecution, Professor Lautenecklasger tentifies that he did not speak with Professor Hospiein regarding the fact that from a conversation with Dr. Ding he inferred that the latter made tests by means of the artificial infection of healthy people.

Therefore, as far as Professor Hoerlein is concerned, that which the Prosecution alleges on page 177 of the bill of indictment can now be considered as not proven; namely that:

"I.G. was quite aware/what was going on at Buchenwald."

H. In order to complete the statement, the reference must also be made to the case concerning 150 Foliah women, during the discussion of which the name of Professor Hoerlein was mentioned by the Prosecutor. Since the Righ Tribunal rejected the evidence submitted by the Prosecution is reference to this case, the Defence may desist from submitting any counter-evidence.

OPENING STATEMENT HORRIGIN

When a concrete deed is submitted to the judge for examination, the personality of the perpetrator is only of secondary importance. The psychological analysis appears irrelevant for the causality of what happened.

Here things are different, I take it that in the Hoerlein case not even the evidence of objective causality can be submitted. However, in view of the Presecution's attempt to create a sort of assumption by construing certain peripheral connections with the aid of combinations. I am compelled to throw more light on Professor Hoerlein's personality. Obviously it is the tendency of the Procecution to assume certain motives such as greed for power, national-socialistic attitude and to conclude therefrom individual readiness to deviate from ethical principles.

In supplementation of the evidence already submitted I shall submit numerous affidavite of Germans, Jevs and persons of foreign nationality. The result will be the picture of a man who during the had years after 1933 preserved a courageous and moble heart, a man to whom great injustice is done if one calls him, as did the Chief Fromeoutor, a "sickly personality" and he "architect of the catastrophs". It is contrary to any experience in life and therefore cannot be accepted without concrete counter-evidence that a man who devotes his life to the welfare of humanity, who day and night reflects upon how he can ease the sufferings of his fellow men, can at the sant time in cold blood do things or permit things which would make the purpose of his life inhusory.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

13 Anuary 1949

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are duly appointed translators for the English and German languages and that the above Opening Statement Recrlich is a reviewed copy of the transcript, Court VI, Case VI, page 4750 English version, the missing parts having been added.

A.H. BOVEY ETO No. 20128 A. Salley for amakie Viger.
ANALIA WIEZER
BTO No. 25987

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Opening Statement for Dr. Max I L 6 N 1 1

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Case 6 Jepuse

Opening Statement House

OPERING STATEMENT

of

Attorney Dr. Herbert WATE

before the American Military Tribunal VI

Harl ERAUGE, and others

for

in case 5:

Dr. Nex ILGHER

Musrabers, December 1947

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May it please the Court.

T.

The Prosecution has endeavoured to prove to the court that my client Dr. Max HONE, is allegadly guilty of count 1 of the indictment, planning, preparation and wageing of a war of aggression, because he allegadly committed emicracy and propagands in preparation of the war as head of the IO-office, which was in Berlin and is known by the name of Berlin HW 7.

In this connection the Prosecution names the occnomic department, the political-accommic department, both of these in Berlin 1W "; it points to the IG limited men who were employed abroad by the concern; it names the Girl SCEURE Society, whose president my client was, and which, as I shall prove, endoavoured to bring about an understanding between the accrition and German mation. It (the Prosecution) believes that the getherings which took place in the course of the Eleber Works and at which meetings were arranged between the representatives of the Bernan economy and representatives of foreign scenesy have to be looked upon as infeatous and camouflaged enterprises, the sole curpose of which was espionage. Even the trips abroad which

Opening Statement Higher

my client undertook in the interest of his firm were, according to the Prosecution, nothing clas, but the trips of a man, whose object it was to utilize the experiences and informations which he had gathered abroad for the planning and wageing of a wer of aggression.

So many statements, so many errors. I believe to be more precise, when I say, that the Presecution has construed suppositions which lack any concrete and valid proof to sustain their accusations. I should like to point out right here that not a single witness for the Presecution, cross-examined by the Defense, has stated up to now that Dr. Higher - either personally or with the aid of the mentioned offices or meetings - has been active in a member which could be described as espiciance or be accepted in law as preparation and planning of a war of approaches. Quite spart from the consideration that the prorequisitor, under which a defendant could be considered suilty of clausing, precaring and wagoing a war of appreaches according to the vertice of INT, have apparently not been observed by the Presecution. I shall elaborate on this point in my final clea.

I shall try therefore to observe these principles in my argumentation which are the tools of every lawyer, namely to examine:

1. What has been

Opening Statement ILGNER

asserted, 2. is the assertion conclusive and what is the proof of same and 3. what is the counter-evidence. Then I shall drow the conclusions which I intend to present to the court after due consideration of the result of the evidence.

An important point which will be my guiding principle is the question of personal guilt. I shall not neglect to point out in this trial, as I have already done in the trial of MICE and others, the statements of the Kilitery Tribunel II in its judgment against the former Pieldmershal KILCH, which I consider of price importance. In this judgment the Court took into consideration the ancient and fundamental concepts of Anglo-Saxon law, rooted deeply in the Saglish Common Lew use which have been strictly maintained in the United States since their origin. These maxime are:

I quotat

"1. A person accused of a crime to be considered at first as being innecest"

and

"2. He will be considered as such until he can be proven guilty without doubt."

Red of quote.

In order to enable the court, to make an examination on the besis of those principles it is necessary that I explain the position and standing of my client on the Verstand of the I.G.

Opening Statement ILGHER

In connection with this I shall show the intention and purpose of Buero Berlin NW 7, in which my client found his shphere of activity.

Then we exemine the individual guilt, we cannot pass the defendent as a person without occupying ourselves in more detail with him, that is, we must get a picture about what belonged within this man's sphere of work, what was the intent of his work, and what he mimed to attain. This picture will contrast most strikingly with the picture which the Presecution has drawn of my client.

It is known to the Defense, that during the wer there appeared a propaganda (inflarmatory) passible in America, originating with the title "The Horseman of the Ameralypse of the I.G.", and which was directed against the I.G. and its leading ampleyous because of transparent notives, - let us calmly call then notives of competition. And we believe, that we can see a fountain-head in this fact, which influences the outlines of the picture - possibly subconsciously - which the Prosecution has drawn of the defendant in the opening statement.

If I now point to my client as a person, who is supposed to have lost his hand in the planning, proparation, and wageing of a wer of aggression, then I cannot avoid reminding the Tribunel of the statements of the Prosecution witness, Dr.Kurt

Cooning Statement HIGNER

EXPERIENT, who spoke as follows in a convincing mannor about my client: "... that he (Dr.HGNER) was blowing the shephord's reed of peace so loud, that in so doing he was able to drown out the flaring of the trumpets of war." These words, however, characterise my client's personality to the point with respect to Count I of the indictment.

The management of Buero Borlin SW 7, of which - as I have already montioned - among others, the "Volkswirtecheftliche Abtoilung" (Vowi) was also a part/under this man. This "Volkswirtschaftliche Abtoilung" was an idea of Ocheimrath Carl 305CH, who had sont Professor von MOELLENDONEF to New York in 1928, in order to study the set-up of the Industrial Conference Board with the seal in mind to got to know this institute which is so essential to the American industry, and to create a similar set-up in Germany, if possible. Wy client, who happened to be in New York at this same period, and who not Professor ves WELLEDONT, solved immodiately upon this idea with the openess of mind which is characteristic of him, because it was in line with his cosmopoliten position which was directed toward an occupant collaboration of the nations. To this and the work of such a "Volkswirtschaftlichos Institut" provided him with the necessary equipment. There existed a close contact with the then President of the Bational Institute Conference Board, Magnus Alexander.

Opening Statement HAMES

Professor von MDELLEMORFF and Dr. HANER considered this American institution serving the purpose so adequately, that they used model for I.G. and founded a corresponding department, namely the "Yowi". However, to meet with the original conception of Gohoinrat BOSCE, the obligation developed to make the work of this "Volkswirtschaftlichen Abtoilung" accessible to the ontire interested Gorpan national economy. Thus the "Yowi" was no secret office. Every major businessman was able to request information there about data of national economy which interested him. And in no wise is it sensithing unusual, if the authorities of the State, as, for example, The Kinistry of Economy or the Zeonomic Department of the Foreign Office, and later during the periods of threstoning political entanglements - perticularly during the War - the bilitary authorities also, demended information and data from this department of oconomy. I baliovo, that I am not in error when I suppose that the Lational Industrial Conference Board likewise placed its work at the disposal of the American authorities without besitation, and that perchance in America there is no need of a law which exterts information from private firms to governmental authorities, as was the case in the Third Heich.

Boyond this, there existed an exchange of projects between the "Vowi" with the great English Concern Experial Chemical Industries, as well as with the Fational City Bank of New York, as well as with a series of other organizations which had similar institutions

Opening Statement Higher

at their disposal. Obviously there also oxisted an exchange of work (between the "Vowi") and the German institutes, as for example, the Institute of World Beenemy at the University of Miel, the Institute for the research in business conditions, "Institut fuor Monjunkturforschung" in Berlin. The Prosecution has submitted a list regarding the work of the "Vovi" to the Bigh Tribunal. This list is incomplete. I will endeavor to complete it. I would be happy, if I could lay all the projects of the "Yowi" on the judge's banch and be able to suggest, that they pick out a piece of work at render in order to examine whother this choice justifies the supposition, that tasks are involved which were pursued in proparation for war. Unfortunately, I shall not be in such a position due to lack of time and as a result of the fact, that many libraries and private collections word dostroyed through sir-raids. However, I shall be able to submit some in my Document Book before the Tribunal, in order that the Court may gain an impression of it.

The keen international competition in the world-market made it mandatory that knowledge of the widest scope possible be utilized - if this Department of National Economy was to be of any use what-seever. Everyone knows that the economy of a country is influenced by the policy of the ruling powers. As a result of this, a reliable study of the market could not very well leave out the political situation of a country, insefar as the economy is influenced by it. For false analyses cost money

Opening Statement Higher

if sums are invested in enterprises which might possibly be destroyed for political reasons.

In the eyes of the Prosecution all this is empionage. For the international merchant, however, it is an economic exigency. In the same way, for instance, it was nessible, thanks to the work of the public scenewics department, that the I.G. was not cought empropared by the devaluation of the dellar in the spring of 1935 and thus was spared very considerable lesses. This was undoubtedly to my clients' morit. In the course of my argumentation I will therefore have to prove to the Tribanal that the assertions made by the Prosecution concerning the Yewi and its work are incorrect.

The same applies to the public-occurrence department which is
slee totally misjudged by the Presecution. There can be no
question about it that an enterprise of world repute, such as the
I.C. was bound to be interested in the plane of the sutherities
with regard to commercial policies, such as, for instance, the
customs. The rigorous controlling regulations, due to hard
times, of Germany's internal economics (the scute shortage of
which in the way of raw material the US authorities have planty
of opportunities to study today) necessitated the adoption of a
queta system and many other economic measures by the government.
On the other hand, the I.C. seles combine tried to transmit
their suggestions, for instance concerning for formulation of
commercial treation, to the relevant Government of fixes,

Opening Statement ILGHER

by means of this department. According to the Prosecution's opinion it was an institute for employage. The proof for this allogation, however, is still wanting.

I first romark here briefly that this department must not be confused with the "Vermittlungsstelle W" (Go-between office) which although it had its office in the "Berlin HW 7" building too, had, however, nothing to do with my client.

I will have to explain to your Honors in the course of my argumentation the activity of the so-called I.G. ligison-mon which seems to have roused the special attention of the Prosecution. Quite wrongly, 'though. This matter was also an example found in foreign countries of which Dr. H.ONEs got to know in the course of his travels abroad, and which he had recognized as rather useful for the business of his firm. The "Supervisors", a common institution of the Standard Oil of low Jersey, the Mational City Bank and the Imperial Industries, served as a model for the I.G. liaicon-con. They were son who wold I.G. products in foreign countries. One of them was chosen for a cortain country "primes inter pares" to look after the I.G. solos interests in their totality in the respective country. The position and the task of these men is being totally misjudged by the Prosecution. In the course of my argumentation I shall refute the Presecution's victure according to which the reports which were dispatched by those lisison-men to Berlin IN 7 allogodly have served for the purpose of espioners.

Opening Statement ILCHER

None of the I.G. limison man was even engaged in ostionage activities with my client's knowledge or consent, much less did any of them ever receive orders from him to do so.

Since, however, this accumulation of inaccuracies is not yet enough, it is finally my client himself who, according to the Prosecution, went abroad to set there quasi as chief of the espionage organization. Now, it is true that my client on his business trips proceeded rather conspicuously; he was accompanied by other people, and his universal personal attitude caused him to get in contact with a great many important persons of the respective country. His interest covered all institutions of note in, I suppose, every field, and every one that tool: an interest in him knew in which place the "great sign" just was, at which hotel he had put up, what his thoughts were, and what he ate. Such a man who was constantly in the lime-light, the took an interest in everything and who was sincere and upright is, indeed, a poor spyl lothing is more unlike the character of my client, nothing is rejected with greater indignation by him, than the allegation that he had utilized his business connections for the planning and preparation of aggressive war.

When presenting my documentary evidence I shall submit to the Tribunal the text of the speeches - as far as these are still available and accessible to me - made by my client at home and abroad. Thus, in 1937 in Paris Herr Dr. HENER node a speech before the

Opening Statement HIGNER

International Charbor of Commerce. In 1938 he lectured at the Institute for North Economy at the University of Niel; in the same year he spoke at a meeting of the German-Dutch Society in Berlin; in 1941 before the Central European Economy Conference in Vienna. There followed speeches made by him during the war in Budapest, before the Union of Industrialists; and in Bucharest in the course of the German-Rusanian Industrial-Committee-Conference. My client spoke also in Oslo, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

These speeches show with all clearness how far-reaching and open-minded the efforts were by which my client enderwored to bring about an understanding and economic cooperation between Germany and the other nations. However, these efforts, of which my client and the rest of the Verstand members were taking a long view, were necessarily based on the assumption that peace could be maintained. But when this unfortunate car broke out nevertheless, it was precisely my client - as the witnesses Dr. Kurt KRUEGER testified to, and as further mitnesses will prove - who did not went to believe in its outbroak. Dr. HIGNER's economic planning and work was based upon peace; any war was bound to destroy his lifework.

Once this war had become a fact, however, and connections with overseas countries being disrupted, my client turned to the intensification of economic relations that existed with

Opening Statement ILGNOR

the South-East-Duropean countries, thus taking up again an old idea dating back to the year 1932. We have heard here of the soys bean scheme in Manania and Bulgaria, and the Denuberced scheme was mentioned as well. The very personal attitude that my client took toward the South-East-Muropean countries also during the war is characteristic of his attitude toward Germany's economic relations with the rest of the world.

Concerning this I shall present to the Tribunal, in addition to other evidence, the report on an investigation made by an English institute, which made Germany's economic policies in South-East Europe the subject of a critical analysis and in so doing came to an appreciative judgment.

The Prosecution finally believes that it can charge Herr

Dr. HLGNER with having made propaganda abroad for the National

Socialist State and refers in this connection to the so-called

"Circle of Economy Londors", of whom my client was a mamber and
which was conspicuous for its short span of life.

Permit me to first submit that there is no law which might serve the Court as a basis for its findings according to which any support abroad of one's country and government, even propagandist activity, is regarded as a punishable act. The Prosecution would have to produce evidence - not merely make an ascertion - that this alleged propagands had aimed at unleashing a war.

Opening Statement LCMCR

For the rest, any propaganda on the part of my client, such as the Prosecution alleges is out of the question. We know that in 1933 a vigorous compaign was carried on abroad and in particular in the United States against Gorman expert goods and I.G. products.

We are somewhat surprised to note that the prosecuting authority thinks it can base a charge on the fact that this beyont propaganda had been countered by the firms involved. The American propaganda expert Ivy LEC was commissioned by the I.G. and asked for advice how this serious obstruction of business could be countered. I shall prove that this activity of the late Mr.

Ivy LEE in U.S. is unobjectionable and did not by far have the tendency and the scape as the Prosecution wants us to believe.

Like many millions of mon at home and also abroad, Norr Dr.

Higher thought whom National Socialism came to power, that the
excesses and blunders of the Third Reich would turn out to be
just that, as time ment on. He cherished the hope that the
economic relations with foreign countries would be maintained and
continued in the old form, and thought at first that he could
counsel indulgence. In the subsequent years, however, he realized
the true nature of the unfolding Nazi dictatorship, and assisted
political and racial persocutoes

Opening Statement ILGNER

in deliberate opposition to National-Socialism. This attitude of my client at home and abroad has nothing whatever to do with the planning or properation of a war of aggression.

In indicating to Your Honours the broad outlines of the most essential subjects of my argumentation in regard to Count I of the Indictment, I am well aware that the Prosecution will attempt just the same to maintain its statements, giving as a reason that it had been just camouflage, when the I.G. with considerable expenses endoavered to maintain the close connection with the world markets, in order to step up its experts. It will explain to you, Your Honours, that it is in the very nature of espionage to give everything the appearance of harmlessness and lawfulness, whereas in truth all organizations and intentions of my client had been directed at espionage and, therefore, at making and planning of a war of aggression. Against that I wish to state here and now that I am not going 'n produce any arguments of the type called "probatic diabolica" in Roman law. It was solely up to the Prosecution to prove its statements. It failed.

II.

I now procued to Count II, comprising the alleged cases of plunder and spoliction. In part II of the triel brief,

Opening Statement HGHER

under B, the prosecuting cuthority enumerates the cases of spoliation which allegedly occurred in Austria, Cacchoslovakia, Norway and France giving this section of its representation the more guarded heading "Spoliation Cases apparently legal in form."

I need not expatiate on this point. Insofar as my client is involved at all I shall prove, just as my collectures of the Defense, that these transactions are not only "apparently legal", as the Prosecution puts it, but actually unobjectionable. Thus, the negotiations with the Skoda-Tetalor Plants in Austria covered several years. Their origin goes back to a time long before Austria's inschluss to the Rulch. Any pressure or coercion on the part of the defendants is out of the question.

In my argumentation I shall submit counter-ovidence for each case under discussion. This count of the indictment raises legal issues derived both from International Law and the Control Council Law No. 10, the solution of which eliminates a guilt of the defendants also for legal reasons. It will be the object of the Final Plan to discuss this.

Opening Statement HCNE

III.

Finally, the Prosecution believed to be able to establish the guilt of the entire Verstand of the I.G. under Count III, which the Prosecution places to furnish with the headline of "Enalayment and Ensa Eurder". My client was a member of the Verstand. He had nothing whatever to do with foreign workers or with immates of concentration camps in the scope of his work. No responsibility can be placed on Herr Dr. Max ILGNER under this count. The Prosecution endeavors to build up a personal guilt with far-futched arguments. But nother the actual facts nor the tenets concerning the forms of participation in a crise, as understood by the criminal codes of all civilized nations and as they must be interpreted also on the basis of the Control Council Law No. 10, offer a possibility to place any responsibility upon my client.

If, in conclusion, I mention the fact that here was never a question of a common plan or conspiracy of the defendants in which Herr Dr. ILGNER is said to have taken part also (cf. Count V of Indictment), it is done for the sake of completion.

Here also, the Prosceution still has to furnish proofs for its very indefinite assertions. In my argumentation I shall come back also to this point as for as necessary.

Opening Statement ILCHER

I hope to be able to demonstrate to the Court in my ergumentation that Horr Dr. Hax ILGNUR is not guilty in the meaning of the Indictment.

Opening Statement ILGIR

CITTIFIC TA OF TRANSLATION

14 January 1949

We hereby certify that we are duly appointed translators for the German and Anglish languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of document Opening Statement HAMER.

Roal GETREU, 270 45672, (Cover, Pages 1 - 3)

Paul J. GROPP, 100 B 397975, (Pages 8 - 12, 16 - 17)

Alfred OBERLANDER, 270 20192, (Pages 13 - 15)

Frederic L. PSRA, 30 B 397943, (Pages 4 - 7)

DAME 6 - TRIBURAL VI

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Opening Statement for Priedrich JARES

Buelish



Véferse 6

Opening Spaceh

for

Friedrich Joohne before

Militery Tribunal VI Nueraberg

> By: Dr. Hans Pribilla Littorney at Law

Long.



Dr. Pribille

I'r. President, Your Honors!

Like all great chemical factories, IS also had special technicians who in quiet, tireless labor made use of the ingenious discoveries of the chemists and doctors and planned and constructed in actual practice the mighty plants where the processes conceived in the laboratories became a reality. In Chairman of the Engineering Committee Director Jackno was the first among these special technicians, a can hose qualific tions as an engineering commission were in keeping ith the size of the company thich had placed him in this position and whose transmissions orking aphore claimed all of his powers lithout exception.

The position of an engineer in a charical factory is different blan in other factories where the angineers make a practical use of their own inventions. Because of this special position of the on incor in the chemical factory my client had no influence on the question as to what should be produced and to what extent. They did not cope to him until after the question whether the plant should be built and what was to be produced there as already decided. He was then the man who was asked how the plant should be built in the most efficient way possible, and the then the man who was after the necessary general installations, such as power plant, rail installations, tharf installations, workshops, etc.

Jackne was Chief Engineer in Hoochst and Since 1938
Deputy Plant Hanager. By the nature of things his
influence was less considerable in the other plants
of the TC, since there were chief engineers there whose
position in the organization was equal to his. Only
his position as Chairman of the Lagineering Commission
(since 1931),

Dr. Priliilla

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Es member of the Technical Committee (since about 1933) and as at first deputy (1934) and later regular (since 1938) member of the Vorstand gave him any greater actual and personal influence.

only "primus inter pares". Here his main task as to utilize the latest advances in physics and the incering technique for the instellations and plants of the IC factories. Purch more, the Teko and to furnish cheep sources of power in large cuantities, finally to the the incoming contined in the individual actories useful to the others, to see tent the entire engineering countries to see tent the entire engineering countries as conducted in a mailtain way, to train your, engineers the skilled orders, and to take part in discussions of personnel quentions. The less was only one of the 30 campittees of the foundated Committee (Tell). Not all credits, therefore, were suggisted to it for opinion, but only one of the Teko as accordingly iven only from the engineer's point of view.

The Defense will prove that outside of these cochnical tasks which required his full attention Jachne had neither the opportunity nor the desire to bother about the policies of the Third wich. Desides this it will then that he was known to be a fee of any policy of war and violence. In spite of this the outherisies at that time understandably wanted to half use of the but-standin knowledge of this can and made him a reader of the Beirst of the wichsgruppe Industrie. However, he did not engage in any active work in this position any more than as Military Decompted I Chrwitt on Itsfuchror), a title which the mich Ministry of Recommiss

Dr. Pribilla

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conferred upon him, and indeed, not until the war, at a time hen it was alterny merely a title and required no preliminary examination as to political reliability. His work in the honorary offices conferred upon him lay, as the list of them shows and as will be proven in detail, always and exclusively in the purely technical field.

Now if I compare the counts of the indictment with the points of evidence of the Defense I may, after the statements of the speaker before me, completely save myself any general remarks.

Director Jackne did not take part in the planning and waging of wars of aggression, in any case no more than did some farmer the tilled his field and during the war contributed the products of his labor to feeding the soldiers. Like this farmer my client only did his duty as a civizen and nothin of a criminal neture.

Jahne's polition as the first engineering technician of the IP naturally resulted in his technical advice being wought in the field of dir raid protection clso, where indeed/the construction of air raid shelters was involved, at any rate purely technical a tters. However, it fill be shown that this was a question of a plainly defensive measure, which had long been taken into consider them in all endangered a tions. Going beyond this the Defense will show that in keeping ith his entire character which was completely set on work of a peaceful nature, Jachne went slow, was economical and opposed the depends of the Arred Forces whenever he could.

Dr. Pribilla

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As his position required Director Jacks also took part in preliminary work for the applement plans of the Possist plant in the case of philization. It will be shown that this had nothin to do ith a war of a ression other, but here within the bounds of a ression other, but here within the bounds of a ression of the first was limited to iving the of area in projects and represents for the localitate agineering brane lies ould be needed to be production for esection this branch of a plant,

Bosides and I hall prove that the moschat plant, like the lair out plant, did not supply only real armament products. They are definitely poured to peacetime production. The investments were also used accordinally. If in the course of the arrest into the products of peacetime industry were used an intermediate products of peacetime industry were used an intermediate products of actime industry, and this is a necessary development and a phenomenon which lies in the nature of the chemical industry, which indeed in the last analysis also resorts to the sale original products. The only exception is the subjurctionide-chloraultonic acid solution (Mabelmanne) light was alread being supplied for milit and purposes in peace this leaf supplied for milit and purposes in peace this law to the sali of an are and this before 1931 to the sali of an are and this general news for purely defensive purposes. The explosive herogen was notther intented nor manufactured in Moschet. On the contrart, one chemists at the plant merely fiscovered a new manufacturin process in the laboratory, and indeed in 1935, to time, therefore, then bir oter faching as not the populy changer of the laboratory land indeed in 1935, to time, therefore, then bir oter

Dr. Pribilla

To the count relating to "Speliation" the name of my elient is mentioned in the documents of the indictment only in connection with the exygen- and acctylene factory in Mota-Diodenhofen. In this matter several letters of information have been forwarded, among other places, also to Director Jachno, Any active participation on the part of my client cannot be construed from these documents, The defense will preve that the negotiations were conducted by the commercialjudicial department while the technicians were only consulted in regard to questions of assessment. The defense will furthermore prove that actually only a loase and not a sale was concluded and that the value of the plant increased quite considerably as a result of the investments made by the I.C. Jachno had no knowledge of the fact that shortly before the end of the war a small installation from a Polish factory had been shipped to Offenbach on the Main, since only a few machines with the insignificant value of about RM 20,000 were in question and in view of the fact that the Hosehst plant had neither induced the sale nor received any information thereof. Horr Jachno had nothing to do with the recruitment and the use of foreigners and concentration camp inmates carried out by the I.G. If applications for arodit, submitted by the plants for the construction of barrhoks for Gorman workers and foreign labor passed through the office of the Technical Committee, or were approved in technical respect by the Engineering Committee, it was. in this case nothing but a formal procedure in view of the fact that the type of barracks, their numbers and size, including the adjoining buildings for a specific number of workers, had been fixed for a long time and therefore also the costs for each bed space. The funds were granted to the individual plants which requested them for the improvement of the workers' quarters

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Dr. Pribilla

and a rejection would have resulted in a deterioration of the foreign workers!

As regards the conditions in the Houchst plants the defense will prove that the number stated for loaned workers etc. in the visual Axh. 1559 (MI 7376 A), y Document Book 66, page 17a, is incorrect and bound to be misleading in view of the fact that me inmates of concentration camps had been employed in Hosehet at all, In refuting the affidavit Do Bruyn, Sxh. 1567 (M. 11615), Document Book 69, page 207, evidence will be submitted beyond this that the employment of foreigners and prisoners of war was conducted in a reasonable mannor and was not in violation of Article 31 of the G.neva Convention, dated 27 July 1929, furthermore that arrangements had been made for adequate housing, food, good medical care, schools, sching sooms etc. and that the plant manager, Frafesser Lautenschlaeger and Herr Jachne, as his deputy, made particular afforts to this offect, Correspondingly, the treatment of the foreignors in Recenst was decent and humano. Buyond this, arrangements had also boon ando in a generous way for recreational facilities. There were large olub-rooms with radio, newspapers, librarios, cantouns, athletic fields, sporting equipment, theater, moving pictures theater and, above all, the possibility to attend roligious services. On the part of the plant managemont overything was done that was possible under the unfortunately prevailing war conditions.

It was due to his technical engineering position that he inspected many plants of the I.G. for the purpose of solving any special technical problem. Thus, he also paid a brief and flooting visit to the I.G. plant in Auschwitz. As it can be proven, he did not enter the Monowitz concentration comp during this visit and has not seen anything which ought to have induced him to interfore

OFENING PIEA JAHENE

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Dr. Pribilla

with the independent management of this plant which did not belong to his jurisdiction. Neither has he obtained a knowledge of gasings based on own ob-

The defense for the defendant Jackine will open its argumentation through interrogation of the defendant ir his own case and thereafter will conclude it by producing of documents and affidavits as well as the interpretation of a few less important witnesses.

"Mad"

OPENING PLEA JAKENE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

15, Documbur 1947

No, Fred Salemen, AGO No. A - 446 622, and John B. Rebinson, AGO No, I-046 850, hereby certify that we are duly appointed translators for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and cerrect translation of the Opening Plea Jachne.

Fred Salemon AGO No. A - 446 622 John B. Robinson AGO Wo. X = 046 350

"Snd"

CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL TI

PATRICE

Opening Statement for Dr. von ESIERIEN

Inglish



Case 6

OPENING . STATEMENT

63

Horst Pelekmann, Attorney-at-Law Defense Counsel

of the defendant

Dr. von "MIRIE!

in the case of

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- YB. -

CARL KRAUCH ot al.

before

Military Tribunal No. 6 Marabors, Garmany,

June



May it please the Tribunal:

The arguments of the Prosecution are directed in general against all defendants with regard to their position in or towards the NSMAP or their importance within the German economic life.

The defendant Dr. v. Enterion held hinself completely aloof sport from his formal entry into the NSDAP in 1942 from Party circles. His collaboration within the self-administration agencies (Reich Group Industry, Economic Group Charical Industry) and state organizations was due to his recognition as an export in questions of the petent-cartel and corporation laws and was limited to these specific fields.

The defense regarding the specific counts of the indictment necessitates an explanation of the position and the sphere of responsibility of the defendant.

Dr. v. Enterior was - at any rate since 1938 - the first lawyer of the IG. This designation and the meaning of this position can be underthe stood only if one is familiar with/decentralization system of legal matters at the IG.

Dr. von Enierien was not the Chief of the Legal Department of the IG, because such a department did not exist. It was also not his duty to take care of all legal natters. The judicial activity in such an enterprise

is that of an auxiliary function, assisting the technicians and businessmen in their tasks and was like the latter completely decentralized. A number of independent working legal departments existed, which advised on their own responsibility the technicians and businessmen of their respective offices. Herr you Enterior

did not supervise the activity of these legal departments and did not have to do so. A different regulation was impossible because of the size of the enterprise; it was impossible too, with respect to the diversity of production and the complexity of the chemical field in general, which obliged the jurists in the various legal departments to become technically and commercially informed experts. Because of this independent working of the legal departments, the Central Offices for Contracts was set up, which, however, at the conclusion of a new contract solely had to examine the question of a possible collision. Furthermore, the so-celled legal committee existed. It met about twice a year under the chairmanship of Herr von Enteries in order to coordinate certain general doubtful questions and to receive reports, such as submitted by Herr you Knieriem regarding his special field of activity of internal matters pertaining to corporation law, as for instance, general meetings, consolidated balance sheets, belances, capital changes, statutes, charters, loans, structural changes within the concern; further questions concerning the sphere of patents which played a large part within the 1G and which was under the direction of Herr v. Knieries, whereas it did not concern the duties of the other IG jurists.

Among the counts of the indictment which touch upon the spheres of Herr v. Knieriem's activity, or in which business events are connected with his name, are especially such events which are unjustly viewed as

suspicious collaboration with military or other state authorities toward the preparation of an eggressive war. I shall show in detail that the treatment of patent matters was an unobjectionable one in every respect. The measures designated as "Camouflage" do not indicate in any way that the IG or my client had any knowledge of an imminent aggressive war, or even that the intention was prevalent to promote such a war. The charges that the IG intentionally tried to weaken the war potential of other countries through its so-called cartels will be proved during the hearing of evidence to be completely unfounded since the purely private economic character of such agreements has been established. In that connection I shall go also into details concerning the contractual relation with the Standard Cil Co. of New Jersey, created with the collaboration of Dr. v. Enjeries which has been treated in detail by the Prosecution. Despite the large number of documents submitted by the Prosecution concerning the cartel question, I shall restrict myself to the fact essential for the trial, because I am well aware that the fundamental question of the value or non-value of certels does not have to be exemined either by the Prosecution or by the Defense.

The personal knowledge of my client of the so-called rearmment measures which have been criticized by the Prosecution, and his attitude to them will be dealt with in the course of my statements.

In the course of the discussion of general questions, concerning all defendents, I shall submit facts pertaining to the joint responsibility

of the Vorstand and the responsibility of the individual members of the Vorstand, and I intend to show in what member the code of business procedure, submitted by the Prosecution, which had been drawn up at that time by Dr. von Knieriem, was handled in practice.

I. A. Ehrmann. ETO 20 116, hereby certify that I am a duly mynointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct copy from the official transcript of the Opening Statement for the cherdefendant Dr. v. Knieriem.

Nuernberg, 13 January 1949.

A. Hurmann ETO 30 116. GASE 6 - TRIBUTAL VI

DIFFESS

Opening Statement for Carl IRAUGE

Inclish .



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THOUSANDER

CPENTUG STATEMENT

for the defendant

CARL KRAUCH

before

Military Tribunal Case VI

presented by

Dr. OCNIAD BOSTICHER Attorney-at-Law

Jones



At the very cutset the defence will have to decide upon one difficult question of whether its plea cught to be adjusted to the truly massocialized dimensions of the indictment: Will it have to follow the lines of the indictment with its exaggerations made for sensational purposes, or cught it to follow strictly important, maybe even sober, lines? I have, with due consideration of the character and the wishes of Dr. Krauch, decided upon taking the latter course, and may consider myself very fortunate, as a defence counsel, in having to defend a client whose attitude is in conformity with my own feelings. I have, therefore, chosen a way of stating the evidence in this case which, in its character, tener and size, restricts itself to the absolutely essential, deliberately sweiding all possibilities of creating a sensetion.

I. In his opening statement, General Taylor put special emphasis on the accusation mode by the indictment, according to which the defendant Dr. Krauch was among those who bear the greater part of the responsibility for the fact that humanity was visited with the most destructive and catastrophic war history has ever known. He has accused him of mass enclavements, wholesals plumber and mass-marder. My presentation of evidence will aim at dispreving these terrible accusations in every respect. I shall show in detail that, instead of being an ambitious and ruthless industrial magnate, Dr. Krauch is an accorable, Christian, simple man, a research-worker and scientist conscious of his responsibilities, who never o mainted a punishable offense, but devoted his whole life to technical and scientific progress, and this not only for the advantage of Germany, but also for that of other countries, not least to that of the

United States of America.

Under count 19 the indictment states the fullowing: "The I.G.
synchronized its shole activity with the fullitary planning of
the German High Command." It also specially refers to the "Vermittlungsetelle " and in connection wit: this to the activities
of the defendant Dr. Krauch. It further states that: "The I.G.
collaborated in the drawing up of the Prin Year Plan and took part
in directing the economic mobilization of Germany for the war."

Contrary to this, my own thesis is that the activities described in count 19 et seq. of the indictment, especially those of the defendant Krauch, in the "Vermittlungsstelle in, and participation in the Four Year Plan carmot be called an activity or preparation for an aggressive war and also not collaboration in conducting a war of aggression. I shall produce evidence for this thesis by questioning the defendant Krauch, when I shall call to the witness-stand for this purpose.

I shall make it a special point in my argumentation to describe the attitude of the defendant Erauch towards the official authorities of the National Socialist government from 1933 onwards, as well as the development of his activities, and for this purpose, I shall make use of the defendant's own statements and other evidence.

It will be seen that establishing contact with the official authorities of the National Socialist government was nothing out of the ordinary, as the I.G. had made it a habit, already before 1933, to maintain connections with the government as, on the one hand, the I.G. was interested in being kept informed of the trend of the economic policy of the government, and, on the other hand, each government office had an interest in being kept informed about the economic position of an enterprise such as the I.G. Howwer, these contacts were not established by Dr. Krauch,

due to some political active or other, but because Dr. Krauch was an internationally recognized authority in the field of hydrates, mitrates and buns, etc. The beginning of his preparatory work, his knowledge and his international connections date back to 20 years before 1933. The evidence will prove that Krauch was always guided in his actions by the desire to avoid, by clever securate guidance, a repetition of the securate events of the years between 1929 and 1933, which proved so disastrous to the working plasses. Therefore, he welcomed the economic been which was caused in the year 1933 by the employment program of the new government. That this copleyment program served, to a degree, purposes of armament and rearmament of Germany will not be disputed here. The ovidence will, however, solidify its point of view that such knowledge cannot be proved to be identical with the intention of starting a war, and certainly not with that of starting a war of aggression. One will also have to consider his Joining the Saw Material and Poreign Exchange Staff in 1936 and, later on, the Four Year Plan, from the same point of view.

Observed the four Year Plan will have to be clarified, a matter which the presecution has completely neglected to date. The presecution calls Dr. Krauch the right hand of Gooring, However, Krauch was in charge of only one of over 20 offices of the Four Year Plan which were coordinated and oc-existent, and to prove this I shall put a table of organization of the Four Year Plan before you. I do not suppose that I will expected to produce counter-evidence proving that Gooring was not a man who had more than 20 right hands. In accordance with the predilection for bombastic titles inherent in Nazi-ideology, Krauch was given the title of Planipotentiary General for Special Questions of Chemistry, but the evidence will prove that, in spite of this title, he had no part in the exercise of any rights or authority. He was a superior general export of high standing.

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but not even this in the whole field of chemistry, but only
for some special fields in which he had been known for decodes
for his expert showledge, However, all that an expert has to do
is to pass on the suggestions made to others; others had to
make the decisions and reculations, as shall be proved by the
evidence.

As far as the close connection is concerned which, according to the indictment existed between the IG and the activities of Dr. Armach in the Reich Ant fuer Wirtschaftsausbau" , (Boonomic Development) in the Four Tear Flan, I shall prove that Dr. Krauch's activities for the Reich Office for Economic Development and as General Flenipotentiary Checistry were strictly separated from those of the IG. Even for reasons of personal integrity Krauch stuck to complete neutrality in his official actions towards the IG. This is emphasized by the fact that, from 1936 Krauch was only a passive and no longer an active member of the Vorstand. Nor did he exercise his function as Vorsitzer of the Aufeichterst after spring 1960, but always left it to his deputy. If Krauch was prepared to collaborate with the State; he certainly did this neither out of ambition, nor out of a desire for recogpition; nor for the cake of honors and titles, but out of a feeling of personal responsibility towards industry and arged on by a man who was anything but a friedd of the National Socialists, i.e., the outstanding emientist, Carl Bosob, who was, ot that time, Vorsitzer of the "Aufsichtsrat" of the IG. The knowledge/conditions in other countries, where proved and experienced industrial leaders had also put their services at the disposal of the authorities for certain purposes - they are known to history as a "dollar-a-year men"- belied him to make up his mind when he took over the duties of an idvisor for the Four Year Plan. The focal point in my presentation of evidence will be to give a description of these facts and his reasons for taking over this work in the Raw Material und Foreign Exchange Staff of the Four Year Plan, since this shows that not an arbition for power, not power gotives, influenced Krauch, but that, according to Carl Boach's own words, it was the aim of "resquing science from Hitler" and keeping away party men who influenced economy in a sense that did not correspond to

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reasonable accounts aims.

II. I will then express my opinion with regard to Count II and show that Dr. Krauch

- neither in his position as director of the Beich Office for Economic Organization, nor as Planipotentiary General for Special Questions of Chamical Production, participated in the actions dealt with there and termed criminal by the Prosecution;
- 2)and that the same also applies to him as a masher of the
 Furbon administration. I must in this connection mention
 again that Dr. Arouch as of 1936 materially no longer was
 a number of the Verstand/that he in a material sense oc
 longer exercised a function as Versitzer of the Aufsichtsrot.

Moreover, I shall show that he, on the contrary, actively intercound on behalf of the protection of the economy of the occupied
countries. I only cits two illustrations which will be dealt with
during the presentation of evidence. This is the protection of
the mitrogen industries of Belgium, Northern France and Holland
from the dismantling intended by the sutborities, and the prevention of the removal of the large scientific laboratory which
belonged to the Shell concern in Amsterdam. In both cases Dr. Krauch
succusefully resisted with all his might measures of which he disapproved and which might have been designated as robbery and
spolintion.

III. With regard to the question of the conleyment of foreign workers and concentration camp incretos, I will within the framework of the presentation of the rest of my swidence proceed from the point of view that any criminal responsibility on the part of Dr. Krauch is lacking. I have tready explained that one of the essential points of the presentation of my ovidence will be to refute the charges of the Prosecution by bringing. back Dr. Krauch's authority and compotency to the proper level, numely that of a Government adjustific expert for special questions of chemical production in the Four Year Plan. Dr. Krauch, however, in his companity as Gebechanie, never had complete power and complete subherity where the conscription, utilization and allocation of labor was concorned. The sim of the presentation of the evidence will be to make Dr.Krauch's activity in this occanostica quite clear; he was here also the expert (Gutnehter) for the numbers and quotes If workers who had been requested by other agencies as being nacessary for certain building projects; he had to give him export pinion on the allocation of the workers- but never to

here also the expert (Gutachter) for the numbers and quotes

If workers who had been requested by other agencies as being
necessary for certain building projects; he had to give his
expert opinion on the allocation of the workers—but never to
allocate these himself—according to the various priority grades
out by the subscritice above his; just as he had to give his
opinion as to what seterial, what type of material, what sort
of construction etc. were necessary and appropriate. The question
of labor allocation itself was a matter for the labor allocation
outhorities. If, as the presentation of my evidence will show,
he had, so recver, charge of the wolfare of the workers of the
large construction projects in which he had been consulted,
he did so for humanitarian and busine remains, because with the
hordship of the ever increasing commons difficulties of the
workers applicate the building projects he had advised on,

Here clac Dr.Krauch, for secretar reasons, but especially else for purely humano reasons, considered it his duty to intervene und to organize and exchange of experiences. This care of the workers will therefore form another point in the presentation of my evidence.

The employment of workers under operation also plays a great part in the presentation of evidence by the Presecution. I shall show that Krauch clearly readgnized this problem. Co the besis of his can human development he was against such appleyment under ocercion since he, as a scientist, upheld only the staics of voluntary labor. He advicated this principle in every possible way. Based on experiences 20 years ago, during the reconstruction of the destroyed Farbon Flant at Oppau, be, therefore, at an earlier date intriduced voluntary work by way of a voluntary employment of the workers of whole firms, the sc-called firm allocation. As my presentation of evidence will abow, Dr. Krauch also continued to pursue this theory when the program of the Plenipotentiary General for Labor Allocation for recruiting workers under occurate was started. The presentation of ovidence will abow that Dr. Krauch, even after this date, successfully continued the ac-called "Fire Allocation" against the tendency of official authorities. In this connection I shall be able to prove that Dr. Krauch in no way participated in the establishment of the laws for this compulsory labor allocation program, nor in the enforcement of these laws. With regard to all these questions he was, because of his position; on a modium level which had nothing whatever to do with such fundamental decisions as making suggestions on the one hand or giving orders in the other hand. Dr. Hellmut Dix, Attorney-st-law, deals with general questions of labor allocation. In order to avoid everlapping and to shorten the proceedings I shall not deal with these general questions, unless, I should have to add something in particular for the defense of my client after the presentation of evidence by Dr. Hellmut Dix.

IV. In one last point I shall show that Dr. Krauch used this very position as Plenipotentiary General for Chemistry to prevent measures and that had been adopted by National Socialist offices Against Jows, scientists, church and scientists institutions, measures that were not reconcilable with his conscience. I shall have a case described here, where Dr. Krauch successfully intervened when he heard of abuses by those who had the care of concentration camp institute — cutside of Farben, as I wish to explasize — further, where his assistance in taking measures not only saved the lives but when the intellectual standing of Russian scientists who had fled from the Ukraine.

Summarising, the substance of my prosentation of evidence is: The indictment has been drawned in a sea of facts. Behind the facts is the man, and the grave factual charge, which I have to raise against the Presecution, is that it has forgetten the man in those procoedings, which, as it asserts, have been initiated for the make of humanity. It is the difficult but also pleasant task of the Defense to draw the picture of the man Krouch and to prove the fallowing: Krouch is not a man of the solfish, inconsiderate and unscrupulous aggressive war, not a robber and not a plunderer, not a cold-hearted slave dealer and not a slave driver. The formulations and appeals which the Presecution cheeses may be effective for political propoganda, but they have acthing to do with the establishment of criminal facts. As has already been stressed, I shall, in short but essential strckes, present a picture for the presentation of evidence, whereby the Tribunal will certainly realize in view of the gravity of the task, that I cannot forego the minute details.

I do not wish to conclude this opening statement without recalling
the moment which, in Dr. Krauch's and my can opinion, was the most
touching one in the occurse of the sessions up to now, namely, when
Dr. Keller, on the conseion of the interrogation of the witness Spielewogel, expressed the deepest human regret for all the sufferings
to which inaccount people had to submit during the twelve years.
Dr. Krauch and I myself have taken these words deeply to heart, and
the more we rely on the result of our presentation of evidence,
the more are we in a position to conclude this first opening state—
ment in the Farben case with the words, "In reverence we bow to
the unfortunate victims of these unhappy twelve years."

CERTIFICATE OF TRUMPLATION

13 January 1949

I, Bailie Hinchliffe, BTO Mc. 20152, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of page 7 of the triginal document.

(pc ce 1-6 and 8-10 have been expired from the official - 10 transcript pp.4711-4720) **EMD**

Buille Hinchliffe ETC Mc. 20152 CASE 6 - TRIMUNAL VI

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(see letter inside)

Opening Statement for Some X D I S X I

Porlish.



CASE NO. 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFENSE

Opening Statement for Defendant Kuehne.

Mo Opening Statement was submitted.



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Opening Statement for Br. Rans I V 0 L 2 2

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Defense Case 6

OPBUING STATEMENT

by

Attorney-at-Law Helmuth Hense

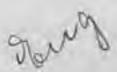
before the

American Military Tribunal VI Nucroberg

as Defense Counsel

for

Dr. Hans EUGLER





OPENING STATEMENT HUGLER

Counsel in this case with the difficult task of selecting from the voluminous Prosecution material that which refers to the individual defendants. The Prosecution did not specify its material as regards persons. There is the danger of occupying conself with things that are far removed, which is not in the interest of expediting the proceedings. This danger is especially breat in the case of my client, Dr. Hans MUSICIA, since he occupies a less important place in this trial, in view of his position in the I.C. I shall endeavor to avoid the introduction of less relevant matter, but nevertheless consider, that it is not my fault if I do not succeed.

In my deliberations I must start from the fact that my client was not a number of the Vorstand of the I.C. Consequently he did not haven even the responsibility conferred upon a member of a Verstand by the law relating to joint stock companies, which - as one of my colleagues had already explained - is a responsibility of civil law but not criminal law. My oliont, as regards his business dealings, was responsible morely to his superiors. He was, however, also dependent on the instructions of his superiors. I shall have to examine, and I ask Your Honors to observe in the examination, whether in the individual cases my client carried out instructions issued to him or acted independently within the scope of the sphere assigned to him. In the former case, it is of significance whether my client recognized or had to recognize a possibly existing intention, which corresponds to the assertions of the Prosecution, if such existed in the case of his superiors at all. How far I shall still have to investigate these points of view particularly and in detail depends on the further course of the proceedings.

Since my client was merely a member of some of the committees of the IG and these committees were no real legal entities but were composed arbitrarily as required, from the point of view of criminal law, his

OPENING STATEHENT RUGIEP.

position cannot be treated otherwise than that of every other followcitizen who lived in Germany. I assert that the above-mentioned committee of the IG did not have the bad character at all that the Prosecution would escribe to them. I shall produce further detailed evidence of this and of the importance of my client in these committees.

My client was a merchant, he sold dye-stuffs, he worked in an office where there were only commercial amployees, not wage laborers. This fact will circumscribe my presentation of evidence. This view of mine is in accord with what General Taylor explained when summing up at the close of his exempt. He mentioned my client only in connection with Counts I and II of the indictment. This reference will determine my arguments.

Apart from the allegation that my client directly contravened Control Council Lew So. 10 by his own actions, the Prosecution further assor. that my client, along with the other defendants, participated in a joint plan or conspirately siming at the preparation of the war of approximation. If those men when the Monorable Tribunal has to try were such a set of conspirators then it must be assumed that they knew each other well and also frequently met to discuss their plans. The objection cannot be raised that conspirators generally did not do this because they did not wish to become known or fall into the hands of the police. This may have been the case with historical conspirators because the conspirators were turning against their own state. It could not have been so if the defendants along with their government, with when they are supposed to have formed an alliance already in 1933, had conspired against would peace In their own country they would have had no police to fear. Therefore they could do it.

In addition I should like to refer to the fact that my client was 32 years of age and Prokurist of the IG when the activity of the defendant regarded as criminal by the Prosecution began. At that time there were already hundreds of Prokuristen in the IG. Further, I should like to remark that my client knew most of the gentlemen now sitting here only

OPENING STATZMENT EUGLER

by name in the first half of the period from 1933, unly with your for was he in close centact. I touch upon these viewpoints at the number merely to make my assertion comprehensible, that my client certainly cannot have collaborated in that phasecourf the Prescention, the joint plan of these defendants. The documentary material does not supply to me any clues that centrary to this opinion, which is proved as prime facto correct by the position of my client in the IG, instances exist to show that he consciously and in co-operation with others, worked at the alleged joint plan against peace.

The Prosecution accuses my client of having participated personally in the planning and preparation of aggressive war. In Count I of the Indictment the Prosecution has been at pains to erect a mesale-like structure supposed to represent a cancel connection between the activity of the defendants and the aggressive war begun in 1939. I shall have to remove from this mesaic the little pieces connected with the work of my client, I shall furnish proof that this activity can serve other purposes than the criminal one alleged by the Prosecution, namely the proparation of aggressive war. In a modern State one can naturally compet each action of a citizen with a war, since the whole economic life in a war is of significance in all its details for the conduct of the war. I mention that the fact that semeone sells dyo-stuffe to Roumania at the same time puts the state in a position to buy foodstuffe of leather for shoes for the armed forces with the menoy realised. Wy argumentation, Your Honors, will show you that much that the Presecution represents as an action simer at aggressive war proves to be a harmless business incident, when looked at it in a light other than that in which a suspenious intorrogator looks at 1t.

OPENING STATEMENT KINGLER

also be very significant for a war, to pay particular attention in this count of the indictment not to the objective but to the subjective side, the question of guilt, the question of the knowledge about cortain things, the question of the knowledge about cortain things, the question of the knowledge of connections with this war and its proparation. General Taylor himself atreased the importance of this question when he drew special attention to the guilt question. Since the Presocution has produced nothing from which I can deduce that my client is accused of special knowledge of the preparation of an aggressive war, I find myself constrained to investigate whether my client had a special knowledge or a general knowledge of the intention of the leadership of the Ecicle to prepare aggressive wars.

It is known to the Honorable Tribunal that the INT acquitted the former Minister of Secondaries and President of the Seichsbank Schacht of the charge of participation in the preparation of appressive war, because Schacht, in spite of the fact that he was Seichsminister, did not belong to the inner circle of the initiated to whom Hitler's plans were known. So I contrast the Seichsminister Schacht with the Productist of 10 Jarbon-industrie and sales manager for dye-stuffs in some of the southern Duropean countries, Dr. Hans EUGLER. The Prosecution has not undertaken to prove that this defendant possibly knew more than Schacht, that he had special information instructing him shout Hitler's plans. In my argumentation shall examine the business incidents cited by the Prosecution in order to try to prove on my part ever and beyond the unsuccessful proof of the Prosecution, that my client directed his business activity not towards an aggressive war but towards ends that were not criminal.

I now turn to the accusations brought against my client by the Prosocution under Count II of the Indictment. In view of the division of labor agreed to between myself and my colleagues, I am dealing principally with the events

OPENING STATESHT MIGHER

which took place in the autumn of 1938 in the part of Crecioslov his called the Sudetenland.

The Prosecution accuses the defendant of robbery and plunder. According to the legal concepts taught in this country in the period before the Third Reich, robbery or plunder implies the taking away by force of property not one's own. An essential criterion is the unvillingness of the owner, according to the statement of the Prosecution, it seems doubtful whether also in other countries the taking away by force of property not one's own is identical with the concept of robbery and plunder. It expresses the idea that every change of ownership effected in a country where the German armed Forces were, respresented robbery, I should like to remark that the Prosecution furnished documentary proof that, by an order of Keitel, the armed forces as far as they were in excess of peace-time strength, were withdrawn from the Sudetenland on 20 October. It seems immaterial to the Prosecution whether direct pressure was exercised on the former owners or whether the buying price was acceptable or not. I leave it to the Ecnorable Tribunal to ascertain whether the Prosecution thereby disavowed the principles of penal law which, In my coinion, are immovable, by including facts in the term reducty and plunder which were not characterized as such in any of the civilized countries and do not correspond to Control Council Law 10 oither, in which acts of force against property are spoken of.

To judge by their presentation of evidence it seems doubtful even to the Prosecution itself whether the acts committed before I September 1939 are to be looked upon as war crimes in the sense of Control Council Law No. 10, because, in the case of Sudstenland, there was no state of war. It wishes therefore as a procedition to regard these facts as a crime against immunity in the hope that the Tribunal will at least agree to this extent, even though for legal reasons it believes it has to deny the existence of a war crime in the case of the measures in the Sudstenland. However, I am of the opinion that there can be no question of a crime against humanity either, because, according to the judgment of the INT, acts of the kind must be connected with an aggressive war

or its execution. This judgment was given when Centrol Council Law 10 was already issued and makes it evident that the Centrol Council Law 10 was intended to have no effect going beyond the Charter. Otherwise the IMT, since Centrol Council Law 10 was already in existence when the judgment was pronounced, would not have adopted the well-known averse attitude in the question of the condemnation of crimes against humanity which were not in connection with a war.

Independent of that, I shall have to discuss the events of entumn 1938 in my presentation of evidence to prove to the Tribunal that for objective and subjective reasons a crime against humanity is not to be considered existent.

The facts of that time are largely incontestable. It is an essential question whether the representatives of the Prager Verein acted under duress. The question is whether the compulsion was one cansed by the circumstances at the time which made it appear advisable to the management of the Verein to shift the bulk of their production to the south and to part with the Aussig and Falkensu works. Such a tendency was riredy discornible in 1937 as I shall prove. The further question is whether the contract with IG was concluded under direct compulsion excluding freedom of action.

The term Iwang (duress) has been discussed more than once before this Tribunal already. The Honorable Tribunal considered itself obliged to establish that no duress existed. In this question, therefore, we can almost speak of an established jurisdiction. I believe I may venture a comparative allusion here and affirm that circumstances as described by the witness Dvoracek were in no way such that duress on the part of IG can be speken of. The witness Dvoracek left Prague which was not occupied by the Wehrmacht voluntarily with his business friends in 1938 at a time when - I mentioned it already - troops in the Sudetenland, too, were in peace-time strength.

OPEDING STATEMENT KUGING

CERTIFICATE of TRANSLATION

January 15, 1949

I, Ludwig Borinski, AGO No. 34486, hereby certify that I am a muly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Englor, pages I/1-5.

Ludwig Borinski AGO No. 34486

OPENING STATISHENT KUGLER.

He was not compulsorily taken to the negotiations, shall we say in one norming from a Military prison. He could travel back to the modernized country with his friends and did not need to have the tompleadant forting of having to return to this prison in the evening. Therefore, to was not under pressure from threatening accompanying circumstances when he was confronted with the question of signing the contract with IC. He did not have to expect physical mal-treatment of any kind or any sort of reproaches. He himself has denied before this Tribunal that he had to fear disadvantages in the event of refusing to sign the contract. To call his signature involuntary is certainly not possible.

General Taylor in his Opening Statement mayo himself that the
general principles of penal law are to be applied in these proceedings.

In particular he stresses that the guilt of the defendants in these
events must be proven. Therefore, I ask the 'concrable Tribunal to follow
me briefly and permit me some statements which, in my opinion, prove
that the defendants in general and my client in particular in the events
which took place in the entumn of 1938 in Ozechoslovskia must have been
unaware that it was a criminal invasion at that time. These opinions
concern the charges contained in Count I of the Indictment, as far as
this period is involved, as well as the charges under Count II.

The Prosecution has stated that the INT found the annexation of the Sudetenland to be a criminal act, and referred to Ordinance No. 7. Art. Nowhich establishes that certain rulings of the INT are binding. It is not my intention to criticise the judgment of the INT. I merely take the liberty of referring to a point which is of significance for the question of joint-knowledge, in accordance with Art. I of the Control Council Law. In 1946 the INT could pass sentence on a development which took place eight years previously. The INT was able to draw its conclusions from events of the year 1939 and the following years. Material was at

CENTING STATEMENT KUGLER.

hand that parmitted conclusions as to events in 1936. It had also reterial from this period at its disposal not available to contemporaries. If this Honorable Tribunal wants to decide about the guilt of persons who interfered in one form or another in the events of the year 1933. Them the Tribunal can only take into consideration all that which was generally known at that time. The BHT in its verdict characterized the happenings in the Sudetenland as a part of the criminal plan of Hitler who looked upon the annaxation of the Sudetenland as a step on his criminal path to world domination. By that the Tribunal did not say that the individual events of that time were of a criminal nature and were branded with the markings of a crime and therefore recognisable as such. How this contemporary event appeared to the person living in Germany at that time is of extreme importance for the findings of this Court.

I may, therefore, refer to the fact that the Sudeten-German question was not a phantom fabricated by Hitler to realize his plans. This problem has existed ever since the Czechoelovakian State was formed. This is not my private opinion nor is it an opinion voiced in the last two years. It is the view expressed on 21 September 1938 by Lord Runciman to the English Premier, Chamberlain. Lord Hunciman had been sent by the English Government to Prague to study the situation. He says:

The problem of political, social and economic relations between the Teuton and Slav races in the area which is now called Crechoslovakia is one which has existed for many conturies with periods of acute struggle and periods of comparative peace. It is no new problem, and in its present stage there are at the same time new factors and also old factors which would have to be considered in any detailed review."

OPENING STATEMENT KUGLER.

The Czechoslovekian State was founded following the War of 1914 - 18. Its territory was formerly part of the Austra-Hungarita Monarchy. This creation has been considered an unfortunate solution, not only by Germans, but by historians and politicians of all countries; because, among other things, in this state nearly half of the population were not Czechs, but were of a different nationality.

As for the Germans, the prevailing state of things was that the border regions were inhabited for the greater part by Germans. In the territory ceded in 1938 to Germany, lived in 1918, 24,000 Crechs; in 1938, their number was 250,000. The Germans numbered about 3 millions. It is a historical fact that these Germans, in 1939 wanted to join the German-Austrian Republic, but were prevented from doing so. That this state of affairs was untenable, that the Crechs were intolerant towards the national minorities, and that they attempted to make the whole state entirely Crech, was acknowledged by those competent to know before most of them, even had heard of Hitler. All this applied also to the Polish, Hungarian, and Slovac minorities. In connection with this, I meetion the Slavic liberation povement under the leadership of Pater Hlinka, who fled to the USA and in Pittsburg, proclaimed among the local inhabitants of Slovac descent, the independence of the Slovace.

It is here not my task to prove historical facts. As far as this is necessary in individual cases, I shall do so. I only ask permission to point out to this Honorable Tribunal that in the last two years after Germany's collapse millions of Germans were expelled from the Czech State, and caused much trouble especially to the occupation authorities of the American Zone of Germany on account of the density of population there. I believe I need no further proof for the correctness of the facts shown by me, then to call attention to this migration. It shows that actually millions of Germans lived in that country.

OPENING STATEMENT KUGLER,

It shows that it was only natural for them to seek refuge in a State in which they could speak their nother tongue, in which they could send their children to schools not suppressing, but teaching their nother tongue.

In this light, Tour Honors, Germany saw this problem in the year 1938. Every German could see it that way. If thegs in a State Treaty with the Great Powers England and France - the Munich Pact - a solution of this burning question was found, a man as, for exemple, my client could not assume that Chemberlain and Daladier would sign a treaty the justification of which they, themselves, did not acknowledge. He could not assume that the conferences and investigations of the British envoy, Lord Runciman, were falsehood and deceit, and that perhaps knowingly he wished to harness himself to Hitler's war chariot to aid and abet his preparations for war and plans for world domination. The DMT claims Hitler had no intention to abide by the Munich Agreement. But Hitler, at that time, did not make it known to the public that such was his intent. Neither did the DMT say that this was known then. It is said now.

Surely, many a German may have termed the ways and means Mitter used to realize his plans regarding the Sudetens not as particularly nice. But he will not have suspected falsehood and deceit when he heard of the hunich Agreement. Neither could be assume falseness when he read in the papers that Chamberlain believed to have achieved "peace for our time".

When in the course of these events the German Reich, by virtue of an international treaty, had assumed severeignty over the Sudeten country as part of the German Reich, a German Ministry deemed it necessary to appoint a trustee for the Sudeten-German plants of the Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production in Prague. In this region, great unrest was known to prevail and there was danger for the plants at Aussig and Falkenes due to their separation from the head office at Prague. This trustee held the title of "Commissioner".

This measure by the State was unreasonable for nobody living in Germany had any reason to doubt the legality of this neasure, a state which was wont to encrosch greatly on economic privileges. In this respect, the Defense will submit additional evidence in the course of this trial. The same goes for the fact that German nationals have offered their services for such an office, in accordance with the regulations of their country. This, my client had done.

I assert, furthermore, that my client conducted his trusteeship in a manner not counter to the interests of the owner. The Prosecution asserted certain facts purporting to disclose my client's incorrect conduct of business. The Prosecution's evidence on this has not yet been offered in full; therefore, I must decline to discuss this point further, at this time.

My argument purport to show that things heppendhere which at that time - looked at from an historical point of view - did not look like an unjustified development, that they, furthermore, occurred in a form which cannot be considered as criminal in the meaning of the indictment. From that I conclude that prime facie, none of the participants can be charged with knowledge of the criminal nature of the facts.

nents General Taylor made on 27 August 1947. He argued that the IG completely ruined the economy of the occupied regions. I make the assertion and shall prove it that in the Sudeten country, after the annexation of this territory by the German Reich, the plants in Aussig and Falkeness in no way suffered with respect to their assets and production, that no dismantling took place in this territory, that on the contrary, prosperity ensued. I do not know if this remark of General Taylor also refers to the, at that time, not occupied part of Checko-Slevakin. Regarding the latter, I am in a position to assert, and I shall adduce proof that through the sid of the IG the Verein fuer chemisate und netallurgische Produktion was able to emlarge its field of

OPENING STATEMENT KUDLER.

activity.

This, Your Honors, concludes my arguments in the interest of my client.

Burnberg, 18 January 1949.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.

I, I 046 207, Fred L a x , hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Engler, pages 7 - 12.

Fred Lax I 046 207

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CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL TI

DEPARTA

Opening Statement for Frof. Dr. Carl LAU TENSOELAN ONE

English .



Case 6

Opening Statement

for

Prof. Lr. Carl LaVIE SCHLANGER

before the

Military Tribunal VI

By: Dr. Hans Pribilla attorney-at-Law

Jours



Dr - PHIBILLA

Mr. Fresident, Your Honors,

Then there is an outbreek of cholers in Egypt, then even . layman can read in all the papers that cholera vaccines are being sent to Igypt by plane from Hoschat. The names of the "Hoschater-Farbwerke" and the "Behring- erke" are referred to with respect by medical men throughout the world because they know that, for decades, men have been at work there, producing immmerable efficacious drugs for the benefit of the sick and the suffering. The chief manager of those plants, Professor Lautenschlaeger, is sitting on the defendants' beach. In contrast to the one-wided description by the Protecution, tho Defense proposes first of all to show the spirit in which Professor Lautenschlaeger lived, worked and taught there. It will show that the ismands he made on himself and his assistants were so exacting, particularly with regard to professional ethics, as to make those unrelated sections of his total activity which have been laid before the Court appear in a different light. You will find that far from being conducive to clarity, which is so necessary here, the Indictment of this man has created confusion among men of good will.

It will therefore be the first object of the Defense to clarify and elucidate the concepts introduced into the proceedings and to shed light on the alleged participation.

As for the Prosecution's attacks on 'rofessor Lautenschlaeger's honor as a medical man, we shall first have to define the term "clinic" test". Ulinical tests were carried out in accordance with medical principles established over a number of decades. The medical man erforthe test received from the manufacturer exact data on all assential qualities of the new remedy, its application, desage and possible secondary effects, as well as information on the results of experiment on animals and on its effect and telerance as determined by self-experiment.

OPILIO STATEMENT LAUTENSCHLARGER

The research laboratory is responsible for all those data. The testing physician is responsible for the further application of the drugs, the selection of patients, the medification of the desage suggested, etc. o cannot detect anything wrong or any inhuman act in/systematic test of this nature. If the Prosocution chooses to single out a few of the approximately 50 remedies developed and released for testing purposes by the Hoochst laboratories between 1940 and 1945, the Defense in the case of those remedies, as well as of others will show that Professor Lautenschlagger only proceeded in accordance with the highes! othical and medical principles. In addition, it will be explained that these remedies were placed at the disposal of krugowsky's Office not because concentration camp immates were available there, but because there was a danger of epidemics breaking out smong the units under the jurisdiction of Erugowsky's Office, a danger calling for the use of those drugs.

Inasmoch the Prosecution seeks to depict the tests carried out by the "Behring-Werke" and the "Eschster Verke" as a connected sequence, we must make it clear that they were in fact separate fields of work.

Lautenschlaeger, who was in charge of the harburg "Behring- erke", merely issued general directives from his office at Hoschat. The leading officials of the Behring-Werke were recognized scientists working indepairs, whose character was a guarantee that they would not deviate from the principles of medical athics. This independence of the "Behring-Werke" explains why Preference Lautenschlaeger was not informed as to the details of the clinical tests, as, in keeping with Lautenschlaeger': 'Irectives, the "Behring-Werke" passed on the vaccines to be clinically tested independency from him. These preparations for testing purposes were not newly-discovered products.

ORESTIC STATE OF LAUTENSCHIAR

but well known and proven vaccines. There is not a single point in
the evidence adduced by the Prosecution against the "dehring-werke"
which shows that these plants gained any knowledge of the improper
application of these vaccines by criminal doctors in the process of
supplying and testing the preparations. The Defense, in presenting its
swidence; will confirm this statement by the testimony of witnesses
and documents.

In the Heachet plant, which was immediately subordinate to Lautenechlaeb proparations for tosting purposes were issued by one of his subordinate. The careful selection of that subordinate as well as his high profession. qualifications were the especial concern of Professor Asstanschlager. The Defense will establish that in the cases put forward by the Prosecution, the preparations for testing purpose were issued in exactly the same manner as in all routine cases. The day case when, as a result D . Ding's personal wisit, Profussor Lautenahlacgor became aware of the doubtful medical qualifications of this 65-Doctor as well as of his questionable character, though he did not realize that the new was a criminal. It will be proved that from that very secont Professor Lautenachlaeger tosued the clear instruction that Ding was no longer to be employed as a clinical tester and that he was to be excluded from this work. It will be shown that this order was complied with. In presenting its evidence, the Defense will also shed light on another point on which, so far, there seems to be some confusion. The inclusion of brusowsky and his Office in the circle of the doctors enlisted for the clinical testing of preparations can in no way be construed as meaning that Dr. Ding was also included. hrugovsky was the Chief Hygieniof a branch of the Armed Forces and of other ferentions specially detailed to the epidemic areas in the Sast. There was therefore no reason for not supplying Brugowsky's Office with preparations.

OPE ING STATE EST LAUTENSCHLARGER

quite spart from the fact that, as things stood in Germany this would have been impossible. Therefore one cannot adduce later correspondence with krugowsky, as the Prosecution does, as proving a tordinuod collaboration with Dr. Ding.

as for Professor tentensublasger's work as chief of the "maingauwerke" (Main Valley works Combine), this was confined to immuing appropriate directives for coordinating the general policy of these plants in questions of production and personnel management. To sun up, the position of Chief of Works Combine was such that he could not insue orders or instructions to the constituent plants out that, by firtue of his position as Chief of the large Hosenst Plant, he exerted some influence on them. Busides, every plant had its Becristsfuchrer (Plant Leader) whe had considerable independence. He always decided independenand on his own responsibility all questions bearing on the treatment of employees. It was incumbent upon Lautenschlanger, as Chief of the Main Valley Works Combine, to see to it that the individual plants kept to his directives, unless orders to the contrary had been issued by the authorities. The employees of the Hoechet Plant were his special concern. To help him in this field Lautenschlanger had a porsonnel department, the function of which was to deal with the housts. feeding and wages of all employees, including foreign workers and prisonersof-war.

Concerning the principle of coploying foreign workers, this question had previously been decided by the government.

OPENING STATEMENT LAUTEUSCHLABOUR

Lautenschlasger had no influence in this matter. Under the conditions prevailing in Germany, he employed foreign workers in the plants headed by him in exactly the same way as was done in every other German plant In presenting its evidence, the Defense will confine itself to showing that especially in the case of plants under Lautenschlaeger, the social welfare, food, housing, medical care, employment and treatment of foreign workers had been most carefully laid down by the plant . H. nagement in the workers' best interests and carried accordingly out by the plant management's representatives. In this connection may I be allowed to emphasize the unique fact that at the rang time the Chiof of this worldrenowned Chemical Plant frequently used to spond his nights as a kind po, sician, personally administering expert molical and to his foreign workers and sucing that overy no was wall looked after in hospital. This man was of course no Mari. His whole cutlook was centered so exclusively upon healing and holping, that - as will be gubstantiated by mutestinonies - he was incapable of ever making any discrimination on group of race, religion or nationality. He owned his position exclusively to his professional qualifications as a scientist. The rulers of the Thir Reich were always suspicious of such a men, his joining the Magi-Party or his appointment as kilitary account Leader (Wohrwirtschaftsfuehrer). facts adduced by the Prosecution, do not make the rlightest difference in this connection. Everything Lentenschlagger aid for his foreign workers a overything he did to maintain the peacetime level of the production of podicines had to be done in opposition to the Easi-Party which watched hin with suspicious eyes.

The Defense, in presenting its case-in-chief, will show that there is no ordence in support of, but everything against the stain

OPENING STATEMENT LAUTENSCHLARGER

that this nam was a party to the planning and preparation of a criminal war. The drafting of air raid protection plans, completion of production plans for the event of mobilization, as well as the subsequent delivery of preliminary products which, by further processing, might be utilized for war purposes, lies within the scape of national defense measures which all countries of the world take in the ordinary course of events. This did not in any way change the nature of the Hoschet Plants as enterprises predominantly engaged in the manufacture of medicines and other peacetime products.

The Defense will begin its case-in-chief with the axemination of Professor bentonschlaeger who will testify on his own behalf. The Defense will also subsit numerous documents and call a few essential witnesses.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

10 Jenuary 1949

I Peter SIESE, 270 be. 30254, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed to melator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Lanconschlagger, pages 1 to 6.

Peter SIESEL 770 No. 30254

"and"

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DITTERSI

Opening Statement for Wilhelm R. MANN

Inglish.



Defense 6 O cota Plas MAIN Opening Statement for the defendant Wilhelm R. MANN in Case VI of The United States of Arerica sorsus. Carl KRAUCH ot al. made by: Dr. Erich BENDT Atterney-at-Law and Notary Defense Counsel

Opening Statement

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

Any one coming to Leverkusen will perceive next to the main building of the IG administration another building that strikes you by its plain, clear and utilitarian structural features. It stands there bare of any adornment, with the world-renowned Bayer-Cross on its middle section. With the main administration building it is connected by a bridge. This building is the seat of the Bayer Sales Combine. In past years the father of the defendant MANN had been the manager of the Bayer Sales Combine; in 1931 my client succeeded his father in this position. Just as the building, so was the sales combiner plain, clear and utiliterian. From here the Bayer products were shipped all over Germany, all over Europe, and all over the world, also to the United States. Sales increased from year to year, and the successful work of many IC chemists vouched for the quality of the remedies which served to allay the sufferings of innumerable human beings, to cure diseases, and to save a great many human beings from illness and ailment. That was the task of my client MANN.

The Bayer building stands there by itself, connected with the main building of the IC administration by a bridge. Such was also the position of the Sales Combine within the huge Concern. It was independent but linked with the IG. This I shall present in detail because, without that, the defendant MANN's position and his actions and work cannot be understood and evaluated correctly.

Opening Ples MANN

(page 2 of original)

Now, this defindant is charged, first, with having, slone or together with his follow-members of the Vorstand or with other persons, taken part in the preparation, planning and waging of aggressive war. This charge is brought against the very defendant whose life work had been devoted to the struggle against death and to the alleviation of human sufferings. This very defendant is said to be guilty of participation in the unlesshing of a war and of sharing responsibility for the killing of millions of human beings. This charge is brought against the very man whose motto was: to heal wounds, not to cause wounds. This and nothing also was the ambition of his life, and in the course of my presentation of evidence you will some to realize that during the 25 years of his work for Bayer my client remained faithful to this motto and did not have anything in common with any of the crimes that are the subject of this indictment.

The legal doubts with regard to counts I and V of the Indictment are laid down in the motion presented on 17 December. I can therefore dispense with going into that matter. On the grounds set forth in that motion, the defendant has to be acquitted of counts I and V.

In spite of this, I am compelled to go into some specific charges brought against MANN under Count I.

On what grounds does the Prosecution try to show proof of the defendant's guilt?

Opening Plea MANN

He is alleged first of all to have supported the Party and its organisations with substantial donations. I am going to prove that the donations for the NSDAP and its organizations coming from the Sales Gombine Pharmazeutika and from the defendant MANN have been very small indeed taking the average of the entire period from 1933 to 1945 or comparing ther with the enormous sums spent by the Sales-Combine BLYER in aid of charitable and social institutions. It will become evident that these as-called political donations cannot be regarded by any manner of means as a support of the Party or of the Nazi regime, and that in no case whatever have payments been made in support of sociatious propaganda or agitation abroad.

In General TAYLOR's words, the defendant is supposed to have participated in "setting going a violent and malicious propagands-campaign which would have done credit even to GOERBELS." That is the truth of the matter?

It is only natural that the IG had an excellent economic intelligence service and it is equally natural that they went in for extensive economic propagands. Farticularly BAYER, whose phermaceutics were bought all over the world, was very active in the field of commercial propagands. From 1934 onwards, and more so since 1937, the export sales became rather difficult on account of boycotting measures against German goods. BAYER therefore were forced further to increase the advertising of their products and, pointing to certain scientific achievements,

Opening Plea MANN

This was in no way a case of broage to a Nazi regime or a political system but merely a matter of advertising IG products, which happened to be of German origin.

Viewed in the right light, the evidence offered by the dofence must be regarded from an angle differing from that of the Prosecution. Moreover, I propose to prove from documents and witness' examinations that in no way has any Nazi-propaganda been made in foreign countries. It is interesting to note in this respect that the Prosecution establishes as a very serious incrimination the fact that a BAYIR agency let the Erasilian broadcasting service have, on the latter's express wish, some material for anti-Communist propa-

The Prosecution's assertion that the BAYER organization had made political propaganda abroad by granting special contributions or by sending out Nazi-propagandamaterial, is not correct. I propose to prove that although the Linistry of Propaganda and the propaganda department of the Gauleitung demanded this of BAYER, the defendant MANN and his associates managed to reject by far the greater part of these demands.

ganda. It will suffice to underline this without

adding another word.

The Prosecution's assertion in the opening statement that "BAYER" had studiously adapted their salesand advertising-program to National-Socialistic ideas"

Opening Plea MANN

has not been proved by evidence produced by the Proseoution. On the contrary, I shall prove that the instructions from the Ministry of Propaganda were not heeded at all and that the position my client held as a member of the Propaganda-Council for German Economics gave him the opportunity to oppose these demands rigorously and effectively.

I shall absolutely refute the accusation with regard to the dismissal of Jewish employees in connection with the NS-Organization of Germans Living Abroad. I am going to prove that all - nearly 50 - of the Jewish employees of the Sales Organization SAYZR who had to be dismissed upon special official instructions, received, without exception, compensation for in excess of all legal regulations, in several instances up to three years' salary. Nobody has ever been ruthlessly kicked out into the street by my client or his fellow-men, and nobody has ever been denied aid. None of BAYER's "none-Arian" employees has been illtreated and none of them has perished.

Furthermore it is being asserted that the EMYER agencies had been involved in espionage. Not in a single instance has it been proved that BAYER participated in any kind of espionage. The accusation raised against some BAYER - employees in South America I can also refute without difficulty. I shall prove emphatically that BAYER never engaged in, or telerated, espionage in any way.

Opening Plea HANN

My client is charged with having boosted exports as a contribution towards the economic strengthening of Gormany after 1933, thereby having deliberately pronted a fund of foreign exchange for armment purposes. Is onn casily be proved, the defendant never drafted, or partisipated in, an export scheme for the government. Stress must be Inid on the fact that the foreign turnover of the I.G. rose to 428 millions in 1939 from 406 millions in 1933, 1.6. increased by 5%. The idea of contributing tomerds a war of aggression, secretly propared by the men them in power, by exports and by getting up a fund of foreign exchange could not and did not occur to him any more than to other German industrialists. The quoted export figures prove clearly that, rather than with a boosting of exports, they were conserned with the defense of commercial footbolds gained abroad in long years of toil. It is true that later on, in 1940, that is, after the outbroak of War, my client backed a specially laid Higgs export scheme. This scheme, however, as I shall prove, mined goldly at achieving a conservation during the "ar of the Birry business with its for-flung ranifications in many parts of the world.

Tith Mob(ilization) plans, such as the Proscoution regards as proparatory to the war of aggression, the DAYER sales combine had nothing to do. However, it had to draw up properatory surveys intended to show the commercial staff requirements in case of wer.

Opening Plea M'NN

These measures fitted perfectly into the francwork of technical and organisational measures in case of mobilization, applicable also for the mob plans proper.

The Prosecution furthermore raised the charge that the DIYER sales combine withheld from the US certain compounds, such as itebrine and the Sulformaides in merder to weaken deliberately its was potential. The Prosecution, however, did not produce any evidence to substantiate thin allegation nor is it likely that it could do so. I shall prove that the I.G. Parbon strictly and scrupulously. fulfilled its contractual obligations towards the US partner also in regard to the Sulfonnides and itobring. Inile credit is due to Professor HOFTLEIN for having omnblod the US partner, by timely transmission of the processes and the most assential elements, to take all steps for the production of theorim independent of the I.G. Farben, my client, on top of it, successfully enderwoured to ensure completion of this in behalf of the incrient partner as late as 1 1/2 years after the outbreak of the far in Europe. In so doing he had to use considerable circumspection in front of the German authorities. The fact is that the thorough knowledge of the production process of itebrim snobled the US to develop production of liebringon a giant scale and thus to fight caloria in the For Fast. 'coording to 'merican publications this successful fight against amlaria is to be regarded as a most valuable contribution towards

the victory over Jouan.

No sore commetts most be aide on count I.

Under count II, my client is charged with being a party to the looting of Russia and France.

As regards Russia he is said to have participated in the preparations for the looting of Russis as chairman of the Russia Committee and the commercial East Cremittee respectively. There never existed such a thing as a Russia Committee. The tasks and the activities of the commercial East Committee were completely misinterpreted by the Prosecution, as I shall prove. At first, this East Committee was nothing more than a certain directorate for information which was collected there in connection with the economic situation in Russia. The document of Herr de HAAS, sent to the Vorstand at the order of my client, to which the Prosecution mainly refers in support of its charge, as a situation report of that type, based in the sain on information by the authorities, in particular by the Reich inistry for the Bastern territories. The East Committee did not take part in the setting up of any Eastern companies. It only advocated the feundation of the "Riga-Kontor" sales combine "hich sold German manufactured products in the Eastern territories, particularly in the Bultic countries. This company did not remove any merchandise, machines or other articles from the Esstern areas. Nothing whatever has been taken from Bussia through NAMM's activities. On the contrary it was owing to him that Russia

Opening Flee MANN

received badly needed pharmaceutical supplies and other IG products.

All that I shall substantiate by producing documents or depositions of witnesses.

Furthermore, it is asleged that my client participated in the looting of France, to be accurate, in the case of Rhone-Poulenc. For this transaction MANN assers responsibility. I shall prove that from the agreements made by my client with Rhone-Foulume considerable advantages accrued to the latter. In my argumentation I soull prove that the negotiations which were conducted resulted in arrangements for a term of 50 years based on strict reciprocity. On tem wort of the IG amplied has at the intent amond man more made to the Fry an partner, such as they were made only in one case in the previous history of the BATER cor or tion - that is, in the case of INTHROP in US. So far from gaining control of the French pharmacoutical industry, as the Prosecution alleges, the IC through the negotiations conducted by my client, placed the pharmaceutical business in France, proviously transacted by the IC, under the control of a Frenchoperated company through the Theraplix agreement. The IG Farben waived their right to continue their business in France which they had operated successfully for decades in favour of the firm of Whone-Poulenc, and at a time, too, when such a relinquishment could be affected only with the utmost difficulty under the existing Nazi rule.

Opening Statement Wilhelm A. (All)
(Page 10 of Original)

I shall prove, that the sovereignty of these French firms was not limited. Wy client can look back on a policy of understanding, carried on for years, between the firms of Ehone-Foulene and IG, both of them the loading pharmaceutical firms of their respective countries. He took edvantage of every opportunity which offered itself in the past to plining as a sincer: friend of France, the political obstacles through far resching, occneric agreements. In this spirit my client approached the French partner with his plane at a time when he (the partner) faced an entirely new position, caused by events, ever which my client had no centrol.

and to point out the results of those agreements which were exceptionally feverable to the French partner. Then Your Bonom will realize that the intentions of my client, as far as those and other business-transactions are concurred, were not of the sort as one might gather from the indictment and particularly from the aposeh of the prescenter, while introducting his ambits. The writ of the French court, introduced by the Frenchton, concerning the nullification of the contracts signed with Mhone-Foulence is not to be taken as a precedent. We do not know the logal provisions and the circumstances in their detail according to which the French decision was made. Lone of the defendants were present at the French decision was made. Lone of the defendants were

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none of them got a legal hearing or could produce evidence to the contrary.

The fundamental change of the situation may now be a reason, to view the contracts under discussion have from a different engle. This, however, cannot be the opinion of those men, who took the responsibility for agreements despite the reserve which they should have shown in face of their country's situation at that time; agreements, which proved of great advantage to their undertaking and also to the Tranch economy. It was not the attitude of political collaborators; let "collaboration", but "cooperation" was the password for an understanding on an objective, rational basis, which was the scenomic political background for those arrangements. By client claims to have carried out in a fair and correct manner what was expected of him, just as he on his part was always conscious of the political integrity of his partners.

as leader of a solue combine, my client had nothing to do with matture of production. As toursfore never case into content with the special problems arising in this field nor with those problems which tries in war time, for instance the procurement of labor.

The most constrous accusation against my client is that he is supposed to have participated in the massurder on the greatest scale ever known in the history of markind. As chairman of the commission consisted of the DEGESCS he is supposed to have known of the extermination of millions of people with Eyklon B, and to have done nothing to provent it. This accusation, directed also against some of the Opening Statement filhelm R. Make

(Page 12 of original)

of evidence. This accusation and the manner in which it was presented gives no the impression as if efter the fireworks an additional rocket has been set off; it lights up quickly, fades after a short time - but nothing remains. The securation will collapse in the same manner when I produce my evidence. This accusation has been each before the whole world against my elient in this court. I must insist that I can prove before the public that this accusation has no foundation, I repost, no foundation whatseever. I have to submit therefore, that my witnesses in this case he heard in court and not by a Commissioner. I believe this to be only fair and just.

I shall disprove this last and severest accessation made excinet my client, as well as the others - I am convinced of that, as Seneral Takkon mentioned in his opening statement no act of revenge must be committed here, but the actions of the defendance must be judged according to laws and commendents. According to laws the defendant Kalib has not done anything criminal, according to commendents he has done no wrong.

Opening Plen MANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

16 December 1947

We hereby cartify that we are duly appointed translators for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Plan MANN.

Rosl GETREU, Civ. No. 45 672, (pages 11-12)

Paul E. GROPP, Civ. No. B - 397 975, (Cover; pages 1-2)

Huns MICHTWHAUSER, Civ. No. 20 113, (pages 3-5)

Alfred OBSELATION, Civ. No. 20 192, (pages 6-9)

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

2373153

Opening Statement for fr. Frite ter X E E 2

Incline.



Case lo referese

OPENING - STATEMENT

for the

defendant Dr. Frits tor Keer

in case VI.

THE UNITED STATES OF ANCERICA

- V8. -

CARL KRAUCH et al.





Submitted by Dr. Erich SEPADI Attorney-at-Lew and Fotory Defense Counsel.

Dr. Fritz ter Meer

OPERING - STATEMENT

Mr. President!

Your Honorel

In his introductory speech General Taylor lodged the most serious charges egrinst the defendants. He accused them of responsibility "for. the most devestating and catastrophic wer in human history, of wholesele plunder and spelirtion, of mass enslavement and mass murders." These ere the gravest alwayse which is any period of history were ever leveled ageinst industrielists, as members of a wraquished nation, against economists and scientists who did not hold offices as Ministers or Party lenders responsible for policies of state. What abyenal depravity is imputed to these individuals by the Prosecution, the seme men, who, until the outbrenk of the wor, collaborated on a basis of friendship withsthe industrialists and businessmen of America and the rest of the world in a spirit of sincere mutual confidence for their common profit and prosperity? Is it really intended to make this Court and the world believe that all of this was marely a force, and that these industrialists had secretly plotted raids, loctings, enslavement and wholesele nurder, and that they were capable of such fiendishness?

Through industrious labor, the Prosecution has endemwored for more than two years to formulate a theory by which it hoped, candidly specking, to build the steps to the gallows for the defendants.

The Prosecution has tried to prove with a wealth of documents called from mountains of Ferben files, most of which were torn from their natural business contexts, linked together by an amparent systematic design and mixed with excerpts from Hitler's "Mein Kampf" - this much circulated but little read book - basing the guilt on the theory of the alleged common knowledge - thus has the Prosecution tried to prove that these defendants were guilty, for instance, of Hitler's arises, of wars of aggression, indeed even of the grasings in Amschwitz.

The gravity of the terrible accusations with which the defendants are charged imposes on the defense the duty to set forth the true connections and facts with the greatest accuracy and most painstaking care, in order to help the Court to find the truth and to reach a just verdict. The fulfillment of this duty requires considerable time, which must absolutely be conceded to the defense.

Your Honors! In this place stood with your permission as first defendant Dr. Fritz ter M s e r in order to cross-exemine an expert.

You will surely have gained the impression that he is a man who knows his business, indeed mesters it to such a degree that he was completely absorbed by his work and cared for nothing also - least of all, as I shall prove - about politics. You have already read several of his important affidavits, for instance the one about the structure and development of IO-Ferben. (Document HI-5187, Exhibit 334, Volume XII, English page 126, German page 107).

" Br. ter Near expressed himself in these officewits about many important happenings. Even though he night have erred in one or the other small deteil - being in custody, he had to write without files about events which took place years ago - under no circumstances will it be possible to prove that he deliberately made an untrue statement. It is not necessary for him to give false testimony. Even if herd-pressed, he will not resort to lies. His is not the character to do this. What he did was not wrong - and still less a crime. By client, therefore, stands up for everything he has done. Since he is a good witness, I can use him to a large extent for my proof.

The Prosecution accuses Dr. ter liver under counts I. II. III and V. Concerning Count V, the charge of participating in a comepiracy to commit war crimes and crimes agricult humanity, I refer to the notion submitted yesterday.

Count I, I consider the charge of the Prosecution, even on logal grainds, to be insufficient and, therefore, I submitted yesterdry the motion resulting from these direumstances for a prospuncement of Not Guilty, which I report now.

Nevertheless, I wish to make clear, as a procention, the following:

In client decidedly denies having known enything at all about Hitler's

and his close confidents' war plans, as set forth in the INT-Judgment.

Vith the greatest emphasis he pojects the estumption that he participated

in, approved of, and knowingly supported these plans. His collaboration

in the development and growth of Ferben, especially in the field of

synthetic rubber,

helped to increese the economic power, and hence necessarily also the military potential. However, this in itself is not subject to punishment according to the findings of the INT-Judgment. I shall offer proof that Dr. ter lear, be it as head of TML, of Sparte II, or at any other stage of his business career, was at all times guided in his activities by considerations of a purely economic character only. Pleasure not in destroying but in creating was always the mainspring of his actions.

My client was not free to choose when making his technical and according plans. In this connection it appears necessary to briefly mention one general question, the one concerning the relations between the state and occases as it developed in Germany until the end of the war. The Prosecution tried to picture the situation as if Farben, acting through its Vorstand members who now stand accused here, had made common cause with Hitler as his co-equal and co-powerful partner. This assumption rests on a complete misconception of the true conditions which prevailed in Germany. I, therefore, does it incumbent on the defense to explain that in Germany the state played the predominant part in its relations with industry and that it increased its influence from year to year. I shell prove that this influence increased in the period following Hitler's accession to power in 1933 to such an extent that one scen could not even describe it any more as a guided, but morely as a dictated according.

In view of Hitler's cunningly contrived dictatorial system, industry could not escape this steadily growing tutelage by the state and its organs, to which in addition was combined that of the NEMIP and all of its agencies. That was impossible even for a corporation the size and importance of IG-Farban. Although reluctionally, it was reduced step by step from the position of an independent company to a condition of working merely upon government directives. By orders and ordinances the state intervened increasingly in the plants and regulated - as will be shown by the evidence - numerous details in the fields of production and employment.

The Prosecution left all of this out of consideration. It tried to convey the picture as if Farben itself had inspired or desired the measures concerned which prependerantly were taken to realise a common plan for the preparation and waging of aggressive wars.

0

In this connection the Prosecution amongst other matters refers to Linison Office (Vermittlungsstelle) W in Berlin. I shall offer evidence that this agency was not of such far-reaching importance as is assumed by the Prosecution, and that it had absolutely nothing to do with the planning of a war of aggression. At a time when the authorities exercised increasing influence on Corman private industry, it was absolutely necessary for a Konsern of the size of Farban to establish a Vermittlunguatells in order to keep up current contacts with the various official

agencias to keep the numerous works and offices informed and to promote uniform conduct within the Monzern with relation to measures ordered by the authorities. This concerned, amongst others, the provisions research, secretary, and the establishment of the so-called Mob-Flans.

My client is pictured in the indictment as having deliberately propered for a yer of aggression by having carried out the synthesis of rubbar. I shall prove that this is ontirely erroneous. Merely becruse a Hitler held the reine in Germany should Ferben have looked into a anfe its research work about the synthesis of rubber, dommenced in 1906, and recognized by the entire scientific world? All measures token by Parbon In connection with the realization of the Buna synthesis prove its coreful, economic and technical proparation and a reasonable procedure which was notivated by private-economic considerations, which finally led in 1936 and 1938 to the construction of the large plants in Schlopou and Huels. These were not hastily constructed fratories for an expected war, cor emergency shops for the military muthorities - they were model plants of the German chemical industry, which, according to Forban's and my client's intentions, were to offer to thousands of employees and workers a secure and acppy future under normal, possesful conditions.

The Prosecution new makes the assertion that Farben, in agreement with the Jazi government, deprived the United States of just this accordance of manufacturing Bune, by not informing its American contracture.

partner, the Standard Gil Company, of the ec-colled "know-how" in order to weeken the American wer potential. I shall prove that this resertion does not coincide with the facts.

Since the situation was entirely different in the United States, becense there was no lack of foreign exchange which permitted the purchase of good and cheep natural rubber according to demand, the application of the complicated German Buna process, based on carbide as raw material, had from the beginning little prospects of success. Mevertheless, measures were taken in this matter in the United States, which, however, were without practical results. Consequently, Ferben developed, since about 1937, a specific process for the United Strees, which was based on natural oil as row naterial. In the latter part of 1938 my client offered this process, which in the meantime had become reasonably perfected for manufacturing purposes, to the Standard Oil Company, and in complete agreement with it, worked out a plan to materialize this process in a major plant. In addition it was demonstrated to the technical engineers of Stendard Cil at the experimental plant in Oppen. Calculations made jointly with Standard Oil showed on American cost price which approached that of natural rubber. One of Farben's top experts informed the American tire industry in 1939 of all details concerning the production of tires pro . Sed with Bune. Then wer broke out and wiped out the development. which was so close to be realized. Those are the facts which I shall prove.

In the course of the presentation of the proof by the defense it will be shown that the entire pence production potential of Farben was not created with a war of aggression in mind, but was based on considerations of a peacetime economy.

The shedow plants which had been built for wer emergencies were of infinitesimally small proportions in comparison with the rest of Forben plants, and were, without exception, are ded upon government orders. For Farben, but the Beich owned and financed them. Proof for this, too, will be adduced.

Your Honors, All economic and technical achievements of any industry serve the progress of nations and are to improve the people's standard of living in every country. That such achievements should at the name time strengthen the war potential is an unavoidable consequence of the effects of modern war, which is fought with a totalitarian concentration of all technical resources. An example may illustrate this point:

O

When Tylon was perfected after ten years of work by the well-known American firm of D u p o n t , the underlying motive was surely a penceful one, in this case the task to provide women with better and more durable silk stockings. Well, - Hylon was used during the war as parachite allk by American and English fliers. Nobody will, on that no-noun', accuse Dupont of having prepared a war of aggression.

Concerning Count II, it expears to me that the legal opinions set forth by the Prosecution are not suitable for justifying the charge of criminal conduct by my client. I shall argue this aspect in my final pleadings. Today I want to point out only one idea, the concept of a total European economic ures, - which formarly gained weight in many leading economic circles of Europe, - an idea which even today, though in a somewhat different form, is proposed by many political, economic experts, including some in America. These viewpoints shaped my client's nine to maintain, operate and improve, as for as possible, these foreign enterprises, in the general interest of the national economy as well as for the welfare of the employees and leborars.

Expectations and to eliminate frictions which had persisted for decades.

For being put in the disposal of the above-sentioned spheres of work its full treasure of technical experience. It paid for the transfer of French participation rights, amounts equal to the value of the plants and rights taken over.

I now finally turn to Count III, concerning slave labor. In this count the Prosecution made the most norally serious charges. As fer as these accusations are directed against any of these defendants, they bear the wrong address. The defendants cannot be charged as criminals because foreign workers and also concentration camp prisoners were employed against their will in Forben works. The defense shall offer evidence that in these instances Forben merely executed binding orders issued by competent authorities concerning the allocation and employment of foreign workers, prisoners of wer, and concentration camp immates, in the same manner as all of German industry was compelled to do. Any resistance to these orders was entirely impossible. It would have been nipped in the bud immediately and punished by the most drestic measures as subotage of production ordered by the state without any prospects whatever of changing the labor conditions of these workers. The defense will show this.

What Dr. ter Neer knew about the employment of foreign workers drafted for inhor service and of the utilization of concentration orm p innertes he shall tell you himself on the witness stand. He decidedly refutes the charge that he knew enything at all about ill-treatments.

Your Monors, you have come from America to pronounce a verdict in Europe. You are citizens of the United States of North America and you are to pronounce sentence upon these Germans. Yours is the duty to sit in judgment about events which took place in Germany and Europe. This task of yours is difficult. These events occurred during a period which not even we Germans are in a position to explain or comprehend.

We of the Defense will help you as much as we can in this difficult task. We beer the title, "Rechtsements", Attornoy-at-Law; which means that we are defenders of justice. We shall do our part, with all of our might to insure that in this trial, one of the greatest in world history and surely the greatest in the annals of economics, there will be only one victor, - Justice.

I. A. Ehrmann, ETO 20115, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translabor for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct copy from the official transcript of the Opening Statement for the defendant Dr. Fritz ter Moor.

Muernberg, 13 January 1949.

A. Ehrmann ENO 20 116. GASE 6 - TRIBUTAL VI

DIFFE

Opening Statement for Br. Heinrich O S T B R

Belleb



Caselo

Opening Stetement

DJ.

Attorney - et - lew Helmuth Henze

before the

American Wilitary Tribunel VI

Nuernberg

as Counsel for the Defense

OF

Dr. Heinrich OSTER.

Privat



Your Honors.

As Counsel for the Defendant Dr. Heinrich Oster, it will be my task to deal also with his personal activities during the last 15 years, as the charges are also directed against him as an individual. They are also extended against him as a member of the I.C.'s Voratend and seek to place upon him responsibility for the entire business activities of the I.C. I have to deal with this, as well as with the further charge that, together with the other defendants, he entered into a common plan to commit the crimes against peace as set forth in the Indictment. I will not at this stage go into the question whether the conception of conspiracy permits of so wide an interpretation as the Prosecution desires. I confine myself to-day to refer to the statements made by the Defense in the morning session of 29 October of this year.

After a study of the extensive Indictment and of the mass of evidence comprising nearly 1400 documents. I have gained the impression that the Prosecution deliberately do not wish to have the scope of responsibility of the individual defendant clarified, in order that it should not be shown how small their part in the sctivity of the I.G. really was. I shall therefore endeavor to bring some light and clarity into this deliberate darkness, since, according to recognized principles of criminal law, as also expressed by the IMT, the individual defendant can be made responsible only for those acts actually committed by himself or for those in which he consciously took part.

This was upheld by the Military Tribunal II in the proceedings against FOHL and others. It unequivocally adopted this standpoint in its judgment.

So as not to stray from the subject, I shall refer during the submission of my evidence to the Prosecution documents only in as fer as they affect my client in a sensible way.

-1-

If I may now turn to Count I of the Indictment and deal with what my client has done or is supposed to have done in connection with this, I find on looking through the documentary material very few documents which show any independent actions of my olient or of his subordinates. Compared to the whole material of the Prosecution those few business incidents are so insignificant that one is obliged to come to the conclusion that they are not in any way causal to the events of the last 15 years as set forth by the Prosecution, viz. the planning, preparation and waging of aggressive wer. Otherwise, it would so extend the conception of causality as to contradict every recognized theory of causality. As for as occurrences which can be connected with the wer at all are concerned, they do not necessarily imply a connection with a war of aggression. In the few cases in which they can be connected with a wer, the decisive question is whether my client worked on these allaged business tasks for reasons which were connected with the war or for other reasons. This then is a question dealing with my client's personal attitude, to which I shall revert leter.

with reference to the responsibility of my client, as a member of the L.G.'s Vorstand, for the activity of this firm, I should like to prefece my remarks with some actual facts.

From 1930 onward, my client was in his principal capacity, a business manager of the Stickstoff-Syndiket G.m.b.H., an independent firm which was charged with the sale of the nitrogen produced by all the German nitrogen manufacturers. The Syndiket was a company not connected with the I.G., and Dr. OSTER was one of the business managers of this undertaking and was responsible for the sale of the nitrogen fertilizers. The sale of the nitrogen for industrial use was not handled by him but by another one of the business managers who was on the same administrative level as he was. This makes it clear that his field of work had nothing to do with the rearmament which the IMT did not declare criminal as such.

On the contrary, he must have been opposed to the use of nitrogen for industrial purposes, as, in the nature of things, he would be much more interested in diverting as such nitrogen as possible to agriculture, since this was his business.

90% of my client's time was occupied with his business in the Stickstoff-Syndiket, of which he also was the Betriebs-fuebrer. The Stickstoff-Syndicat employed about 1000 persons and had a turnover of 540 million Reichamerk. I wish to compare this with the fact that, for his duties in the I.G., my client as a member of the Worstead, had only the Badaamon Department belonging to the I.G. with a staff of 6 persons, at his disposal

The fact that Dr. OSTER, who was appointed business manager of the Syndikst by the I.G. also belonged to the Vorstand of the I.G. was because in the years before 1930 the nitrogen business was of much greater importance for Ferben than in the past decade, as has also been emphazised by the Prosecution. The development of the nitrogen industry in Germany and in the rest of the world, and the development in prices and profits bound up with it, resulted in nitrogen losing considerably in importance compared to the powerful new development in the province of coal hydrogenation, acetylene chemistry and many other fields of chemical industry. Whereas in 1928 the sale of nitrogen still made up over a third of the I.G.'s total turnover the picture changed so such within 10 years that the nitrogen turnover then was only about helf of its former volume, i.e. about 15% of the I.G.'s curnover.

I may add that while the nitrogen production of all the nitrogen producers in Germany increased by about 25% from 1929 to 1939, Ferben's share in this went down all the time. I mentio this in order to make it quite clear that my client's aphere of work was - from the I.G.'s point of view - a side line of smell significance, so that his main attention was directed more and more to the Stickstoff Syndiket.

It is neither my intention, nor the desire of my client to minimise his importance and responsibility. I merely wish to make it clear that Dr. CSTER worked mainly in a field lying outside the limits drawn by the Indictment. This point is further illustrated by the fact that, when he retired in 1944, it was not intended to appoint his successor in the Syndikat a member in the I.G. a Vorstand. During the presentation of my evidence I shall bring proof for the facts which I have only indicated here.

As Dr. OSTER's position was a commercial one, it was a matter of course that he became a member of the Commercial Committee. I shall bring proof that the importance which this Committee had fell far short of that ascribed to it by the Prosecution and that my client's role in this Committee also was a minor one, since he did not have the support of the T.G.'s commercial organization which the other directors of the other sales combines had and, moreover, he had no authority to apply the suggestions and decision taken there to the differently constituted organization of the Stickstoff-Syndiket The Syndiket was moreover not committed to any regulations initiated by the I.G.

Strong briefly outlined the facts which will make my client's position clear, I now wish to deal with the conclusions which I draw from them. It is evident from the immense scope of the I.G.'s activities and the merely subsidiary sphere of my client's activities that many things in the I.G.'s activity must have been unknown to him. I mentioned this to support my assertion that in an Aktiengesell-scheft of such an extent, it is impossible to make the individual members of the Vorstand responsible for the entire activities of the firm. The I.G. cannot in this connection be considered to be on the same level as the average Aktiengesellschaft; it must be realized that the I.G. remained even after its emalgamention with several other firms a decentralized firm is which each one of its members could surve

only his own and related spheres. This applies particularly to Dr. OSTER, who did not manage on I.G. Department, but an independent firm in which the I.G. participated. If every individual Vorstand member of such an undertaking is to be charged with the duty of checking the entire activity of the company, the Vorstand would consist of persons who know a little about many things, but nothing entirely.

The responsibility encumbert upon a member of the Vorstand is moreover one of corporation law, i.e., of civil law, and hes nothing to do with responsibility under original law, which con only be a personal one. If the Prosecution wishes to establish a corporate responsibility of all the members of the Vorstend, this would imply on attempt to characterize the Vorstand of the I.G. as a criminal organization within the meaning of the Charter. The Prosecution has purposely refreined from doing this, because it would have implied a reference to the Judgment of the LMT, which in such cases also requires proof of personal guilt. To go further into this point would merely be repeating what has olready been said by my colleagues If the Prosecution wished to establish the responsibility of Bll Vorstand members, then it would have hed to prove that each one of them had knowledge of all the business matters, which proof they did not bring.

The actual circumstances as described by me also show that, the according to/acture of things, there can be no question of a common plan for the planning, preparation and waging of wers of aggression. So for as I have been able to see up to the present, the Prosecution has submitted no proof whatever of the existence of any thing connected with Dr. OSTER which permits of the conclusion that there existed a common plan to commit the alleged crimes. The fact that several persons in a firm have worked in a leading position and that this firm has developed a business activity which could to some extent be of importance in a war does not prove that all those participating in its efforts purposely and in unanimous agreement aimed at a war, let alone a war of aggression.

In addition to that, it oppears to me that the Prosecution rether simplified matters for themselves when they brended all members of the I.G.'s Vorstend as accomplices in a common plan or conspiracy. Usually, the sims of the Vorstand of an economic enterprise are different from those of perticipents in a cormon plan to prepare a wor of aggression. It seems unbelieved! that all Vorstand members should at the same time be members of a conspiracy, the objectives of which are of a different noture than those of an economic enterprise. I should ask you to take into consideration that an appointment for the management of a company presupposes a certain amount of knowled, certain achievements and experiences for that person, and that the selection was made from those points of view. That all these people should have come together simultaneously to corry out jointly a plan of a different nature is so unnatural that it would have required direct proof, and this was not offered.

I wish to point out that it was possible to keep I.G.'s Varstand free from any representatives of the Third Reich. Thy was that the case if all Varstand members were agreed on working for a war of aggression? In that case it would have been sensible to have a representative of the Nazi system strong their own reaks as a contact man.

If I may now be permitted to say something about my client's personal responsibility for his own field of work, it is the following: I shall prove to the Court that in the business policy for which he was responsible, my client was guided by his desire for an understanding. He acted accordingly in his dealings with the pertners of the Stickstof; Syndiket and this spirit also preveiled in the negotiations with the foreign pertners with whom agreement existed in the nitrogen sphere for 10 years before the beginning of the war. Even after the outbreak of the war, Dr. OSTER let himself be guided by those points of view, and after the occupation of various countries by the German armies he soon established contact with the pertners there, in order to resume relations as they were

before the war. It was his desire to cooperate in the field of nitrogen on a plan which was to facilitate reconstruction after the and of the war at the point where the ties of understanding had been out off in 1939. This attitude will be shown by the evidence I shall present. It will prove that my client's attitude was in direct opposition to the facts alleged by the Prosecution and that he had no knowledge of activities siming at a wer of aggression.

The Prosecution did not offer any direct swidence of my client's guilt. Apert from the facts just mentioned, I wish to refer in this connection to the verdict of the IMT which acquitted several persons charged with planning, preparing, and conducting a war of aggression, who were members of the government of the German Reich, and were therefore, in considerably closer contact with the very agency representing the formation of the political will of the Reich, than my client Dr. OSTER. It connot be assumed that Dr. OSTER had any better knowledge than those persons.

With respect to Count II of the Indictment, the Prosecution mentions my client in the documents produced only in connection with the Stickstoff OST G.m.b.H. which was formed after the beginning of the wer against Russic. I shall be able to furnish evidence that this company which was established on the suggestion of the Reich did not take any messures that

could by any part of imministion be considered as plunder or spolintion.

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Furthermore, the indictment says that in 1940 my client became a member of the Styre (management) of the Norsk Hydro A/S at Oslo, the largest chamical enterprise in Norway. The Prosecution essociates this appointment with the formation of the Norwagian firm Nordisk Lettmetal A/S., an establishment in the field of light metals which was founded in cooperation with the Norsk Hydro, and sees in this fact a participation in plunder and spolistion. To what extent there was any question of plunder and spolistion there will be shown by my colleagues, who will supply counter-evidence. I am merely asserting, and shell supply

proof of this, that the appointment of my client as a member of the Styre (management) of this company, with which he had already been working in a friendly spirit for years, was not prompted by those alleged reasons.

As regards Count III of the indictment I beg to observe that Dr. OSTER as a business-man and manager of a commercial enterprise, had nothing whatsoever to do with questions of Labor allocation. There were no factories under him. It was no business of Dr. OSTER's to deal with the producement of manpower required for the fulfillment of the production orders imposed by the government of the Reich. Neither had he to deal with the foreign labor program. Since this was in the hands of and controlled by the State he was doubly removed from it.

Therefore, I need not produce evidence supported by satual events

Count IV of the indistment does not apply to Dr. OSTER; Count V has already been discussed by me, so that I may conclude my statements.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

18 January 1949.

I. Peter Siesel, ETO No. 30254, hereby certify that I em a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement OSTER, p. 1 - 9.

Pater SIESEL ETO No. 30254

a made

CASE 6 - PRINCIPLE FI

DEFERSE

Opening Statement for Hermon & C B K I T I

Baglish



Carela

· bakino savagnaka

for

REEMARN SCHVITZ

before

American Military Tribunal VI

. Case VI

in the trial of

ERAUCE . et al

by

Dr. Rutolf Din .

Attorney at Law

Numrabers, December 1947

Stamp: Wilitary Tribuarl Buernberg

Sing



OPENING STATISCENT KRAUCH

Your Honors:

So-called Trials of War Criminals have taken place before —
after the First World War, before the German Supreme Court. An
English lawyer by the name of Claud Hillius attended these triple
as an observer. In 1921, he wrote a treatise on them, entitled;
"The Leipzig Trials". I quote from this treatise:

"The War Criminals' Trials were demended by an enery public rather then by statemen or the fighting services. Had the public opinion of 1919 had its way, the trials might have presented a grim spectacle of which future generations would be ashamed. But, thanks to the statemen and the lawyers, a public yearning for revenge was converted into a reel demonstration of the majesty of right and the power of law."

Today, the denser of passion and projudice trying to die the eye of the juice in its search for truth and justice, is greater still. Too berrible things have been denot for such has hearn dignity been insulted. The natural and justifiable outery of human dignity insulted, however, is joined by its usly companions, much as the calumenter she tries to stir up the troubled vators of passion; the men politically, primiselly or sorelly incriminated who tries to shift his suilt on to the shoulders of others and is on the look-out for scaparosis:

OPENING STATEMENT KRANCH

the political opportunist the is not concerned with truth and justice, not with the welfare of humankind and his own country but who is only concorned with his political objective, no matter by that means he thinks he can attain it, oven if those morns do violence to the legal heritem of his fellow-men. These units companions are further joined by one of the strongest and most dencerious powers, i.o. prejutice. All these powers, inimical to the light of truth, are sources of public opinion. So for from being infullible, it is, in a given case, a very dangerous and ruthless dictator. This dictator conset only destroy the independent administration of justice but, as we have learned, whole denoeracion. Democratic Cormany of the Voimer Republic was destroyed by the ballot-paper of an electoral system that was democratic to the core. Up to the 30th Jamuary 1933, elections were undoubtodly free. Mismuided public opinion is thus a sinister dictator, and it is one of the foresest and most important tasks of indopendent justice, also from the point of view of national policy, to stop this poisoning of wells in order to find the straight path of truth which loads to justice.

Your Honors, you have been called upon to preneunce judgment in the greatest economic trial of all times, and at a time then the character pietars of the defendants, distorted by partison feedings of love or hatred is vacillating in History's flick that. The prayer is offered from the bottom of our hearts that. Heaven may bless your standed.

I atmost in this trial of the members of the Farben Vorstand, for their primes inter pares, the chairman of the Farben Vorstand, S c h m 1 t s.

As the previous speaker has announced, defense counsel have split up the defense material in a mumber of different subjectmatters, each to be taken over by different counsel, without, however, depriving individual counsel of his right to add, as his duty may direct him, meterial of his own in the course of the presentation of the proof. Right at the start, I would like to make an abservation concerning the subject of the so-called resuttal, that is to may, the proof of the Defense: This rebutted locatedly promiposes at least a conclusive proof on the part of the Prosocution. This conclusive and incriminating evidence has, in my opinion, not been established by the Presecution with regard to may of the counts of the Indictment. That may have been established by the "resecution, though only as prime feele evidence, doosdoos not justify the charge of criminally relevant culprble achivity of the defendants. Of the Prosecution's proof must be anidi multa non multum. The charmes ora therefore, at the present stam of the proceedings, elrendy be dismissed by the verdict of not guilty. The semecalled reputted of the Defense therefore is operating in the vacuum of a not-conclusively substantiated evidence on the part of the Prosecution. Therefore, the rebuttel of the Dafense, considered abstractly and from the point of view of definition, is not only superfluous, but also unnocosmery on a ratter of principle. The Defense presents this proof only, as it wore, diligentiam pressentis comes.

If the London Charter and Control Council Law Fo. 10 ero correctly interpreted, Prosecution has failed to bring forward may evidence to the effoot that the activities or non-activities of my client had a cosmel nexts with facts that are punishable per so. Oulpuble causation means that his acting or omission would have violated a moral duty by shose fulfillment he could have avoided or removed wrong. In the presentation of evidence, especially with regard to the fact that my client was not in a mostion to prevent wrong from boing done, let alone actually caused wrong to be done, the fact that the political and ascial met-up of the Third Heich, that is the boundless despetian of none single individual and his closest houghmen, deprived his of the possibility of doing what the Prosecution required him to do plays a decisive part. This fact is the torrer that provailed in the Third Rotch which increased as the years went by. I shall try in my proof-in-chief as well as in any further commination of mitnesses to make this terror stand out in as held relief as possible for the benefit of the Court.

Furthermore, my main task in the framework of this division of labor and subjects between the verious defense counsel will be to establish the evidence that this indictment is built mean a wrong historical conception about the ideological and, thereby, who political attitude of the sectal and professional stratum to which the defendant Schmitz belonged, 1.0., Gofman industry,

the leaders of German large boale industrial enterprise.

General Taylor in his Opening Statements, with respect to the two current industrial trials, has stated the following: I quote from the Flick trial:

"Krupp, Plick, Thyssen, and a few others swayed the industrial group; Beck von Fritsch, Rundstedt, and other martial exemplare ruled the military clique. On the shoulders of these groups Hitler rode to power, and from power to conquest."

"Hitler was, to be sure, the focus of ultimate authority, but Hitler derived his power from the support of other influential men and groups, who agreed with his basic ideas and objectives."

It is evident that these statements of the General's word aimed at the industrialists. I continue the General's quotation:

"Unless Jowish, the business man and the officer lived comfortably and flourished under Mitler. The Third Reich dictatorship was based on this unholy trinity of Namism, militarism, and economic importalism."

"The small group of coal and steel kings had in their hunds great gower to mould German economic atructure, and to influence German policies and the German way of life. We will see in this and other cases how they utilized that power."

The same ideas occurred in the General's Opening Statement in this trial. I quote:

"The charge is made that the defendants, together with other industrialists, played an important part in establishing the dictorship of the Third Reich."

"The objective of the defendants was conquests.

The origins of the crimes with which the defendants are charged may be traced back over many decades, but for present purposes their genesis as in 1932, when Hitler had established himself as a major political figure in Germany, but before his seizure of power,

OPENING STATEMENT SCHMITZ

And the advent of the Third Reich. Subsection A of Count One of the indictment charges that the defendants, together with other Industrialists, played an important part in establishing the dictatorship of the Third Reich. "Then we charge an alliance between the defendants and Hitler and the Nazi party etc. "Without such cooperation Hitler and his party fellowers will now have been the seigh and creditete their power in Germany, and the Third Reich would never have dated to plunge the world into war." Parben's devotion to the National Socialist Party and the Third Reich remained unshaken.

The attitude which is revealed in these and other statements is wrong, though understandable in a man who never lived in the Third Reich and bases his opinion, certainly in an honest attempt to find the truth, partly on uniformed, projudiced information from emigrants, conseding to them, though, their moral justification for nursing such a projudice. A client of mine of an uncommon

In high standard of character and intelligence, the former editor-in-chief of the "berliner Tegeblett", Theoretar wolf, whom I looked up in Switzerland in the first days of his amigration, stated to me that, though he would do some writing in the emigration, he would never make the political conditions in Germany the subject of his literary activities, "Because an emigrant for natural reasons and as it were by the will of God is about the worst-qualified to judge of home affairs." Those words then made a deep impression upon me and experience has correborated them. The General, furthermore, must been his judgement on a rather ill-intentioned source of knowledge,

namely on a not meansiferable part of German writers after the collapse, when, with many of them, to say the least, an increase "respectiment" forms the leithetif.

I commonted upon this armonsous ettitude in mr closing statement in the first industrialists; trial, the Plick trial, and I would like not only to wheat it, but also establish its truth in my proof-

writter even his rise to the fact that the trade unions which, in 1970, on the cornsion of the farm-Putsch, defeated by a general stripe this movement thought by them to be reactionary, had been ground form in 1933 by wears of unemployment because they had no more behind them the masses the had lost their belief in the trade unions. Sir millions of encoulemed had been crowding the streets, some of them for years, and the heads unions, which for decades had promised them the socialist heaven, were unable to help them. Then there areas from the reads of the proletariat the "Savier" the promised them salvation, salvation from misory and all these masses of the lower-middle chas and/theproletariat followed this rat extens from Hamlin. There also did the number of votes he received come from?"

I shall interrupt here for a minute because I think there is a mistage in the translation.

I report, I refer to the testiment of the ritness francer -he described vor within in cross-examination her horrified
be was when, after the seizure of power, he suddenly saw
rows of thousand of amastive flags fluttering in the rind in the
so-called lower-middle class and working class arighborhoods.

and so I continued in the File' plat

"It is the masses that corried Hitler, not the edite, using the expression here in a socialegical sense, and will you because not impute to be any subhistic or socially presumptions notives for choosing this expression which is just a technical term. (In the United States, I think, the expression 'intelligentais' is used, to a great estable. The edite, herever, is posselies without the masses worky the legand is spread as if the whole of the former plactorate of Social- Democrats and Communists had been in expression to "attend Socialism, Wer mistaken

how untrue this assertion is, is shown from the votes cost at the Reichstag elections. All those facts have been distorted by a mase of withs which today have already assumed the nature of incompatable facts and have become the basis of socialist philosophies.

vour Fonors, wour lofty task in the Parken trial is to somewate the facts from those meths. I do not in the least accuse these stultified masses. That — I fight against is the attends to unjustly try and find a samegaet. This attitude emposed by me and which the presention has made its own, has in my firm opinion not only caused the presention to present these charges against the great industrialists, but it also is the main obstacle to the precention of truth and, thereby, one of the main proofs for the innecessor in the door.

In order to remove this fundamental historical error, proof must be addressed before this Tribunal that there can be no question of the leading figures of industry as such as exceptions prove the rule — and escentially the leading are of Farbin, representing the protetype of the Maxis, and that there can be no question of an alliance between them and without the aim of bringing withor and his brown battalions to sever and of marticipating in this power, and, with the help of this sever, then subjugating and enslaving first the masses of the formum poonle and then the rest of the orld through force and mer. There can be no doubt that the matter is of released and only with regard to fount One.

but with repert to mearly all charges of the indictment. It is indeed the histori matter.

It was inhorant in the nature of the Muremberg trials that the Defense often, and even predominently, could only work with vitaeses who to a certain degree were situeses on their own behalf because they had shelonged to it. I shall try — I hope it will be technically possible — to bring in the witnesses who were first deprived of their professional states and work and subsequently personated in the Third Weich at an earlier or later date by the Masis.

Your Honors, I hope to show you in the course of this proof that there can be no question of guilt, let alone of criminal guilt, but only of transfer. Thereor lived in a State such as the Third Reich, and moreover at such prominent positions of the second-cal life, could not provent the shadows of these intequitous deings from affecting his own sphere of life. Tobody from this better than the man mean authority is unchallenging asknowledged by all constitutions and institutions hased on Christian theology, namely Saint augustine, who said in his book "divites doing."

"That maktors it, under what government mortal man
lives as long as "he powers do not force these
ther govern to de godless and unjust things".

"Tall defendants lived in the Third Total under a government

Obserted Salanana Straited

Those to establish before the Tourt in the course of the presentation of the evidence intrusted to me brind heavy of the Defense Counsel that this rus the afore-mentioned tragical shadov and, through it, the tragedy of the defendants, but not their guilt under penal or morkal law: When those assumptions I will present to the "ribunal this proof which has been entrusted to me by all the "effice Counsel".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages and that I have checked the accuracy of the above translation of the Schmitz Opening statement, inserting such passages as were omitted in the transcript.

No. 20138

CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL VI

DITTES

Opening Statement for Christian S C H E E I D E E

Inglish.



Concle refunc

• PERING STATEMENT

by Dr. Sollmath DIX

before

American Military Tribunal VI

Daso VII

Yorl Krauch at al

for

Ohristian Schneider

Nuornberg, December 1947

Steep: Military Tribuards Nuorphore

Just



Your Honors:

Within the frememork of the general defense, I shall discuss the subject of foreign labor, i.e. the fundamental legal problems resulting from it and pertaining to Count III of the Indictionst the subject concerning Prisoners of War and ordinary prisoners will be dealt with elsewhere within the framework of the general defense. In respect to the problems which I shall discuss, the Prosecution considers all defendents guilty. The Prosecution bases its opinion to a large extent on the judement of the International Military Tribunal. That judgment, however, referred to persons who exercised political leadership and guidance in introducing and carrying out the forced labor progress. Consequently, it also dealt principly with the methods by which the mublic matherities recruited and secured workers for the Gomen military economy. Type of work performed at the place of employment as well as living conditions were discussed by the International Military Tribunal, within the framework of the entire program, only in reference to bad conditions which were mainly due to official directives or to their offects in connection with the wer events and should, therefore, only be attributed to the responsible londing persons involved in that trial. The specific logal and factual conditions, to which the German economy and particularly the individual private industrice were necessarily subjected in the course of events, wore discussed in detail neither in the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal nor by the Prosecution of this trial.

In this trial, too, it will be the task of the Defense to point out these conditions. Twing to the modern technique of verfere, Germany was gradually forced to make its entire manpower evaluable for armament surposes and other necessities of this structo.

OFENIFO STATEMENT SOWETHER

The other European countries, too, experienced a similar development. I shall submit to the Court the basic legal provisions in this respect. Even in non-totalitarian States, the conception of a compulsory labor services provailed more and more furing and after the war. As the was progressed and the requirements of the troops increased, the manpower available in Germany by no means sufficed to cover the demands of industry and agriculture. The Government therefore decided to cover these requirements by utilizing the population of countries accupied by German troops, or by other European countries. This was done at first by voluntary recruitment and later by so-called labor conscription. I shall present decuments to prove the methods by which this was done. Everywhere the details of procurement and tractment of foreign workers were regulated by laws or decrees or interpolational trenties. Meither were provisions for welfare and letture overlooked.

In view of this comprehensive progrem, the smallest detrils of which are subject to official regulation, the average Gormon entrepropeur to all fields of industry never entertained the thought that there was anything illegal, let alone crimical or inhumanc in coplaying foreign workers, provided he took proper and good onre of them in accordance with the respective regulations. Mundreds of thousands, yes, even millions of farmers, crafteren and industrialists were in the seme position. With the increasing effectiveness of modern technical warfare on land, at sea and in the mir, the life of tetrpeople came to be directed and regulated in all details by government measures. It would probably hardly have occurred to eny one of these German businessmen to have checked the logality of those events on the basis of traditional German conceptions of International and public law and it would have been more difficult in National-Socialist Germany during the war, owing to the secret location and transfer of many libraries, to do so, but even had be done so, he would not have been able to refute the concret concept- ions outlined above.

OPENING STATEMENT SCHUZLING

Within the scope of presentation of ovidence, I shall also briefly deal with this and its historic reasons. Perhaps the argument may be put forth that these Germans might have been taught better by a study of foreign systems of international law. Not only in Wational Socialist Germany, however, but in every other state, it is inconceivable that a private individual, armed with a text-book of international law written by a scholar who is a astional of an enemy State, should attempt to convince his own severment that the system of laws and treaties it had built up is incompatible with the provisions of International Law.

This leads no to the last and most important point which I shall discuss whon presenting my evidence and which excludes the culpobility of the individual private industrialist and farmer, in connection with the employment of fereign labor. In this modern, so-called "total" economic wer the production - regardless of its type -carried out by the meanurer of a large industrial or arricultural undertaking was slumys of decisive importance for the outcome of the wer and he was actually not in a position to oppose successfully the foreign labor progress. More criticism as such would probably have resulted in destroying the livelihood of the person concerned and in dotention in a concentration crosp which would have involved loss of freedom and perhaps even loss of life. The judgment of the International Military Tribunel itself confirms that after the consolidation of the power of the National-Socialist rouse, all criticism was strictly prohibited, even before the wer, and may free expression of opinion was absolutely out of the question. Jurthermore, without the -llocation of foreign labor a large plant would never have been plie to fulfil its production orders, in which case its manager would have boon convicted of sebotage and treason, in accordance with the extransly severe regulations, which I shall also submit to the Court. But this would by no means have had ony effect on the allocation of foreign labor.

-3-

OPENING STATEMENT SCRIPTION

On the other hand, not only sculd the livelihood of such a men and his family have been destroyed, but, in accordance with the psychological laws of dictatorships and their reaction to opposition, the lives of people near to his would have been to the highest decree importled. Consequently, such opposition on the part of a private businessman, which at the best would have proved mealess, was not only in fact impossible, but, in accordance with the judgment of the International Military Tribumal, could not have been justified from a poral point of view.

The responsibility for a political program such as the slave labor program may therefore be placed only upon the political leaders, as was done by the judgment of the International Military Tribunal. Those alone even during a war were in a position to obtain imposledge of the legal and factual aspects required for a decision in this question. For a private person, this was made impossible, by means of the strict control and strong influence exercised on sources of information by law, terror and propagrate as applied in Fational Socialist Cormany. Bundreds of thousands of German industrialists and farmers had therefore no other choice but to provide, to the bost of their ability within or even beyond the limits permissible, for the foreign labor ellocated to thom. My colleagues and I will prove, in the further course of the presentation of evidence concerning the individual plants, that Dr. Schneider and the other defendants, after having first, only very reluctantly, submitted to the allocation of foreign labor, did their best to render the lot of the foreigners entrusted to them by law and the matherities as telerable as possible. I shall further prove that, in doing so, they only acted in conformity with the spirit of an exceptionally outstanding performance in social work known peneral to be in the tradition of I.C.

I am convinced that this evidence and the establishment of the true facts are, for this Tribunal and for the public, the best ensuer to the charges and the contention of the Prosecution, that IG had,

within the framework of its foreign labor program, participated in enclavament and mass marter on a transcalage scale. Consequently, I consider it right to source the Tribunal and myself the trouble of replying to the strong words of the Prosecution in a similar manner.

After concluding the presentation of evidence on this fundamental problem of Count III of the indictment, I will apply myself to dealing with the personal responsibility of the defendant Schneider and the problems connected herewith. I shall prove that the defendant was a socially minded and just works manager and a successful inventor and tochnician, a man who abstained from politics, loved peace and never intended to propage military agreesion either by his work or by any other norms or to lend his support to such propagations.

As my collamnues, and narticularly my loarned friend won Motalor have already emphatically and convincingly shown, the Prospection has up to now in no way substantiated its statement to the contrary, or furnished proof in this passect.

The Tribunal, however, has not yet decided on this point, If
it should later prove necessary, I shall - in fulfilment of my duty as
Defense Counsel - present evidence that the technical tasks and achievenents in the sphere of work of the defendent Schneider served perceful
ales in peacetime and in ne way served to propare aggressive war. Neither
from these or any other sources was Schneider able to response the
aggressive intentions of Germany's political landers. The defense will
show, that even in war time, he only couplied. like millions of other
Germans, with the orders of his government and fulfilled his duties as
a citizen. These feets emmerate Schneider from responsibility in all
parts of Count I of the indictment.

OPENING STATEMENT SCHOOLDER

With regard to Count II of the Indictment I shall probably examine only the defendant as witness, because the events dealt with by the Prosecution do not in any way fall within his sphere of work. In consecr to the question of the Tribunal, he himself pleaded not coulty under this Count. In my final plea I shall furnish the grounds for the correctness of his answer, which are based on the evidence of the Prosecution and the entire Defense Counsel.

Finally, I shall once more refer to Sount III of the Indictment and shall prove the nature and limits of Schnoider's responsibility, particularly in his capacity as Betriobsfuchrer of Leune and chief Botriobsfuchrer of IG, referring to the provisions of the law and natural practice, within the framework of the evidence to be presented by me. This will prove that Schneider, within the limits of his responsibility, in everything he had to deal with or which had otherwise came to his attention, did everything possible in conformity with the law and even pore, in order to fulfil his level and busan duties. It ensues from these facts that he should not be charged under Count III of the Indictment.

I shall probably nor deal personally with Count 7 of the Indictment but will refer to the statements of my defense colleanues; however,

I do intend to present evidence to prove the fact that the describent

Schneider was not a member of the SS, i.e. a criminal expediention within
the meaning of the judgment of the Intermetional Military Tribunch.

The career of the defendent Schneider was determined not only by his professional achievement, but primarily by his character, particularly by his strong sense of justice and responsibility. It is my conviction that the same must and will also prevail in respect to the outcome of this trial, in accordance with the arguments presented by the defense.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

14 Jenuary 1949

I, Patricia WOOD, No. 20139, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the English and German languages, and that the above is a true copy of the English transcript of OPENING STATEMENT SCHNLIDER in which I have inserted such passages as had been emitted.

Patricia 700D, No. 20139. CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL TI

PATALSA

Opening Statement for Dr. Reorg von S C H N I 2 3 L B B

Baglish.



Care 6

OPERING STATEMENT.

by

Dr. Welter Siemers.
Attornoy-At-Law in Hamburg.

American Militery Tribunal No. VI

in Case VI:

Cerl Arauch et al.

for

Dr. Goorg von Schnitzler.

Murrherg, December 1947.

Jung.



Teur Honors,

Having completed the work in the first big Muernberg industrial case, the Plick case, together with 5 other defense counsel - although I shall not know the result until the publication of the impending verdict - . I shall now attempt to continue the defense of the German economy and German industry in the second industrial case, against the largest German economic Tonzern, the I.G., within the scope of my defense of Dr. Georg won Carnitzier. I have been of the opinion that these industrial cases are not directed against the individual defendant bit, fundementally, against the whole of German economy. In the last few days in the Erupp case General Taylor contradicted my opinion and emphasized that the defendants would be held responsible purely personally and not as symbols or representatives of the entire industry. I stand nevertheless by my essertion, which demonstrates the denger to the whole of the German economy, simply because the main counts of the indictment, and the many assertions of the prosecution show this quite unequivocally, i.e., the fight against the entire economy and against German capitalism as a whole. "The realization of this tendency is no superfluous theoretical issue; an attack against the economy does not only affect capitaliss and the major industrialists, but it similarly affects thousands of medium and minor industrialists. . thousands of employees, foremen and workers.

The question which Labour-member Phys Davies put in the House of Commons on 23 key 1747 is, therefore, not an accident but a necessary consequence. He caked his government whether plant leaders, foremen, engineers and skilled workers - who according to the indictment helped the national socialist was machine just as such as did the industrialists - would also be brought to trial since the American authorities had brought German industrialists to trial for the same reasons.

The Lebour-member's question in itself confirms the correctness of my opinion. The same conclusion can, however, be drawn from the Prosecution's own statement which repeatedly mentions the allience of the entire industry

with Hitler and militarian and which does not limit this alliance to cortain defendants, but has mentioned immunerable other German Kenzerns and firms which were not indicted. Such is the case with the statement of the presention on Sount I, i.e. were of aggression, this is shown even more clearly in Sount II, the so-called plunder and speliation, and Sount III, e-called slave labor. Here again, courges the fact that innumerable Germans are being attacked, through the type of accusation alone, even though the Presecution meet not say so in so many words.

"Spolistical, as seen by the Prosecution, does not only consist of plundering as prohibited by Article 47 of the Engus Territorial Territor Convention, i.e., removed of objects, but also the exploitation of the accounted atmosth of the occupied territory, and even the operation of a factory in the occupied territory in the interests, entirely or in part, of the occupied territory. But if this wide definition of plundering constitutes a war crime, then not only are individual defendants guilty of this war crime, but also countless other inchstrialists and, this is important not only the industrialists as entrepronours, but also, in accordance with Control Council Law Sc. 10 as principals and accessories, a vast number of employees, foreseen and workers who worked in the occupied territories in such factories.

The situation as regards Count III, the alleged glave labor count, is exactly the same. If the Prosecution is right and if the sore employment of foreign workers, irrespective of good or bed treatment, is a war crime, then bundreds of thousands of German industrialists, employees, charge bands, foremen, skilled workers and farmers are guilty of this war crime. 2)

What cannot the Prosecution to cast their note so wide?

Even at the Crimean Conference on 11 February 1945 the aims of the Allies were formulated in such a way that every German who retained his ability to reason, in soite of 12 years of National Socialism could agree with the statement:

"It is our inflomible resolve to destroy German militarian and and national socialism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to destroy world neace."

2) Not to speak of foreign countries.

- 2 -

¹⁾ Son for instance Opening Statement of the Prosecution, Trans. p.62, 27 August 1947

In the meentine, however, the scope of the size was increased and little by little Eltler, the high Masi leaders and the war-and militarists were no longer held solely responsible; the decent German military personalities and industrialists were also included, and it does not matter - these are General Employ's own words - whether these industrialists and anything to do with matienal socialism or even whether they were personated by the masts or regarded with district. If industrialists are however brought so trial irrespective of their national socialist locatings, that is put a anti-empiralism which, as we have seen, gives great joy to the Communists, and conforms with Extense often repeated attacks regainst

tho

³⁾ See Opening Statement of the Prospection, Transcript of 27 August 1947, page 65.

industry, who hated the educated section of Germany, especially the industrialists, and also repeatedly attacked the capitalists, stating, for example, on 10 December 1940:

"How can a capitalist possibly come to terms with my principles. Rather will the devil go to church and use hely water, before a capitalist will consider grappling with the ideas which we now take for granted."

3.) b. The fundamental points of law for this case are to be found in international law. Up to now it was a general legal principle for the state, which is concerned with the rights and duties of international agreements, to be responsible for protecting the fundamental principles of international law. In the interest of international law one now quite rightly wishes to make the private individual responsible as well, and this principle, which, do lege forends, must definitely be admitted, is commonly held, especially in ascrice by, for example, Professor Rescoe Found, prefessor for international law at servery, and Heavy L. Stinson, the fearous Secretary of State for Var under Hoover and Rescovers.

Opened Taylor's objection that my opinion, supported with an approciation by the international jurist, Dr. Berbert Eraum, was considerably out of date, was probably based on error. (a) I can point out, on the other hand, that General Taylor in this debate had wrongly referred to the IMT case and verdict although in this case here in Muornborg, individuals were indicated, they were not private individuals as in the industrial cases, but officials who acted

⁴⁾ Adolf Hitler's speech on 10 December 1940 before armament workers, published in "Dor Gressdeutsche Freiheitskampf", Volume II, page 162.

⁵⁾ and others, see "Some Zuericher Zeltung" in "Feno Auslose", 2nd year, Jo.9, September 1947, p.125,

⁶⁾ Franscript in Flick case, page 10124 seq.

for the State and who bear responsibility under international law together with the state. This endorses the opinion of the highest judicial authority in the field of International Law, namely that of the Hagua International Court of Justice, which decided in the year of 1928 that international law

"provides no direct laws and oblig-tions for private individuals".

It is interesting to see that the Prosecution in the first Jurnberg

Trial of 1946, under the direction of Justice Jackson and General Dylor,

used the same interpretation, and restricted the responsibility to those a

people who were acting directly for the State.

If then the Prosecution has shenged its judicial interpretation in the heanwhile, the reason for this clearly lies in the wish to find a lagal basis for the responsibility of the industrialists in the limitative leavance.

- 4. c) The third reason which caused the Prosecution to extend its charges, so as to include the whole of the German accorday, is to be sought in their attempt to construct a legal basis for General Clay's assertion that Germany
 - 7) I refer: a) to the speech for the Prosecution of the French Ohief Prosecutor do Menthon on 17 January 1946 in which he said: "It is obvious that is a modern organized State, responsibility is confined to those who not for the state, as they slone are in a position to judge the legitimacy of the orders given. They alone one and shall be prosecuted."

b) to the following statements of the Hussian Prosecutor, Col. Pekravsky, of 13 February 1946: "It is a natural conclusion (from the Hague Bules of Land Warfers) that in cases of violation of these obligations, the government of the country that is a signatory to the Convention must be acid responsible for a crime committed against a prisoner of war and especially for a series of crimes against the dignity, person, health and life of prisoners of war."

dermany had broken international law too frequently and on too large a scale. This view can be derived neither from the Hague Rules for Land Varfare nor from the concept of unconditional capitulation as I shall proceed to show and prove at a later stage. Yet, the Presecution has not admitted to validity of this view if applied in favor of German industry in connection with events in Justian occupied territory, although this would have been logical.

- 5. General Taylor's Opening Statement in the IG case shows, moreover, the extent to which the trial is being influenced by purely economic considerations. I am referring only to 2 quotations adduced by General Taylor:
- me) The Alien Property Custodian of the United States, in his report in the year of 1919 on the chemical industry, declared that:

"The German chemical industry, which had so theroughly ponetrated and permeated our own, was gigantic, perhaps the strongest, and cortainly the most remunerative of all Toutonic industries."

Ob) Promident Vilson, in his message to the United States Congress in the year of 1919, pointed out test:

"Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dycetuff and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional occasion disturbence. The close relation between the manufacturer of dycetuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gas on the other, had given the industry an exceptional significance and value, Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the programs of international disarrament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious grudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped commical plants," 9)

⁸⁾ Opening Statement of the Prosecution, Transcr. of 27 August 1947, p.47.

Now, if the President of the United States thinks the creation and maintenance of chemical plants necessary for military reasons, the fact that the defendants are to be blamed for the enlargement of the chemical industry, which has now been crushed in Germany, contrary to American customs and prior to judgment on IG, is a very striking fact and reveals the tendency of the Presecution.

As for the charge of Aggressive Mar, the DM Judgment drew absolutely clear distinctions which conflict with the charges against these defendants. The RMT-Judgment explicitly affirmed the principle of personal guilt and postulated that a defendant could only be found guilty if he had precise knowledge of Hitler's aims and with this knowledge gave him his cooperation. 10)

Hereover, the INT-Judgment only officed the cognizance of the defendants if they had an absolute positive knowledge and, in particular, knew of Hitler's declarations as contained in the so-called key documents, to wit the 4 speeches to the Tehrmacht Commenders, by attending these conformaces. But, according to the Prosecution's own case, these essential prerequisites are not couplied with in this case. hereover, I shall prove that Schnitzler did not know Hitler's aims nor these declarations of Hitler and, he could not possibly know them because he had no content with the persons concerned.

How risprous were the criteric applied by the UST to the Prosecution's onus of proof is shown by Schocht's negatitud. Schocht certainly had a more comprehensive view of things then Scholitzler and yet the Tribunel stated that proof had not been established because Schocht did not ettend.

10) Official edition, page 252/3 German, page 226 English.

the aforesaid conferences and was therefore not in a position to know Hitler's declarations; 11)

The Prosecution has now submitted affidavite from Schnitzler which they regard as proof of his knowledge and wish to have considered as a confession.

esption is incorrect, quite apert from the fact that those affidavite do not constitute effective proof within the meaning of the Judgment of the IMT, already at the beginning of the trial, I applied for the rejection of the affidavits which the Prosecution obtained from Schmitzler during his imprisonment, without their telling his that he was likely to be a defendant, but, on the contrary, taking his evidence specifically as a voluntary witness and without according his the benefit of logal advice; this, moreover, in such circumstances and in such a manner as was bound to result for his in montal depression and construction, especially in view of the unstable nature of this so-chiled "witness,"

Even if you wished to disregard the mental pressure from which Schnitzler was suffering, however, the affidavite still do not contain any confession, because Schnitzler does not therein relate or admit any facts, but morely states arguments, which, moreover were influenced by the Prosecution and at the very least were suggested to him,

In order to understand all this, it would be necessary to know the conditions in Germany during the Mational Socialist desination and especially to have lived through the period in Germany after the Munich Agreement. The behavior of mitler after the Munich Agreement called forth the greatest pessimism both at home and abroad. After March 1939, this pessimism increased to an extraordinary extent, Hitler having suddenly concluded an obscure Agreement with President Hachs.

¹¹⁾ Official edition, page 349/60 German, 310 English.

Just at this time, Schnitzler was conducting industrial German-English negotiations and was just as much shocked by the rushless behavior of Wither as were the Englishmen who were negotiating with him. When the Polish question became acute, the anxiety of many Germans and foreigners, and likewise of Schnitzler, became ever greater; nevertheless, it was still hoped and believed that Hitler, as in Funich, would be sensible enough not to make any exaggerated demands and would content himself with that which he openly demanded and which - as about by the statements of the Swedish pajor-industriclist Bahlerus, as a witness in the first trial -England was willing to accord his. Chamberlain himself, the greatest fighter for porce, and the above-mentioned witness Dahlerus - as the letter testified - did not know, in those August days of 1939, that Mitler wented to wage a war of aggression, because they did not yet know of the Hitler documents brought forward in the first trial; but they found exercisive intentions by Hitler. Likewiss Schnitzler, whose positive knowledge was amellar still, could at the time, like many other Germans, only four, guess and discuss. This I will prove and this, according to the Judgment of the HE, hover constitutes a penal offense.

8. Turning now to the conduct of the IC in the occupied territories, that
is, to those facts of the case summed up by the Prosecution under the
term "speliation."

I may first remark that, in accordance with an agreement among the Defense Councel, I have taken ever the sork in this field on the logal and economic basis and will, therefore, deal with this subject specially in the course of my evidence and later in the plan.

The Prosecution, in their treatment of the charges of spelicion in the Mest and in the East, appear, as similarly in the Flick trial, to have committed the following legal or factual errors: a) The term "appliation" has not been defined in the Control Council Law. Spoliation is named merely as an example in article 2. Point 1 b, as an illustration of what is meant by: "acts of violence of offences against property carried out in violation of the laws or customs of wer."

This within the seeming of the Control Council Law, spolistion has taken place only if there has been a violation of the Hague Torritorial Marfare Convention of 1907. The wording of the Control Council Law above, moreover, that only everwhelming feets are to be considered as wer crimes. It is therefore not applicable if the Presecution simply declares any formal offense against the Hague Convention on Territorial Warfare to be a war crime. Thus, for instance, the Presecution views the removal of a set of machinery in the Minnies case as a way orime, without considering that the Folish firm belonged half to the Prench and half to the IG, and then the French transferred their shares to the IG, so that it was now a matter of IG property.

b. The Prosecution also entirely disregarded economic principles in the same way as the legal aspect, i.e. to what extent i : was a metter of State accurate and how far the IS had to atour its policy in accordance with the dictates of the State. Industry did not take part in the Government's so-called scolintion program, which Goering may have discussed with Alther and others at secret meetings, and was entirely ignorant of a large proportion of the documents of this type submitted in the big case and in the industrial cases.

With regard to industry - I am thinking here of the Francolor case - the Prosecution did not take into consideration the fact that souths of negotiation had taken place between the Franch dyestuffs firm and the IC, which eventually led to an agreement;

and this agreement was - as I shall show - not economically harmful to the French tyestuffs firm, but was an adequate mutual agreement, on the basis of which the French Byestuffs factories could work for and, to a great extent, supply their own population, in any case an agreement which worked out thich better and more favorably for the occupied territory than the present much favored dismentling of incturies.

d) The Prosecution has given spolintion within the meaning of the Hague Territorial Marfers Convention of 1907 far too wide a significance and has here left modern industrial war fore, which in 1907 was not yet known, entirely out of consideration. Every law, including international law, is dependent on historical development which may lead to its expansion but may also lead to limit tions. The international Military Tribunal, therefore, also said in its judgment on International Law:

"This low is not static, but by continual adaption follows the needs of a changing world."

The Hagie Territorial Marfere Cohvention can, therefore, not be interpreted by the letter of the law but only by the spirit. At that time
there was no such thing as script worfare, which has been wased unrestrainedly and with the nest eracl weepons, although in accordance with Article
25 of the Henge Territorial Marfere Compention, the attack on or bomberdment of defenceloss towns or villages is forbidden.

World War, or of almost an entire continent, as in the second World War.

Similarly there was none of the economic werfers resulting from the blockade.

Mone of this was provided for in the Hague Territorial Warfers Convention,

and consequently in so for only the general and essential principles can

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stand and the individual resolutions cannot be applied in their fermal
legal sense

just as in marial warfare the Allies did not apply Article 25 of the Hagne Land Warfare Convention.

There can be no foult that an injurnational Law exists, whether it to statutory or common law, and that the important principles of international Law must be respected in every way. I shall show, however, that International Law unfortunately has no very firm basis and that it is, therefore, extraordinarily difficult for a lawyer and especially for an industrialist to recognize from the facts of an individual case whether or not they constitute a violation of international Law. This uncontain busis itself shows that an industrialist, that is, a private person, cannot be held responsible for the observance of the law, especially as he cannot assess the individual actions introduced by the Government, since he does not know the notives. I wanted like to demand the third with one simple assemble:

This is irticle 43 of the Segme lend Werfare Convention. It is here leid down that the occupying State shall make every provision.

"To restors and amintain public order and public life."

After the Corum troops had accupied wide territories in the East in June and July 1941, a decree from Hitler was insued on the administration of the occupied Eastern territory, dated 17 July 1941, the Promble of which read:

"In order to restore and meintain public order and public life in the newly compied Erstorn territory, I decree... etc."

In fact, the precise words of Article 43 of the Hague Land Marfara convention, so that each must have proceeded from the idea that the interests of the occupied territory would not be disregarded.

Moreover: The continuod operation of factories in the occupied territories, and their operation in the interests of the population of the occupied country are also contained within the meening of Article 43. A comparison with present conditions in Germany will serve so illustrate how the legal concepts wary as to what is permissible in occupied territory.

The Directive degued by the Combined Chiefe of Staff on buhalf of the General of the Army Dwight D. Meenhewer (JOS 1067), dated April 1943, states as follower

"Germany is not being occupied for the purpose of the liberation, but as a result of being a defeated enemy stric. The goal is not the subjugation, but the occupation of Germany in order to achieve certain important aims set by the allies."

Consequently, there cannot be any logal doubt that the Hogue Jerrontion on Land Warrers is applicable in this instance because a defected and occupied energy state is the only prerequisite for its application and abo Rague Convention on Land Warfare itself does not make any excention, florerholess, the same directive issued on behalf of General Sipenhower states as follows:

The take no communes towards economic repression and no stone to meintain and to attempther "he German occaser."

This elect fording shows that on the part of the U.S A. tacro provided the opinior that article 43 of the Rague Convention on Land Variance could be disregarded and the recently published lims of dispensive Corner picts discloses the same intention

In order tomake my statement complete. I have to edd that the above quoted JSC 1067 was welld for approximately 2 years, up to the summer of 1947, and is no longer in force. The new directive for General Clay strikes a more friendly tone for the German economy and many other feets disclose a similar attitude. But all this proves the vague basis of International Law which can hardly have changed between April 1945 and July 1947

9. With reference to Count III of the Indictment, foreign workers, prisoners of war and concentration camp prisoners, I defended in the Flick trial the Buhr industry in detail, particularly the mining industry and many other firms, against those charges. In this trial I will be brief inarmach

as Dr. Schmitzler did not bendle questions of plant operation and performically not details of labor allocation. Consequently the defense of my client will be limited to the charges of the Prosecution that, as a member of the Verstand as well as a member of various organizations such as the Reich Industry, he bears co-responsibility. The Proposition status,

overlooking thoreby the distinction which russ to drawn between the responsibility of the Verstand under the sivil law; namely, the comporation law on the one hand, and responsibility under criminal law on the other hand. The criminal law requires press of guilt to establish responsibility, thereby requiring positive knowledge of cortests facts. The presentation towards make there many of the defendants were not name of these details but states, however, that they were in a position and were obligated to obtain knowledge of these details and should have dense so and should have conducted investigations for this purpose.

is uttorly impossible to conduct "investigations continuously", it does not constitute a part of the duties of every member of the Vorstand within the organisation of such a large concorn and such a large Vorstand, as the proceedings will prove, to concorn himself with questions of plant operation and in so doing to neglect him own sphere of work.

The Presecution has also recognized this fact and is endoavoring to everyone it with the mid of the Control Council Law, by referring to article II o) and I) of the Control Council Law Number 10, which, in addition to the named forms of criminal participation, he a created two new forms of participation; namely, the fact

¹²⁾ Opening Statement of the Prooccution, Transcript, p.181. 12a) Perpetrator, abetter, instigator etc.

of a person holding a high position in industry or cooping, and the fact of nero membership in an organization connected with the commission of a war crime, whereby, surprisingly enough, I.C. apparently is considered as an organization or association of that kind.

In the course of this trial it will be proved that this provision, particularly itsinterpretation as attempted by the Prosecution, is contrary to the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal. When declaring specific organizations as criminal the INT clearly stressed a point that "more upphership is not sufficient and that guilt under criminal law is always individual suilt. Consequently the Prosecution must also in this instance prove not only the feat of position and membership, but also furnish proof of guilt, that is, individual participation, quite spari from the fact that I.C. as a corporation is not to be regarded as an organization within the meaning of Control Council Law.

Lornover, in order not to unduly take up the time of the Tribunel, I have already submitted an opinion in the Flick trial on these untters, a detailed expert opinion by Attorney Elefisch, which I shall also submit in this area.

In addition, I shall limit aggelf for the time being to nevely quoting the words spoken by the American Hilltony Tribusel II in Case IV.
I amote: 13)

"Again the Tribunal is impelled to ask what should be have done? Unless it is willing to resort to the principle of group responsibility and to charge the whole German nation with these was crimes and crimes against homenity, there is a line somewhere at which indictable criminality must stop. In the opinion of the Tribunal Vogt stends beyond that line."

And thus, I am of the opinion that this trial will prove that Schniteler stands beyond that Jine and that in his case, too, the question is to be asked. "What should be have done?"

¹³⁾ Tr. from Gase IV, page 8008.

I believe on the whole, and this brings no to my conclusion, that the Prosecution in judging the conduct of all the defendants is thinking too much of the desceratic liberty which they thouselves easor in America and repeatedly forgots that a Sational Socialist State represented a digitatorship of a particular extreme type, a fact which cannot be pointed out often enough and which is apparently understood only by those who have spent the entire last twelve years in Germany.

The Prescention who is so upt to quote the International Military Tribunel everlocks the Judgment of the International Military Tribunel in this instance and ignores the statement of its own collectue, the French Prescentor, at the big trial who uptly remarked in February, 1946, "Miller was indeed the incarnation of a will." 14)

Then, from this resulting attempth and power led Hitler, we attempted in the Judgment of the International Military Tribunal to distatorship with all its methods of terror and its symical and open denial of the rules of law, 10) and I quote further from the International Military Tribunal Judgment:

"Hostile, criticism, indeed, criticism of any kind was forbidden and the severest ponelties were imposed on those who indulged in it. Independent judgment based on freedom of thought was rendered quite impossible." [15]

In connection with the Defense's case in chief I request the Cribenel always to beer in wind the extraordinary dangers and the tremendous power of the dictator who excluded freedom of action and freedom of wealth and thus I may conclude with the words of a Greak scholar, a contemporary of Plato: "You either stay every from the company of the tyrant or you submit to him."

Q

¹⁴⁾ Transcript page 4023,

¹⁵⁾ Official edition of the Judgment, page 21,

¹⁶⁾

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I, Fred Law, I 646 207, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct copy from the official transcript of the opening statement won Schmitzler.

Fred Lex. X 046 207 CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DEFEES

Opening Statement for Ir. Carl V U M S T M B

Dielin



Opening - Statement

by

Friedrich Wilhelm Wagner
Attorney-at-Law, as Defense Counsel
for the

Defendant Dr. Carl WURSTER in the proceedings of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Carl XRAUOH et al.

before

Murnberg, Germany.

Jones



Opening statement wester.

by F.M. Magner, Attorney-at-Law, Defense Counsel for the defendant Carl Wurster.

America has little knowledge of the continent of Europe in general and of Germany in particular, Germany and the continent of Europe on the other hand know little about America. There are only a few people, who know that the sessions of the Senate of the United States of America are invariably opened by a short prayer (one minute prayer), spoken by a clergyman. This prayer is published in the "congressional record" together with the minutes of the Senate meeting. One of these prayers by the Rev. Dr. Poter Harshall read as follows:

"Shed the light of Thy Holy Spirit within our minds hearts, that all who sincerely seek the truth may find it, and finding it may follow it, whatever the cost, knowing that it is the truth that makes men free. There we are wrong, make us willing to change, and where we are right, make us easy to live with."

Under the Hitler regime, at the this when darkest night had spread over Germany, when propagands had usurped the place of truth, my client, Dr. Carl Murster, too, preached the gospel of truth to new trainees.

^{*)} when they joined the Bedische Anilin- und Schafabrik Ludwigshafen/Rhein.

OPENING STATE WIT MURSTER.

He described Truth as the basis of the future activity of these young people and pointed out that everything in nature and also in the Schencof Chemistry was subject to the Laws of Truth and that the laws of nature would not be denied or perverted with impunity. All those who sincerely seek this truth, may find it, if they are filled with the spirit of which the prayer speaks. This truth, which it is our duty in this trial to find, must however be accompanied by justice. Truth makes men free: justice is the foundation stone on which is built the comminel life of an orderly human society. As defense counsel I shall, therefore, fight with the sword of truth to win for my client, Dr. Turster, the liberty, which he expects from your sense of justice.

Dr. Mirster is accused together with the other defendants of being a war criminal. That is the simplest formula in which the indictment can be expressed. But the Prosecution have never asked Dr. Warster what he has to say to these accusations, in spite of the fact that they had time and opportunity enough for such questioning. He never had an opportunity of defending himself against those who made these serious and positively defendancy attacks against him.

He was taken from the hospital at Ludwigshafen, the town where the Badische Amilin- und Sodafahrik is situated, and put into a prison hospital at Murnberg and then into the dungeam, but nobody knew what this man had to say to these aspersional The only statement he has made in this trial so far, was not addressed to the Prosecution, but to this Court and was somewhat formal in nature. It consisted of two little words. Then he was asked, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, he said "not guilty". To Dr. Murster, however, these two words "not guilty" mean more than a mere legal formula, they mean genuine assertion of his complete innocence. They are the words of a man who, as I hope I shall prove, deserves credence. He is convinced, and so am I, that no blame can be attached to him in this trial either from the legal or the moral point of view.

The Prosecution is inclined to take the easy way out. In the indictment as well as when submitting evidence, the statement occurs time and again, that "all defendants" had done such and such a thing, but the Prosecution does not take the trouble of examining or proving the gullt of any individual defendant.

There is no appreciation of the character of the person concerned of of his ability to commit the crimes with which he is charged here. The examination of the individual which must form in law more than anythere else the basis of jurisdiction is sacrificed to a mechanical collectivistic juggernant which makes its violent and destructive path across everything and everybody. There is not a trace left of the theory of the value of the individual and of his claim to be assessed and treated as such.

Seeing how that great country which represents the last hope of all men standing for the freedom of the individual in the world, judging from the attitude of the Prosecution in this trial, seems to have been induced to throw all these principles overboard, one could despair.

Anyone who examines the charge brought against Dr. Wurster as a whole or individual points thereof in the light of his character is bound to reclize that the charges against him are baselous.

It does not bother the Prosecution at all that in 1932 when as the Prosecution alleges

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an alliance between IG and Hitler was concluded which formed the Grigin of the alleged conspiracy, Dr. Murster was one chemist amongst hundreds in the Eddwigshafen plants, who had not the slightest idea of the business transacted in the higher spheres of the IG., and was not in a position to have any knowledge at all of these matters. It is true that, as a young chemist, 31 years of age, he had already made a strongeimpression in 1932 by dint of his special inventions, of a considerable number of patents both at home and abroad, of the new processes he had developed. But he had just as little influence on the IG .- Mongern as a whole as any other chemist, a fact which nobody will be able to deny. The fact that he was appointed a number of the Verstand of the IG at the age of 37 in 1938, 5 years after Hitler and the Faxis had usurped power in Germany, was due entirely to his exceptional achievements in the sphere of chemical science, to his untiring energy and to the fact that the people responsible for his appointment realized that. He was appointed a Verstand member of this great concern in mpite of the fact that he had no connections and that he had no personal, social or family relations and without any outside influence.

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Dr. Mirster is a selfmade man in the real sense of the phrase. He was forced to earn the money for his studies himself, he coached schoolboys and students, and studied at night. During the vacations he worked in a factory as works student (Merketudent), in order to be able to finance further study and to complete his studies. His was n hard life. A man who rose to the top the hard way and who is not ashened of that fact but proud of it, such a man has special characteristics. You, Your Honors, are perfectly familiar with such sen and their characteristics in the United States. then Dr. 'Warster, who had only been a chemist up to that time, became Flant Hanager of the large plant of the Badische Anilin- and Fodafabrik in Ludwigshafen and Oppau, when he was made a member of the Verstand of Farben, he was feeed with a gigantic task, He took pride in this plant with its 25,000 odd employees, and he devoted to it all his not inconsiderable energy. It was his ain to promote in his plant the ecionce of chemistry and the production techniques of the chemical industry and yet to create a community embracing all the workers in the plant. He himself wanted to be nothing, but the first worker in this community, who took upon himself the lion's chare of the work and the longest working hours. The human being was his main preoccupation,

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whom to make better and happier all these plants, all these machines and all these installations had been intended. It was his lofty aid to provide better, healthier and more beautiful residences for all those who worked is the factory, to construct a modern hospital and to develop further the social services of the factory, progressive though ther were, and to take the bose-worker relationship out of the cold atmosphere prevailing between employer and employee into the warmer atmosphere of human relationship. That was his lofty ain. To make life better for his men; that he considered to be his task as Plant Hanager of the Ludwigshafen plant. All that I shall prove. It is impossible that a nen who holds opinions like Dr. Murster's, wahould see anything in war except a terrible disaster. War was bound to disrupt all his plans and to destroy all his constructive hopes. Thus, Dr. Mirster was opposed to all rustors of war. To him who had put his life in the services of reconstruction and not of destruction, war in any shape or form, was as he used to say frequently, criminal lunacy. I shall show that that was really Dr. Wurster's attitude to war; an attitude born of his

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high moral character. Apart from that, Ludwigshafen, the site of the factory he directed, is close to the French frontier, so that his reason, too, told him that wer must inevitably lend to the destruction of the factory which he was about to develop to the full. Thus, when wer did brock out in 1939, a short time after he had been emplished a member of the Verstand of IG, nebedy could have been more surprised or more dejected than Dr. Murster. How can one accuse a man of each a character, of such a point of view of having participated in the planning, propercition and weging of aggressive wer. In the eyes of any man, who is prepared to face the truth, there will be nothing left of that accusation when I have finished prepenting my evidence.

The Prosecution and have had the feeling. Uset ecoething more was required in the way of evidence to make a planner and initiator of aggressive war of Dr. 'Arster; they have put up in this court room a diagram on which a swestike has been put against the name of Dr. Mureter, too. I shall show, Your Jonors, that my client, when to had already rises to the top in the Endwigahefus plant, entegorieally refused the invitation issued to him by the comipotent Mari Gambatter to join the Unai Party, that he never joined the Perty voluntarily, and

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that he was summarily isolared to be a member at the end of 1938 of a party order issued by the Fest authorities. Four Yenors, I shall prove that Dr. Wurster had no connection with the immoderate and destructive theories of Maxism. I shall prove that by means of the testimony of non who found against Maxism and of others who became victing of the Texis and Further of non who made their inquiries on the spot as officers of the occupying forces. I am sure the connection retween his near and the fylict will in your eyes have been severed when this avidence has been submitted. Dr. Turster was a frame of peace and a hater of war. He has been in the past, and who has rejected Maxism for that reason. He has been in the past, and who has rejected Maxism for that reason. He has been in the past, and still it, a professing Christian and, who was opposed for religious reasons alone to aggressive were one to Maxism.

In connection with Count II of the indictment the Pros cution have submitted as evidence against or, arster a breft, hyprically dictated, of notes on his 5 day tri to Poland, They have abbecual to that hurrindly dictated druft of notes such importance, that it was been used in the Opening Statement for the Prosecution. It has been used in a way which shows that they were delighted

to have found at long last a piece of concrete evidence against a non of integrity, a document which makes it appear as though he ward a men whose character had been corrupted after all by the sinister influence of Warian. The intention was to set mon him a snake with patson inter-Through our evidence we propose to extract the venou from those innes and to render then impotent. We shall to even farther, and prove the opposite of that which the Prosecution intended to lay to Dr. Murster's cherge with the mid of those notes. We shall show, that he felt sympathy towards those whom he not during that trip in their misery and that he, so for from pleying the anti-Semito according to the construction arbitrerily put upon the notes by the Prosecution, defended during that short trip to Poland no loss than during the whole of his career, not in words only but also in doods all those who were persecuted unjustly. and therefore, the Jews who were persecuted. The evidence which we shall present to windicate the attitude of Dr. Marster, gives me the right to any that it would be very difficult to find, in other contries, men who would h we behaved as decently towards the persecuted Jews or who would have intervened on their behalf as fearlessly in winiler circumstances, as he did. A man who turns in this way against all theories of reciel superiority.

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#I shall prove that he did, a man who judges his fellow-man on their merit irrespective of race or political opinions; a man who so honours and respects labor as he does, is incapable of committing what are colled crimes against humanity. Granted that there were in the plant for which Dr. Murster was responsible as a plant manager from 1935 bayerd foreign workers of many nations and prisoners of war. There is no doubt in my mind that I shall succeed in convincing you through the evidence we shall submit that there was nothing at all, which Dr. Murster or anybody else (and there are quite a few people in the same position) could do about the employment of foreign workers. The totalitarian State of the Mariu, which had by its policy brought about the war, would have destroyed as a saboteur, or, as they say in totalitarian States, would have "liquidated", enybody, even Dr. Wirster, who would have refused to employ foreign workers during the war. All one could normally expect of a plant manager in his position was that he should do his atmost to make work and life as easy for those foreign workers as was possible in the circumstances. We shall show that Dr. Murster did that

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and more than that. We shall demonstrate to you by the means of documents that officials as well as private individuals complained that foreign workers in the Bedische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik at Ludwigshefen were treated far too well, or that they were even being perpendicular Dr. Wurster did all he could to provide for these foreign workers adequate accommodations, food, and decent treatment; he issued instructions to that effect, and he sew to it, as far as that was hummaly possible at all, that these instructions were carried out. We shall noreover show that everything was done to make the foreign workers feel at home. I have no intention of going into details, or of dealing with all the points recount in the evidence. As fer as the treatment of the foreign workers is concerned, all those who we e on the spot and who had for those foreign workers feelings rather stronger than nere sympathy are unanimously agreed that Dr. 'Airster's attitude to those men was one of decemey, understanding and helpfolness: it was, in short, a humana attitude.

Let the Prosecution accuse Dr. Marster of any crime they choose: it is absolutely impossible that he over committed an action

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which would discredit him in the eyes of hon st men of any national; by. It is one of the nost remarkable facts in the Case of Dr. Warster that all the sections of the population who know him as the head of the great Ludwigshafen plant and all the workers and employees irrespective of their political opinions or religious convictions or recuel position in the plant, respect, honour and love him. That I shall prove. When Dr. Murster who had been lying, seriously ill, in a Ludwigshefen hospital, was at last transferred in an anbulance to Muraberg as a result of the inexorable pressure brought to bear upon him by the Prosecution, the official representative of the employees of the plant presented him with flowers and formed a guard of honour. More than 19,000 amployees and workers of the factory went on struce for one hour in sympathy with him. Yo shall subsit to the court the relevant documents. I do not think that I am saying too much when . claim that it would be difficult to find, not only in Germany, but is any country, relationships between employers and employeer being what they are, the staff of a factory supporting a director uneminously and volunterily

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in the way they supported Dr. Murster. I doubt whether I have not any man in my very eventful and full life of whom it could have been said that he had no enemies. I have not such a man here, in the person of Dr. Wurster. I am almost inclined to think that Counsel for the Prosecution are his only enemies: and even they would change their opinion if they but peid heed to the words of the Rev Hershall, provided they studied the man, and not only the documents in the case. When the American armed forces occupied the Indwigshafen-Oppau plant in March 1945, after the colleges of the Gernan army but prior to the descrition of hostilities in Germany, they so on formed a similar opinion of Dr. " stor and loft bis in charge of the management of the factory. They made careful inquiries about Dr. Warstor on the spot, as we shall prove by means of the testimony of an arerican. They did not only study the documents in the case, they gained their convintion on the very spot where the truth could nost eraily be established, in the place where he worked. They found in Dr. Murater a man wire had disobeyed the orders of the Saci Levisthan issued at the end of the war prior to the errival of American troops to blow up the whole of

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the factory and to withdraw to the other side of the Rhine. They discovered that Dr. Wrater had sebotaged the order of the Fari bosses at the risk of his own life, thus saving the important factory and the town of Ladwigshafen from ruin and destruction. That, too, I shall prove. They found in Dr. Murster a man, who opposed all the lunar, and prevented it and averted disaster by his attitude. The American occupation sutherities collaborated closely with Dr. Murster during the time they had occupied the Palatinate and Ladwigshafen. When they left that area on 10 July 1945, to hand it over to the French occupation authorities; they expressed their regret at being unable to continue working with him. That we shall prove. We shall also prove by means of the same testimony, that Dr. Murster and others were considered by the Americans after a thorough examination of the facts and in accordance with the experiences they had unde, as "honest and honorable gentlemen upon whose word" they "could depend".

Was it not a similar opinion of Dr. Wurster which caused American authorities to offer him a good position in the United States of America a short time before this indictment was filed?

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Can all these people, the German population who know him so well, no less than American war voterans who know their job, who went into she case and who worked with him day by day, can they possibly all be wrong, and can the Presecution be right who have nothing to show out a few miserable documents?

When the French occupation authorities took over from the Americans the occupation and, therefore, the administration of the Eddische Amilin- and Sodafabrik, Budwigehafer-Rhein/Oppen, the same thing happened. After a certain probationary period Dr. Marster was reinstated as manager of the fectory, his record having been investigated. As an exceptionally large percentage of the foreign workers and prisoners of wer had been French, the French authorities of course instituted inmediately an inquiry into the treatment neted out to their fellow-countrymen in the plant for which Dr. Marster was responsible. The result of the inquiry was that the French authorities were confirmed in their faith in Dr. Marster. Then a Frenchman who was especially well qualified on account of the position he held, to make such a statement said to no when he was told that I had undertaken to defend Dr. Marster, Master, you are defending a good cause.

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he put into words what everybody was thinking.

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One it be that all these Americans, Frenchmen and Germans who were in immediate contact with him, are all wrong, and that the Prosecution is right who do not know him personally at all? Can it be that all these people some of whom know him during the most trying days of all, in which a man was put to the test, were deceived by him, and that only the Prosecution who know nothing about him at all, are andowed with the acumen required to see him as he really is? One is reminded of the sentence attributed to Abraham Lincoln, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cranot fool all of the people all of the time". In reality, nobody has been deceived with regard to Dr. Mureter, with the sole exception of the Prosecution, who have succeeded in deceiving themselves.

It is, therefore, no coincidence that I who secrificed my position and my fortune in the cause of the fight against National Societien for Peace and Liberty, and who sport is years in exile, should undertake the defence of this man. I could undertake it safely in accordance with the wishes of those who were opponents of Maxien. I felt an inward urge to undertake it when I had become convinced in the course of long interviews with Dr. Murster that he was innocant.

When, outside this court house the other day, I ran into one of my friends, a fellow lawyer, when I had met in exile, carrying undermy ern a few document books he raised his voice in surprise and sold!

"What, you - defending war criminals?" to which I calmly replied: "Er, I am defending Dr. Wurster."

Thus, I shall sincorely seek the truth in the course of my presentation of the evidence and, finding it, shall follow it whatever the cost, knowing that it is the truth which makes men free, I am

Thus, I shall sincorely seek the truth in the course of my presentation of the evidence and, finding it, shall follow it whatever the cost, knowing that it is the truth which makes men free, I am confident, Your Monours, that Truth will frie my client also and that justice will unlock the doors of his cell and will restore him to life and to work, to all these countless thousands of people, who are waiting for him: to that large community of working men who wish to build with him, a better world.

Nurnberg, 18 Jamery 1949.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION.

I, Fred L a x , X 046 207, hereby certify that I am a duly appointed translator for the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Opening Statement Dr. Murster, pages I/ 1 - 16.

Fred Lax X 046 207

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Defense Opening Statements, All Defendants

(German)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

CASE 6 - TRIBUSAL VI

DEFEES

Opening Statement for Dr. Otto A M B 2 0 S

Gorman



Auferne Case 6

OPENING STATEKENT

des

Rechtanmelts Kerl Hoffnann

vor dem

Amerikanischen Militaertribunal VI, Nuernberg

dos

Dr. Otto Arbron.



gen

Herr Precaident, moine Horren Richter!

Ich kenn mein Opening-Stetement fuer Otto Ambros nicht allein ausfuellen mit der ankuendigung von Entlastungsbeweisen gegenueber den von der anklagebehoerde vergebrachten Behouptungen.

Meine Kenntnis von Otto Anbros zwingt mich dazu, Ihnen, meine Herren Richter, wuch im Opening-Statement ein Bild von der Bedoutung der Arbeit Gieses Mannes zu gebon.

Otto Ambros istans innerer Berufung und mit Leidenschaft ein Obemiker.

Lit ihn als Chemiker ist untrenabar die gewaltige Entwicklung eines entscheidenden Teiles der sedernen organischen Chemie verbunden.

Ich denke dabei an den Aufbau der ersten Fabriken zur Herstellung des synthetischen Kautschuks,
an die Entwicklung der vielen neuen Kunststoffe,
der Leesungamittel und Leekherze,
an die Chemie der Zwischenprodukte zur Brzeugung von kunnstlichen
Farbstoffen, von Pharmazeutika und Hunderten von Chemikalien.

Diose Aufzechlung gibt vielleicht nur dem Fashnann einen geneuen Begriff von den wirklichen Umfang der Arbeit von Otto Ambros.

Die totssechliche Bedeutung seiner Arbeit in ihrer Auswirkung muf das taegliche Leben noch derzustellen, wuerde den Rahmen dieses Opening-Statement jedoch unberstellen.

Die I.G.Farbonindustric Aktiengesellschaft, in der Otte

Ambres mach seiner assistentenmeit bei Richard Willstaetter seine industrielle Laufbahn 1927 begann, war fuer ihn,
nusschlieselich ein Chemie unternehmen.

Dor Kaufrenn und der Finanspann kommten führ ihn zwar den eeusseren Rehmen bieten, aber auch nur das, den inneren Gahelt geb führ Otto Ambros die Chemie.

Otto A m b r e s wurde in der I.G. schon meh ungefachr ICjethriger Arbeit mit 36 Jahren in den Vorstand berufen. Er war damals
kein Parteimitglied, noch wirkten sich sonstige Besichungen aus.

Aufgrund des Arbeitsgebietes, das Otto 1 m b r o s im Verstand Vertrat, blieb er auch weiterbin rwangslacufig auf Wissenschaft und Technik als einer der fuehrenden Chemiker der organischen Chemie beschraenkt.

Eine Reihe entscheidender Fachgremien innerhalb der I.G. standen unter seiner personnlichen Leitung. Fuer amtliche Funktionen ausserhalb seiner Firm blieb kein Raum.

Die Boweisfuchrung wird ergeben, dass Otto Ambros in scharfer abgrengung gegenweber der totalitaeren Organisation des Reiches bestrebt blieb, mich die Freiheit des Wissenschaftlers und Technikers zu erhalten.

Er webte sachliche Eritik en der Weberorganisation der stastlichen Lenkung, wenn sie fuer die Industrie unertraeglich wurde,

Schon washrend der Anklage gab das Hohe Gericht Otto Ambrom Gelegenheit, bei einer Gross-Examination sein Fachgebiet in der bildlichen Darstellung eines maschtigen Baumes mit wielen Aesten zu erlacutern.

Ein Sachverstaendiger der Anklage besteetigte die Tatsache der ueberragenden Bedeutung, die diese moderne Chemie besonders fuer den Frieden hat, gegenweber den wenigen Veraestelungen, die speziell der militaerischen Aufruestung dienten.

Das Boweismaterial wird diesen Eindruck vertiefen und klar berausstellen, dass Otto A m b r e s auf Gruendung, Schnelligkeit und Wachstum der Betriebe, seweit sie der Aufruestung dienten, keinen Einfluss ausuebte.

Das Beweismaterial wird weiterhin zeigen, dass die drei Aeste, fuer die een auch Otto A m b r o s verantvertlich machen will, nasmlich

Kampfatoffa
Vor.produkto fuor Fulver
und vor allem Buna

./.

zu Boginn des Weltkrieges II viel zu schusch waren, um einen modernen Krieg durchzuhalten, geschweige denn der Verbereitung eines Angriffskrieges zu dienen.

Jodenfalls konnto Otto A m b r o s aus seinem Aufgabenkrois nicht schliessen, dass Hitler einen Angriffikrieg planen wuorde.

In Kriege fueblic sich Otto A m b r o s als Deutscher - und wer will ihm das veruebeln - aber er waegte trotz der intensiven Beeinflussung des einzelnen Menschen durch die Diktatur des 3.Reiches und auch in jener grauenvollen Zeit, als fast jede Woche eines seiner Worke und seine eigene Heimst von Bembenteppieben getroffen wurden, sehr ruhig ab, wo die Grenzen des moorderischen Kampfes lagen.

Gorado diesen Punkt wird die Verteidigung besonders eingehend belouchten.

Was im Rahman oines solch ausgefühlten Lebens, dessen Tag auch mur 24 Stunden euemacht, noch uchrig bleibt, scheint denen bis jetzt nicht erkenntlich gewesen zu sein, die darueber hinsus noch Otto Ambros fuer die Vergnenge verantvertlich machen wellen, die mit ihm als Chemiker nicht das Geringste zu tun baben.

Das loitet gleichseitig weber zu der Einstellung der Verteidigung zum Anklagepunkt II "Raub und Fluenderung".

Auch auf diesem Feld, we Otto Ambros von der Anklage zweimal genannt wird, finden wir ihn in seiner Eigenschaft als Techniker. Ich kann mich aber kurz fassen:

Sein Wirken bei der Fuehrung der Francoler-Werke begann erst,
als die Genellschaft gegruendet war und nun die franzossischen Fabriken arbeiten sollten.

Diose Handlungsweise von Otto A m b r o s war der Inhalt oiner eingehenden Untersuchung durch d e n Staat, der als Betroffenor hieran einen besonders strongen Masstab legen konnte. Nachdem Frankreich Otto as bros nach dem Kriege als Fachmann wieder voll bestastigte und ihn, wie ich zu gegebener Zeit erwachnen werde, in besonderer Weise bersusstellte, brauche ich zu diesem Fall jetzt keine Stellung zu nehmen.

Die Angelegenheit "Buna Russland" war schon weehrend der Anklage der Gegenatand einer Beanstandung durch die Verteidigung, die wohl begruendet erschien.

Soweit die Verteidigung eich hiermit noch befassen wird, geschieht dies nur noch im Zusammenhang mit der Frage der Verschwoerung, nachdem aleser Hohe Gerichtshof so entschieden hat.

Dass der Verwurf der Verschweerung aber binfaellig ist, wird sich aus der Gesamtderstellung der Fersoenlichkeit von Otto A m b r o s selbst ergeben.

Das Bild, das die Verteidigung im Vorstebenden von Dtto

A m b r o m gezeichnet hat, wird auch sicht dadurch abgewandelt,

dass Otto A m b r o m scheinbar als sogenannter "Generaldirektor" der verschiedenen Werke, die er gegruendet, aufgebaut oder uebernommen hat, innerhalb der I.G. erscheint.

Otto Ambros war technischer Direktor and dabei immer Chemiker geblieben.

Daran monge in Gienom Gourt immer wieder orinnert werden.

Die menschlichen Seiten der Betriebe, in denen er leitend oder beretend eingriff, klangen fuer ihn immer an, und er half auch nefert, wenn er um Unterstuetzung angesprochen wurde.

Er konnte sich aber bei der Fuelle seiner akuten Aufgaben der Forschung, Entwicklung und Technik seiner Werksgruendungen darauf verlassen, dass die defuer Verantwortlichen und die Maenner seines Vertrauens ihre Aufgaben erfuellen.

Nehr von Otto Ambros zu verlangen, liegt weder im Rahmen des Koeglichen, noch des Menschlichen, Diese Gedanken leiten ueber zu dem Anklagepunkt III, den die Anklage ganz kurz und lapidar als Sklavenarbeit bezeichnet.

Mit aller Entschiedenheit muss der Vereurf der Beteiligung von Otto Ambros an eines Programm der Organisation und Ausbeutung von Sklavenarbeit surueckgewiesen worden.

Die Beschaffung von Arbeitekraeften gehoerte nicht zu seinem Aufgabenbereich.

Sie wurde staatlich gesteuert und war in ihren einzelnen Auswirkungen von den verschiedensten Upstaanden und Stellen abhaengig.

Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, dass Otto Ambros und alle seine Nitarbeiter in Jedem Fall die Beschaeftigung freiwilliger deutscher arbeiter vorgezogen heatten. Die Entscheidung Jedech, ob das meeglich war und was dann tatsecchlich gescheh, lag nicht bei ihm oder seinen Werksdirektoren.

Die Frage, ob er den Einsatz von Freedarbeitern oder Kz-Haeftlingen haette verhindern kommen, ist zu verneinen. Sie ist ausserdem se lange mossig, als noch nicht einzal feststeht, dass die Beschaeftigung von Zwangserbeitern und Haeftlingen durch die Werke ueberhaupt an sich ein Verbrochen darstellt.

We sie durch die Hanger Landkriegserdnung und die Genfer Konvention verboten war, naemlich im Fabrikationsstantten, die Wittel zur Kriegsfuchrung gegen ein Land beratellten, dem die eingesetzten Arbeiter angehoorten, hat eine solche Beschneftigung mit Wissen und Willen von Otto A m b r o s niemals stattgefunden.

Teh habe oben bereits suspefuchet, dass Otto A m b r o s dort, we or much der menschlichen Seite him angesprochen wurde, seine Hilfo miemals versegt hat.

In dieser Richtung wird die Verteidigung aufmeigen, wo Otto Ambros ueberall geholfen hat.

Mit borochtigten Stols wird Otto Ambros die Bilder der Werke

seigen, die ihm weberreicht wurden und die auch einen Begriff von der menschlichen Seite dessen geben, was er als Chemiker technisch betreute und schuf.

Lit aller Entschiedenbeit wird eich die Verteidigung dagegen wehren, dass die, wie wir beute wiesen, grauenvollen Vergnange in den Konzentrationslagern von Auschwitz und Birkensu in Zusammenhang gebracht werden mit des aufbau des I.G.-Werkes bei Auschwitz.

Fuur die Auswahl des Standortes des I.G.-Werkes obstlich von Ausch itz sind allain technische Upstaande masseband powesen.

Puor die Personnlichkeit des Anjeklagten Otto Anbros
bedeutet es eine trajsebe Verkenmung der Gesentrushmenbachte, dass
die Anklage versucht, in perspektivischer Vergerrung seine wissenschaftlichen und technischen Grosstaten unter dem Blickpenkt der Verbereitung
eines Angriffskrieges, von Raub und Fluenderung oder des Frenderbeiterund Heeftlingseinsatzes zu sehen.

Num Burn teil dem Werken As hit Otto ambros such houte noch dem Verbeteltnim dem Chemiters aus Passion zu seiner Schoopfung und fuer ihn standen bei der Gruendung dieses Werken die gleichen Erweigungen und Probleme in Verdergrund, die beute die Polen bestimmen, en obne, dass sich ein Konzentrationslager dert befindet, wieder aufzubruen.

miker Otto A m b r e s und seine technischen Bellegen sich in ihrem Schaffen verpflichtet fuchtten, wird des Hohen Gerichtshef meine Anlete zu diesen Openin: Staterent zei an, die eine zusammenfassende Darstellun: der nuch von General Taylor in seiner Anklaserede herverschobenen Pionierleistungen des Christensbrons I.G. mibt.

Pionierleistungen der Werke der J.G. Farbenindustrie.

Im gegenwaertigen Prozess der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gegen eines der grosssten Industrieusternehmen der Welt, die I.G. Farbenindustrie, fiel mit Seiten der Anklage das Wort von *pervertierten Chemikern*.

Diese Anschuldigung gegen ein Gremium erstrangiger Wiesenschaftler und Techniker kunn ihre Erklaerung nur in den Schwierigkeiten finden, das chemische Denken zu verstehen. Des sei en einem einfachen Experiment erlaeutert:

Natrium, oin wachameiches Motall, leichter als Wasser, reagiert mit Wasser unter Fouer- und Explosionserscheinungen.

Obler ist ein gelb-gruenes alles erganische leben zersteerendes Gas und wurde wegen dieser Sigenechaft im Weltkrieg T als erster chemischer Kumpfstoff verwendet.

Die Verbindung dieser beiden aggressiven Elemente ergibt jedoch michte anderes als unser barmloses Kochsalz,

Diese besondere Struktur der Chemie bedingt Arbeitsweise und Ferschungsmethede des Chemikers, ehne deren Beruecksichtigung es unverstaendlich bleibt, warum die shemische Industrie in awangslaeufiger Felgerichtigkeit auch Predukte hervorbrachte, deren Entwicklung ihr heute zum Vorwurf gemicht werden.

Seiden im zweiten Viertel des werigen Jahrbunderts klarere Erkenntnisse vom Aufbau der belebten Matur undeutliche Vorstellungen Bann gebrochen, der bis dahin die freie Entfaltung der chamischen dissenschaft entscheidend gehapet hatte. Die neuen Erkenntnisse fuchrten bald zur Aufklasrung einer Reihe von Naturprodukten, die der Lensch schon jahrhundertelang in seinen Dienst gestellt hatte und die er mun haffen durfte, auch ausserhalb der natuerlichen Wechsturszelle und unabhangig von Rhytrus des Werdens und Vergebens der belebten hatter zu kommen.

Zu den schoensten Ergebnissen aus der Fruchzeit dieser neuen Entwicklung sachlt die Herstellung von kwenstlichen Parbstoffen, an ihrer Spitze Alizarin und Indige. Fast zwanzig Jahre lang mussten die Chewiker der Bedischen anilin- und Sedafabrik in Ludwigsbefen an Rhein im Tettbewerb mit denen der Hoschster Farbwerke mit der Aufgabe ringen, Indige schoener und billiger kwenstlich berzustellen, als ihn die Natur in der Zelle einiger Pflanzen derbet. Die Aufgabe wurde gelosst. Der natuerliche Indige sank in Vergessenheit.

In dieser Falle hatte der konsch das Naturprodukt mar nachcoahet, seinen inneren Bau genau mach ebildet. Bemerkenswerter noch waren seine Erfolge in der voelligen Neuscheepfung von Farbstoffen, fuer die die Natur keinerlei Verbild lieferte.

So ginger in Laufe etch cines helben Jahrhunderts que den Laboratorien und Fabriken der nachmaligen I.G. Tausande von neuen Farbstoffen in die Welt.

Sie uebertrafen an Schoenheit und Leuchtbraft, un Mannicfaltiekeit und Bestaendigkeit die etwa zwei Ditzend verher bekannten undverwendeten natuerlichen Farbstoffe in solchen Masse, dass beute in der zivilisierten Welt so gut die bein natuerlicher Farbstoff mehr verwendet wird.

Das weltbekannte Werenzeichen der Indanthrenfarbstoffe ist hierfür des Symbol. Zin weiteres Anwendungsfeld zur Steigerung der Lebensfreude bistet sich hier dem Chemiker auch auf dem Gebiet der kuenstlichen Edelsteine, das Farbfilms, Produkte, die gerade der grossen Masse der Menschheit zu Gute kommen. Der Agfa-Colorfilm sieht seine Aufgabe nicht nur in der Erlebnis ateigernden Wirbung auf den Kinobesucher, sondern er soll durch die wirklichkeitsgetreus Fledergabe von Vorgeengen in der Natur, von Meisterwerken der Kunst, in steigendem Musse Anregungen führ die Natur- und Kunstwissenschaft geben.

gin zweites Kannzeichen fuer T.G.-Produkte hat Weltgeltung erlangt: des Bayerkreuz, als Zeichen fuer Heilmittel.

In Jahre 1888 baschloss man in den demaligen FarbenPabriken Friedrich Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, der Farbenfabrikation die
Harstellung von H s i 1 m i t t e 1 n anzugliedern. Welche Bemiehung
hatte dich zwischen diesen beiden, scholnber wesensfremen krholisgebieten dieser Fabrik hergestellt ?

Shense rie die Farbatoffe batte bie debin der Mensch die misten Heilmittel ausschlieselich aus der Pflanzen- und Terreit geronnen.
Stellten sie des beste der, van er fuer seine Zwecke brauchte 7 Der
Chemiber hatte sich inzelschen das Racht errerben, diese Frage zu verneinen. In der Tat eeren zehlreiche dieser produkte, eie des Opium.
dus Morphium und des Opcain fuer den menschlichen Koerper sehwere Gifte,
die neben ihrer schmerzlindernden oder heilenden Wirkung tiefgreifende
Schwedigungen underer art herverriefen.

Die intensive Beschieftigung mit den zahlreichen, houptseechlich im Dienste der Ferbstofferentung neu gescheffenen ehrmischen
Verbindungen, des inzwischen welt for geschrift there Wissen um ihren inneren Aufbeu und die gewonnenen Erfehrunges bei inzer nethodischen Herstellung berschtigten die Chemiker zu der Arbeitshypothese, dass sich
auch Arznelmittel obemisch herstellen lassen miessten und dass sie in
ihrer spezifischen Wirkung auf den kranken Koarper viel geeigneter sein
koennten als die natuerlichen, meist zus zehlreichen Einzelverbindungen
bestehenden Droges. Die dammis vom Werk Elberfold ausgehande systema-

tische Arzneimittelforschung hat zweifellos entscheidend dazu beigetrugen, dass sich in den letzten fuenfzig Jahren das durchsehnittliche Jebenselter des Menschen um fast zwenzig Jahre erhoeht hat. Mit dazu beigetrugen heben such die Erzeugnisse der T.G. auf dem Gebiete der Impfstoffe, Hormonpraeparate und Vitamine.

Auptrin und Pyramiden, Garden und Compret, Twipen, Tuminet und Veronal, Novelgin und Novocain haben Millionen von Menschen der ganzen Erde Genesung und Schmerzlinderung verschafft.

In engem Zusammenhang hiermit steht die Chemptherapie. Als
einem Trilgebiet der Medizin facilit ihr die Aufgabe zu, die Bakterien
und undere Kleinstlebewesen im menschlichen Worper mit shemischen
Mitteln zu bekhompfen und so die von ihnen verureschten Krankheiten
zu heilen. Die Schwierigkeiten der hier zu loesenden Aufgabe leuchten
ein, wonn min eich vergegenwaartigt, dass es hier gilt, lebewesen abzutoeten, die schnlichen I benagesetzen unterworfen sied eie die Zellen
des menschlichen Moerpers. Es galt else, die Bakterien zu vernichten,
ohne die Koerperzellen zu schnedigen. Die gestellte Problem schien unloesber.

Systematische Bubbachtungen und ihre folgerichtige Auswertung füchrten aber zum Ziel. *Welches Aufsehen und welche Begeisterung die Einfüchrung des Salvarsen in die eerztliche Frazie geweckt hat, kann nur der begroifen, der weiss, wie langwierig und unvollstaendig die Behandlungsmeglichkeiten der Syphilis worher waren.

Grosste Erfolgs hatte die Chemtherspie euch im Fampfe gegen die Trepenkrankheiten. Die fast ueber die ganze Welt verbreitete
Majaria, an der nuch statistischen Festatellungen eilein 700 Millionen Menschen jachrlich erkranken und zwei Millionen Menschen jachrlich sterben, hat nicht magerettet werden koennen, obsohl seit 300
Jahren Chinin, des einzige gegen die Majaria einigermassen wirhsam

Mittel, ungewendet wurde. Die Nebeswirkungen des Chinine verurenchen zudem noch schwerviegende Schwedigungen des menschlichen Voerpers und 50 bis 70% der mit Chinin behandelten Melariakranken erleiden Rusckfasile.

Hiergogen sei die Wirkung der I.G.-Praeparate Atebrin und Plasmochin an einem Zahlenbeispiel gezeigt: buf den Plantagen in Malaces waren noch im Jahre 1930 von 23 000 Menschen 3 500 Melariekrank.

von denen 60 sturben. Durch systematische inwendung der genennten Heilmittel der I.G. ging bis zum Jahre 1934 die Zehl der Erkrankungen auf 570, also um 75%, und die der Todesfaelle auf 13, also um 76%, zurusek.

Zine undere verheerende Tropenseuche ist die Schlafkrankheit.

Z.B. wurden von der 40 000 Roepfe zuchlenden Bevoelkerung eines der Steemme in Ugunda (ifrika) innerhalb von zrei Jahren 20 000 Menschen durch die Schlafkrankheit dehingerafft. Die Englaender missten die restlichen 20 000 Eingeborenen schleuniget amsiedeln, venn nicht der ganze Stamm dem sicheren Untergang verfallen sollte.

Mach jehrelangen Bemuehungen in den Laboratorien der T.G. wurde im Germanin (Bayer 205) das Mittel gefunden, des die Erroger der Schlafkrankheit im Blut vernichtet. Welche Badeutung dieser Entdeckung, besonders im Rieland beigemassen wurde, zoigt die Festatellung des onglischen Biologen Huxley der Universiteet Caford, der schrieb. Die Entdeckung des deutschen Germanin lat führ die Alliferten wahrschein-lich wiel vertvoller als sasmtliche von ihnen ursprusaglich geforderten Reparationen.*

Gegen die hamptesechlich in Indien und China grassierende Seuche, die Kula-ker (schwarze Krankbeit) brachte die T.G. das Westatibosan hermus, das diese Krankheit im Verlaufe einer Behandlung von nur einer Woche unter Vermeidung aller bei frusher angewandten Praeparaten auftretenden Nebenwirkungen zum Abklingen bringt. Wicht minder verheerend -besonders fuer Aegypten- ist eine "Bilharzia" genennte Erkrankung, von der unter 14 Millionen Einschmern 10 Millionen befallen

wurden, Der dammlige Konnig von Aegypten Fusd orteilte in Wuerdigung der grossen Bedautung eines von der I.G. gegen diese Krankheit gefundenen Mittels die Erlaubnis, ihm den Namen "Fusdin" zu geben.

Ebense hatte min bis zur Entdeckung des Prontosil und Uliren durch Chaniker der I.G. noch kein wirksames Littel gefunden zur Bekaumpfung von Ackkeninfektionen, zu denen u.s. des gefuerchtete Mindbettfieber gehoert. Es ist änher begreiflich, dass die Aerzteschaft der gansen Welt dieses neue Mittel sefert mit grosser Begeisterung aufmahm. In wenigen Jahren erschienen hunderte von wissenschaftlichen Abhandlungen under Amwendung und Wirkung dieses neuen Praepärates.

Die füer ein neues Ludikenent reichlich vorgeschenen ersten Herstellungsanlagen in Elberfeld und Leverkusen erwiesen sich nach kurzer Zeit als voollig unzulaenglich, so stuermisch entwickelte sich die Nachfrage aus allen Laendern der Welt.

In die gleiche Forschungsrichtung woisen die Arbeiten der I.G. auf dem Gebiet der Beknompfung von Schaedlingen mit chemischen Eitteln. Die aussererdentliche Bedeutung dieser Arbeiten kommt in dem Schlaguert zum Ausdruck "der Nensch erntet mur, was ihm die Schaedlinge unbrig lassen". Von den Schaedlingen wird nicht mur unsere Nahrung, sondern auch unser Heusrat, unsere Bekleidung und unsere Gesundheit bedreht.

Ein neuer Abschnitt beginnt mit der Entwicklung der tochnischen Katalyse, die wohl die nachhaltigste Wirkung auf die Gosteltung unseres Duseins susgemeht hat und noch weiter auswebt.

An sciner Anfang steht die technische Verwort ung des Luftstickstoffs nach den HABER-BOSCH - Vorfahren.

Schon im Jahre 1898 hielt Sir William Crookes vor der British
Association in Bristol eine Rede vor chemischen landwirtschaftlichen
und militaerischen Sachverstwendigen, in der er u.a. sagte: "Die Weizenernte der Welt haengt von Chiles Salpaterlagersteetten ab; eine
Welthungerenet ist unvermeidlich, wenn es nicht gelingt, kuenstlich des
Stickstoff der Luft in Form von Duengemitteln zu bennen." Von reiter;
Die Frage der Stickstoffbindung ist eine Frage auf leben und Ted fuer
die kommende Generation".

In dieser Festatellung ist die Bedeutung des Problems fuer die gunze Menschheit angedautet. Stickstoff steht zwar in unbegrenzter Menge zur Verfuegung, de er ca. 80% der atmosphaerischen Tuft ausmacht, in dieser Form kenn ihn aber die Pflanze nicht ver erten. Tr muss muvor mit underen Elementen chemisch verbunden und so in Stoffe umgewundelt worden, die, wie man schon lange verber weste, unentbehrliche Vashrsalze der Pflanzen sind. Derartige Salze been, chemische Verbindungen sind a.B. das Salz des Ammoniake mit Salpetersacure, die beide Stickstoffverbindungen sind und der Harnstoff. Wun ist aber die Salpatorsneure gleichzeitig die Grundsubstenz fuer die Heretellung fast aller bochwirkeamen Sprengatoffe und se kommt es, dose die lebenspendende Induatrie der stickstoffhaltigen Duengemittel sich mit der Jebenvernichtenden Industrie der Sprengetoffe eng berichtt. Es gibt füer diese beklagengwarte Tateache keinen weberzeugenderen Boreis sie die furchtbare Vetastrophe, von der in der Fruehseit der Ammoniak-Synthese das Wark Oppau der Budischen Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik beimgesucht wurde, no ein Dueugemittelsilo explodierte und unter Zertruemmerung fast des ganzen Werkes 561 Menseben ihr Leben verloren.

Die Bedische Amilia- und Soda-Febrik hatte, els sie unter inspannung aller Ernefte kurz vor dem ersten Weltkrieg das ausserordentlich schwierige Problem der technischen Gewinnung von Stickstoffverbindungen aus der Luft loeste, nusschlieselich die friedliche Vermertung ihrer Erfindung im Auge. Dess diese genusgenden inreiz bot,
leuchtet ein, venn man weise, dass Deutschland allein

im Jahre 1931 775,000 to Chiloselpeter in worte von 171 Millionen Mark einfuebren musste.

Der Segruender des technischen Verfahrens, Carl Bosch, wurde im Jahre 1932 mit den Nebel-Preis ausgeweichnet. Diese Tatsache ist insefern besonders bemerkenswert, als das NebelpreisComite hier zum ersten Male einer Mann der Technik die hehe Ausweichnung verlich, die bisher nur Macanner der Wissenschaft erhalten hatten.

Die technische Durchbildung der Ameriak-Synthese nach
HABER-BOSCH stiess gleichzeitig ein Ter zu neuen, ungenhaten Moeglichkeiten auf. Zum ersten Mele hatte man mit dieser Synthese chemischtechnische Problems geleest, deren erfolgreiche Bearbeitung verher
fuer unroeglich gehelten werden musste. Man hat durch sie gelernt,
chemische Reaktionen unter einem Druck von mehreren 100 Atmosphaeren und bei Temperaturen nahe der Retglut im groessten Masstabe
durchzufuehren. Man hatte weiter gelernt, Metallegierungen, Apparate
und armaturen zu entwickeln, die diesen extremen Beanspruchungen auf
die Dauer standhalten und schlieselich hatte man reiche Erfahrungen
auf den Gebiete der Katalyse und der Messtechnik gesermelt, die verher in die chemisch-technische Fraxis mur wenig Eingung gefunden
hatten.

Das Zumermenwirken aller dieser Einzelmemente kan in der Folgezeit durch die stuermische Entwicklung einer Reihe von neuen chemischen Gro-ssprodukten zum Ausdruck, en ihrer Spitze die des Methanols, des synthetischen Benzins und des synthetischen Keutschuks.

Die Bedeutung des Nethanels als solches ist wenig augenfaellig. In seinen chemischen Folgspredukten spielt as jedech
im teeglichen Leben eine aussergewoehnlich wichtige Rolle. Ein grossor Teil der Kunststoffe, Lackharse, Lossungsmittel, Gerbstoffe u.a.,
wichtiger Verbrauchsgueter geben auf das Methanel als einer hierfusr
unentbehrlichen Komponente murusek. - 8 -

Zwar bestanden sehen vor der Durchbildung der technischen Mothanol-Synthese der I.G. Herstellungsmoeglichkeiten füer diesen wichtigen Grundstoff, doch waren sie sehr begrenst und deher die Produktion
gering und des Methanol touer. Erst die Methanol-Synthese der I.G.
sehuf gemiegend grosse Mengen zum notwendig billigen Preis. Tie die
Ammeniak-Synthese wurde such die Methanol-Synthese guerst im Work
Ludwigsbafen der I.G. Parbenindustrie entwickelt. Heute wird sie in
vielen grossen Industrielsendern nach den Patenten der I.G. masgewebt.

Ameniak- und Methanol-Synthese gebooren zur Gruppe der Hydrierungsprozesse, werunter der Chemiker Prozesse versteht, bei denen Wasserstoff an andere Stoffe chemisch gebunden wird. Der Leien ist dieser Zweig der chemischen Verfahrenstechnik vor allem durch die Kehlehydrierung bekannt geworden, die simmfaelliger meist. Kohlavorfluessig ung genonnt wird.

Die Geologen und die Fachleute der erdoelgewinnenden und -verarbeitenden Industrie wissen, dass sich die Erdoelvorrecte auf der genzen Welt in besengstigenden Tumpe ihrer Erschoopfung nachern. Es gehoort deshalb zu den Aufgaben der Ferschung und der Tochnik, rochtzuitig nach auswegen nus dieser bedrohlichen Lage zu suchen.

Bei einer Bewertung der Jenzin-Synthese kann derueber binaus heute auch die Frage bejaht werden, die jede ebemische Synthese aufwirft, ob naemlich das synthetische Produkt nehr leisten kann als das natuerliche. Gewisse synthetische Treibstoffe sind in bezug auf besonders hehe Wirkungsgrade, die die medernen Hochleistungsmotore, z.B. bei Flugzeugen veraussetzen, dem Zufallsprodukt unberlegen, welches die Natur aus animalischen und vegetabilischen Resten durch gewisse Umformungsprozesse im Laufe der Erdgeschichte erzeugt hat.

Die Leistungen der I.G. auf diesem Gebiet berühen in der Bewasltigung der ungewoehnlichen Schwieriskeiten, die sich bei der Umsetzung der Leberversuche in grosstechnische Anlagen ergaben sowie in der Einfoehrung der Katalyse in diesen Prosess, Diese gewaltige Aufgabe war nur zu loesen im verpflichtenden Bewesstsein der Pioniertredition der I.G.-Worke und nit den Erfahrungen und den Kommen ihrer Chomiker und Techniker.

Das Nobel-Comite sah die Zusammenhaunge richtig, als es 1932 neben Bosch nuch Bergius den Nobel-Preis suorkannte, dur durch seine ersten grundlegenden Arbeiten wissenschaftlich den Teg von der Kohle zum Bengin gewiesen hatte.

Aus dem gleichen Godanken- und Aufgabonkreis geben die Versuche herver, Kautschuk synthetisch bersustellen, nur das technische Problem wur unders. Die Schwierigkeiten lagen hier im innerstrukturellen Aufbau des hoschstkomplizierten Kautschukmolekuels.

Die chomisch-physikalische Forschung nimmt an, dass des grosse Kautschukmelekuel sich aus Bunderttausenden von Isopronmolekülen nufbaut. Sie alle erdnen sich in langen Kotten an, die ihrerseits perallel zueinhander in einem Busndel zusammengefasst sind. Die Ketten liegen im Raume nebeneiminder sie Bleistifte, die in einem Buendel zusammengehalten werden, aber sich pegenseitig verschieben lassen. In dieser, wenn auch beschrachkten Beweglichkeit liegt ein erklassendes Bild fuer die Elastizitaet des Kautschuks. Es wird noch bestimmter, wenn man ergaensend die Verstellung vertieft, dass diese langen Ketten mit einigen wenigen lesen Hackehen untereinender verknuepft sind.

Wenn man also Kautschuk kuenstlich berstellen will, denn zues ran erst die Kettenglieder scheffen, die sich dann auch zum Aufbeu eignon. Puer dieses Ziel fand die Chesie viele Wege. Diese Ausgangsstoffe zuessen denn noch sinnvoll verbunden werden, um den Stoff zu bekoppen, der dem netwerlichen Kautschuk am mehnlichsten oder sogar in seinen Eigenschaften noch unberlegen ist.

Do der Cheriker hier in Wettbewerb mit der Schoepfung der Natur steht, hat er nuch eine Arbeitsmeine entwickelt, wie sie wehl nuch
in der pflanzlichen Zelle verkomst. Es ist sieher zu versteben, dass
in der Auswahl der Kettenglieder und
in der Beeinflussung des Verknuspfene
dieser Kettenglieder

nuch die Moeglichkeit des Zuechtens besonderer Qualitaeten liegt, die denn zu den verschiedensten Sorten fuehren musste.

Technisch bedingte so die Knutschuksynthese den Ausbau und die Kombination seusserst schwieriger und mehrstufiger Verfahren. Die I.G. vollzeg einen entscheidenden Schritt auf der Weg zur synthetischen Kautschuk, als sie 1928 die bischpolymerisation erfand, die erst zu einer stebilen Kilch fuchrte, die dem Letex des Naturkeutschuks gleicht.

Um die Bedeutung der Kautschuksynthese voll zu ernessen, derf nicht uebersehen werden, dass auch des Naturprodukt erst durch einen chemischen Prosess, neuslich die Zinwirkung von Schwefel und enderen Zusetzstoffen bei becherer Temperatur die Eigenschaften erbaelt, die es zus bechwertigen Reifenmateriel mechan. Ob des synthetische Produkt das natuerliche verdraenen kenn, so vie der natuerliche Indige durch den kuenstlichen Farbstoff ersetzt wurde, wird daven abhaengen, ob es sich zu einem billigeren und in jeder Beziehung besseren Stoff entwickeln leesst. Des ist durchaus wahrscheinlich. Auf spezielleren Anwendungsgebieten bet seben beute des celfeste Perbunan der I.G. das gegen Oelm und Treibstoffe nicht widerstandsfesbige Naturprodukt in den Schatten gestellt.

Auf weite Sicht geschen bietet zuden die Febrikation von synthetischen Kautschuk die Mosglichkeit, riesige Kautschukplantagen zun
anbau von Machrpflanzen freizugeben und eine Ausbeutung von Arbeitsbrauften zu unterbinden, die zit der zuchseligen Zapfarbeit bei niedriesten Lechnen verbunden ist.

Nachden min Leondor wie Amerika und Russland in procester Massteb die industrielle Herstellung von synthetischen Kautschuk aufgenermen haben, duerfte kaus ein Tweifel bestehen, dass der einzal aufolgreich beschrittene Tog nicht nehr verlassen werden wird.

Amerikanische Kroise haben unser Zeitelter - wohl in Anlehnung an die Bezeichnungen Steinzeit, Bromzezeit, Eisenzeit - des Zeitelter der "Kunststoffe" genannt. Wiewohl diese Bezeichnung in ihrer Verallgemeinerung wielleicht zu weit geht, so ist doch nicht zu Verkennen, dass die Kunststoffe in den lotzten Jahrzehnton eine Entwicklung genommen haben, die in steigenden Masse die menschliche Lebensfuchrung beeinflusst.

In dem Masso, who sich die Kenntnisse des Monschen von der in nor on Struktur der Laterie erweiterten und wie seine Mittel und Methoden vollkommener und vielseitiger wurden, ging nuch die chemische Technik in der Erzeugung neuer Enterialien immer nehr in die Breite.

Die neuere Entwicklung weist inver deutlicher in die Richtung der Totalsynthese aus den chemischen Grundelementen und einfachen
chemischen Verbindungen, denen man auf dem Woge der Folykondensation
oder Polymerisation die allen Kunststoffen eigentwenliche bechnolekulare Struktur gibt. Es leuchtet ein, dass van es hier wegen der
prektisch unbegrenzten Mosglichkeiten in der Wahl der Ausgangsstoffe
und der Methoden in der Hand hat, den Endprodukten jede gewuenschte
Eigenschaft zu verleihen, um sie den Beduerfnissen des Wenschen optimal anzupassen.

an ausbau dies a ausgedehnten Gebietes mind alle Industriolaender der Erde, in den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten genz besonders stark die Vereinigten Staaten, beteiligt. Es sei hier vor alles an die Chenie der Superpolyanide erinnert, deren markantester Vertreter, die Nylon-Fasor, wegen ihrer ueberragenden Eigenschaften tiefgreifende Wirkungen, namentlich auf die Textilindustrie, ausweben wird.

Die Kunststoffe der I.G.Farbenindustrie beruhen hauptsacchlich auf Acetylenbasis - Produkte, wie Polyvinylehlerid, Polyvinylecetat, Folyacrylester, Polyvinylmether und Polystyrol haben in den vorschiedenartigsten Bodifikationen Eingang in zehlreiche Anwendungsbereiche gefunden und sind aus Technik und Haushelt nicht rehr wegzudenken.
Der Ausbau der Chemie des Acetylens und authylens hat die aliphetische
Chemie in den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten ungehouerlich erweitert. Ihr
stehen haute die Erfahrungen und Werkzauge der Katalyse und Rochdruck-

technik pur Verfuegung, reiche eine Schule Carl Boach geschaffen hat und als greestes Erbs ihren Schielern zur Auswerbung auf neuen Feldern der Chem's hinterliese. Diese herverragenden Verdienste bat Such die Missenschaft enarkant, indem sie einen der fuehrenden Chemiker der T.G. fuer diese specialism Loistungen suf imregung eines Wissenschaftlers von Weltruf mit der Verleibung des Doctor beneris causa susseichnete. Die Verleibungsurkunde bringt as mit den Worten sum Ausdruck; "Die Fakultset ehrt dadurch seine herverragenden Verdienste um die Feerderung der chemischen Technik auf mkrosolekulares Cobiet, um die Einfuehrung von beuen Polymerisationspromeses and an die Entwicklung der Kunatebetfa und des Buna." Zielaminfussend sei nur eine Tatenche in der Erinnerung wachgorufen, weil sie dekumentarischen Charakter traegt, 1937 findst in Paris die grease internationale kasstellung "Kunst und Thehnik in modernen teben" what. Ein internationales Preisrichterkellegium beurteilt die leietungen der Luender und ihrer Aussteller,

Die I.G. Farben erhielt allein neun hoechste luszeichnungen (Grande Prix) :

- 1) fuer thre Indanthrenfarbatoffe.
- 2) fuer the Prontosil, das etrimamate 19 ttel sur Boksempfung von Korkeninfektionen,
- 3) fuor the Hochdruckverfabren mir Gevinning von Benzin aus Koble.
- 4) fuor thren Bana,
- 5) fuor thre Vistra-Faser.
- 6) fuer thr Cellophan,
- 7) fuer the leichtmetall "Hydronalium",

- d) fuer the "Eulan", due wirksammte Mittel man Sehntme von Geneben gegen Mottenfrase.
- 9) four three Fertilim 'agfa-Color-Nea' and thre Schmiffingeracte.

GASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DIFFEST

Opening Statement for Dr. Brast BUERGIN

German



Fefense 6

Zroeffnungsansprache

des Rechtsanwalts Dr. Werner Schubert

Verteidiger

des Angeklagten Dr. Ernst BUERGIN

Fall 6 Wilitaer Tribunal VI



gen.

Der Angeklagte Dr. BUERGIN hat den Zusammenbruch des sogenannten Dritten Reiches an seiner Arbeitsstaette in Bitterfeld erlebt. Bitterfeld, das in der Sowjet-Zone liegt, wurde damals von amerikanischen Truppen besetzt. Die amerikanische Besatzung war natuerlich darueber orientiert, dass sich in Bitterfeld ein grosses Werk der I.G. befand. In Begleitung der Truppe kamen amerikanische Spezialisten und Verwaltungsbehoerden, die sofort an Ort und Stelle die technischen Einrichtungen und insbesondere auch die Verhaeltniese der Fremdarbeiter untersuchten. Das Ergebnis dieser Untersuchungen war, dass mein Mandant Dr. BUERGIN nach Ausfuellung eines der ueblichen Fragebogen unbelastet und unbeanstandet blieb und keinerlei Einschraenkungen hinsichtlich seiner Freiheit unterworfen wurde. Er erhielt abgar von den Besatzungsmaechten die Erlaubnis, Deutschland zu verlassen, eine Erlaubnis, die bekanntermassen heute nur in den allerseltensten Paellen erteilt wird. Dr. BUERGIN begab sich zu einer seit langer Zeit mit der I.G. befreundeten Firma in Frankreich, die gleichfalls offenber an seinem Verhalten nichts zu beanstanden fand und ihn in ihre Dienste einstellte. Fort kennte Dr. FUERGIN bis zum Sommer 1947 in seinem Fach wirken und arbeiten. Nachdem bereits die Anklage in diesem Prozess allgemein augestellt worden war, wurde Dr. BUERGIN auf Veranlassung der hiesigen Anklagebehoerde in Frankreich verhaftet. Gegen seine Auslieferung konnte er praktisch keinerlei aussichtereiche Schritte untermehmen, da ihm in Frankreich die Mittel fuer die Beauftragung eines Armaltes fehlten. Er wurde nach Nuernberg gebracht, und erst dort wurde ihm die vollstaendige Anklage ueberreicht, nachdem er verher in Alx-en-Provence mit dem Anklagevorwurf

der segenannten Sklavenarbeit und der angeblichen Mitarbeit im Vierjahresplan bekanntgemacht worden war. Er wurde verhaftet, angeklagt
und vor Gericht gestellt, ohne vorher irgend eine Moeglichkeit gehabt zu haben, zu dem Vorbringen der Anklage Stellung zu nehmen, sich
zu entlasten und die Vorwuerfe der Anklage zu widerlegen. Hierdurch
ist Dr. BUERGIN in ein Verfahren einbezogen worden, etwehl nach dem
jetzt vorgelegten Anklagematerial spezielle Belastungen, welche die
ungeheuerlichen Anklagevorwuerfe rechtfertigen kommten, in keiner
Weise dargetan sind. Es draengt sich somit die Vermutung auf - und
auf Vermutungen ist die Verteidigung in diesem Prozess hinsichtlich
der Wuerdigung des Anklagematerials in hohem Masse angewiesen - ,
dass Dr. FUERGIN weniger auf Grund spezieller Belastungen vor diesem
Hohen Gericht verantwortlich gemacht worden ist, son dern im wesentlichen auf Urund der Tatsache, dass er ein Vorstandsmitglied der
I.G. war.

Die Anklage hat im Eroeffnungsplaedover die Frage der strafrechtlichen Gesamtverantwortung des Vorstandes aufgeworfen und natuerlich bejaht. Dieses Eroeffmungsplaedover ist nicht geeignet, eine
so schwerige Frage zu vertiefen. Ich mechte aber betonen, dass eine
so schwerwiegende und missergewoehnliche rechtliche Konstruktion nur
dann ueberhaupt in Erwaegung gezogen werden kann, wenn bestimmte Mindesterfordernisse von der Anklage bewiesen sind. Dazu wuerde geboeren, dass ueberhaupt Mitglieder des Vorstandes Verbrechen begangen
haben, zu deren Aburteilung dieses hohe Gericht sustaendig ist, dass
die hieran nicht beteiligten Mitglieder des Vorstandes von dem vollen Tatbestande dieser Verbrechen zustimmend Kenntnis nahmen und dass
sie die Moeglichkeit hatten, die Fortfunhrung solcher Verbrechen zu

verhindern, es aber nicht taten. Es kann meines Erachtens keine Rede sein, dass die Anklage einen derartigen Beweis gefuehrt hat.

Wenn man von dieser zwar konstruktiv interessanten, aber praktisch unamwendbaren Gesamtverantwortlichkeit des Vorstandes absieht, so scheinen die Anklagepunkte 1 und 5 ihre rechtliche Begruendung bei Dr.BUERGIN im wesentlichen in der Bestimmung des Art.II 2 f des Kontrollratsgesetzes zu suchen, da er eine gehobene Stellung im industriellen und wirtschaftlichen Leben Deutschlands inne hatte.

In dem eingehend begruendeten Antrage der Mehrzahl der Verteidiger dieses Prozesses, die Punkte 1 und 5 der Anklage als nicht gemusgend begruendet abzuweisen, ist bereits eingehend dazu Stellung
genommen worden, ob den Angeklagten dieses Prozesses ein Verbrechen
gegen den Frieden und eine Planung oder Verschwoerung zur Begehung
derartiger Verbrechen vergeworfen werden kann. Ich moechte lediglich
ergaenzend hierzu Folgendes bezerken:

Die Bestimmung des Art.II 2 f des Kontrollratsgesetzes ist gegenweber dem Statut des IMT neu. Bei woertlicher Auslegung dieser Pestimmung musste allerdings jede Person, die in Deutschland eine gehobene politische, staatliche, oder militaerische Stellung, oder eine solche im finanziellen, industriellen oder wirtschaftlichen Leben inne gehabt hat, eines Kriegsverbrechens schuldig sein. Diesen Standpunkt hat offenbar die Anklagebehoerde in Noernberg selbst nicht vertreten; denn sonst haette sie in jedem der bisherigen Prozesse jeden Angeklagten wegen seiner Stellung eines Verbrechens gegen den Frieden besichtigen koennen. Der Art.II 2 f bedarf also notwendigerweise einer einschrachkenden Auslegung, was auch die Anklagebehoerde dieses Prozesses nicht verkennt. Sie sucht jedoch, auf

G rund der Bestimmung des Art.II 2 f Kontrollratsges, den Angeklagten den Exkulpationsbeweis aufzubuerden. Auch das kann nicht der Sinn dieser Bestimmung sein; denn wie koernte der Angeklagte den Beweis eines Negativums, næmlich der Nichtteilnahme an Verbrechen gegen den Frieden fuehren? Die unbedingt erforderliche Einschraenkung ergibt sich meines Erachtens daraus, dass Art.II 2 den Begriff des Taeters oder Teilnehmer mers umreisst. Ziffer f ist also eine Form der Teilnahme. Teilnehmer an einem Delikt kann aber nicht schlechthin jeder Inhaber einer bestimmten Stellung sein, sendern nur derjenige, der in dieser Stellung auch irgendwie an verbrecherischen Handlungen mitgewirkt hat.

Das ist bei Dr.BUERGIN nicht der Pall.

II.

An den Beginn meiner Betrachtung des Anklagematerials, das sich auf das I.G.Nerk in Bitterfeld, jedoch durchaus nicht immer auf den Angeklagten Dr.BUERGIN bezieht, moechte ich die Feststellung setzen, dass Dr.BUERGIN erst am 1.1.1938 Vorstandsmitglied der I.G. wurde, und zwar bis Mai 1938 mir stellvertretendes Vorstandsmitglied, von da an ordentliches Vorstandsmitglied.

or Werksleiter gewesen war, nach Bitterfeld. Er wurde im Rahmen des grossen I.G.-Konserns dahin versetzt. Aus einer Tactigkeit, in der er im wesentlichen selbstaendig wirken kommte, wurde er zwar in einen weitaus groesseren Wirkungskreis, aber in eine Stellung versetzt, in welcher er von den Weisungen seines Chefs abhaengig war. Seine Stellung rach dem deutschen Handelsgesetzbuch war die eines Prokuristen. Daran aenderte sich auch nichts dadurch, dass er 1933 den Titel eines

stellvertretenden Direktors erhielt. Zunaechst wurde ihm als Chlorspezialisten die Leitung des Werks Bitterfeld Sued uebertragen, im Laufe der Zeit auch diejenige der anorganischen Abteilungen der sogenannten Betriebsgemeinschaft Mitteldoutschland, wolcher ausser Bitterfeld und dem Work Wolfen Farben - wohl zu unterscheiden von Wolfen Pilm - die in diesem Prozess erwachnton Werko Akon, Stassfurt, Teutschenthal, Scharzfold, Doeberitz und Rheinfelden gehoerten, Leiter der gesamten Betriebsgemeinschaft Mitteldeutschland war bis zu dem Zeitpunkt, an welchem BUERGIN Vorstandsmitglied wurde, Herr Dr. Pistor, der gleichfalls in den Anklagedokumenten erscheint. Unter Dr.Pistors Leitung vollzogen sich im wesentlichen alle von der Anklage beanstandeten Erweiterungen, Neubauten ganzer Werke und Neuerrichtungen oder Vergrosserungen einzelner Anlagen in den bereits verhandenen Werken, sodass, als Dr. BUERGIN am 1.1.38 die Leitung der Betriebsgemeinschaft Mitteldeutschland gebernahm, das industrielle Ausweitungsprogramm, das von der Anklage hier als Verbrechen gegen den Prieden angeprangert wird, is wesentlichen durchgefushrt war. EUFRGIN hatte nur noch das su Endo su fuchron, was andere beroits begonnen hatten.

In Bitterfeld words BUERGIN erstmalig mit der Produktion und Fabrikation von Magnesium bekannt; in seinem frucheren Wirkungskreis hatte er damit nichts z u tun gehabt. Die erste Entwicklung des Magnesiums zu einem brauchbaren Werkstoff ist ausschliesslich in Deutschland erfolgt, der eigentliche Promoter in diesem Entwicklungsprozess war der Vorgaenger meines Mandanten, Dr.Pistor.

Die Entwicklung gerade dieses Metalls in Deutschland ist auf die besonderen deutschen Verhaeltnisse gurueckzufuchren, die manches verstaendlich machen und des ven der Anklage behaupteten verbroche-

rischen Charakters entkleiden, was auf industriellem Gebiet in Deutschland goschehen ist. Doutschland litt von jeher an einem Mangel an Motallen aller Art innerhalb seiner eigenen Grenzen. Die Rohstoffe fuer Magnesium - insbesondere Carnallit und Dolomit - waren jedoch in Doutschland in ucborroichem Masso vorhanden. Daraus orgab sich das Bostreben deutscher Erfinder, aus diesen reichlich vorhandenen Rohstoffen, die acgar mutslos als Abwaesser in die Fluesse gelassen wurden, ein technisch einsatsfachiges Leichtmetall zu gewinnen. Schon um die Jahrhundertwende wurde damit begennen und mit einer wahrhaft bewindernswerten Zechigkeit wurde trots aller Ruuckschlagge immer wieder veraucht und es wurden immer wieder neue Wege gefunden, -um Schwierigkeiten, die sich im Zuge der Weiterentwicklung in den Wog stollton, zu uoberwinden. Eine Produktion in grossindustriellom Ausmasse words crathalig washrond des oraten Woltkrieges in Bitterfold cingerichtet. Die Freduktionsanlagen passierten nach dem fuer Deutschland unguonatigum Ausgang dieses Krieges unbeanstandet die Kontrolle der damale eingesetzten Militaer-Kontroll-Kommission, Die Anlagen wurdon modernisiert und das leichteste Gebrauchsmetall kommte jetzt in der gangen Welt, besonders in Deutschland, auf Verwendungsgebieten Eingang finden, in welchen die Gewichtersparmis eine wesentliche Rolle spielt, insbesondere also im Motor- und Fahrseughau. Als sich gerade die dhormwedlichen Anstrengungen und die grossen dafuer investierten Wittel mu rentieren begannen, trat die bekannte Wirtschaftskrise ein, die Deutschland in einem viel schaerferen Masse traf, als jedes andere Land. Die Produktion und der Umsatz gingen in erhoblichem Masse zurucck. Diese Jahre des Rucckganges hat die Anklage als Ausgangspunkt ihrer vergleichenden Statistiken genommen, in denen sie sich eine Produktionserhochung von 1930 auf 1943 um 4000 % errechnet. Es ist bekannt, dass man durch eine an sich richtige Statistik ein vollkommen schiefes Bild entwerfen kann, und so ist es auch in diesem Fall, wie ja die Zeugen Elias und Struss im Kreusverhoer bestactigt haben.

Als im Jahro 1933 nach der Machtuebernahme durch die Nationalsozialiston die Industrie sich wieder zu erholen begann, erfolgte auch ein Aufschwung auf dem Magnesiumgebiet. Es ist nur zu verstachdlich, dass die jenigen Macroer der I.G., die dieses Metall unter unsaeglichen Muchon und grosson Koston zu einem brauchbaren Werkstoff entwickelt hatten, die Gelegenheit ergriffen, mun einmal im Grossen zeigon zu koonnen, was sie bisher nur in zu kleinem Umfange oder im Technikumamasatab goldistot hatton, Dass dieser Aufschwung der Magnosiumcracugung sum Toil der deutschen Aufruestung zugete kam, wurde von kein em dieser Maerner als ein Verbrechen empfunden, da sich alle Nachbarn Doutschlands in class both gorquetoten Zustande befanden und die politische Situation des abgeruesteten Deutschen Reiches in diesem Kreise bowaffneter Machbarn durchaus keine sichere oder beneidenswerte war. So kam os dagu, dase die Magnesiumwerke in Aken und Stassfurt errichtot wurden, weran im ucbrigen damals Dr. BUERGIN kein tactiger Anteil zugewiesen wurde. Dass dann wachrend des Krieges gerade auf diesom Gobiet die Produktion forciert werden masste und auch forciert wurde, ist so selbstverstaendlich, dass es darueber wohl keines weiteron Wortes bedarf.

Die Anklage hat gerade den Komplex Magnesium herausgegriffen, um damit nachzuweisen, dass die I.G. nicht nur die Aufruestung im eigenen Lande unterstuetzte, sondern dass sie auch in ruecksichtsleser und bewusster Weise die uchrige Welt von den auf diesem Gebiet erzielten Erfolgen planmacssig ausschloss, in anderen Lacendern die Produktion beschrachkte und so auf Seiten der Feinde Deutschlands im letzten Kriege einen fuchlbaren Mangel herverrief. Ich werde nachweisen, dass das genaue Gegenteil der Fall ist.

Die I.G. hat sich dauernd die allergroesste Muche gegeben, das Ausland fuor Magnesium zu interessieren. Mit Grossbritannien bestanden schon soit Anfang der 20er Jahre auf diesem Gebiet froundschaftliche Bozichungen, die mit den USA seit etwa 1923 bestehenden wurden Ende der 20er Jahre verdichtet. Es kam num Abschluss eines Abkommens mit dom grosssten Aluminiumerneuger der Vereinigten Staaten und der Welt, der Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa). In diesem Abkommen befindot sich auch die von der Anklage beanstandete Beschrachkung der Magnosiumproduktion in den USA auf eine Produktion von anfad ich jo 4000 to fuer die von der I.G. und der Alcoa in Aussicht genommenen Preduktionsfirmen. Diese Gronze worde aus zwei Gruenden gewachlt: 4000 to waren unter den damaligen Verhaeltnissen eine sehr hohe Produktion; wie sich spacter herausstellte, war schon diese begrenzte Monge in den USA damale micht unterzubringen. Aussordem waren die Dovisonmittel der I.G. in USA beschrachkt, so dass sie Wort darauf logte, sich zunacchst nicht weber ihre Kraofte zu engagieren. Die 4000 to-Grenzo wurde uebrigens spactor fallen gelassen. - In England hat die I.G. selbst im Jahre 1935 fuor ein englisches Unternehmen eine Magnesiumproduktionsanlage gobaut, doren Erzougnisse spacter im Luftkriege der Allijerten gegen Deutschland Verwendung fanden. - Auch nach Frankroich wurden 1931 Lizenzen fuer zwei Produktionsanlagen erteilt, desgleichen nach Italien. - Die I.G. gab, um die Produktion und die Verwendung von Magnesium im Auslande zu foordern, ihre Erfahrungen bis zum Ausbruch des Krieges in der loyalsten Weise an England, Frankreich und USA und sie bemuchte sich noch im Jahre 1940 nach Kriegsausbruch darum, ihren amerikanischen Geschaeftsfreunden die neuesten Ergebnisse ihrer Forschung zu webermitteln.

Das war die I.G., der die Anklage den Vorwurf macht, sie habe die Industrien anderer Laender auf diesem Gebiot gehemmt und die potentiellen Feinde Deutschlands industriell geschwaecht, um die Verbereitungen der nationalsozialistischen Kriegsmaschine mit allen Mitteln zu unterstuctsen. Ich werde nachweisen, dass sich die I.G. gegenweber ihren auslagndischen Geschaeftspartnern in anerkennenswerter Weise loyal verhielt und dass dies seit 1938 unter der Leitung meines Mandanten Dr. BUERGIN geschah.

Im Zusammenhang mit engeblichen Verbrechen gegen den Frieden wird Dr. BUERGIN auch als Mitarbeiter Krauchs im Vierjahresplan erwachnt. Tatasechlich kam er mit dem Vierjahresplan nur gelegentlich in Beruchrung, wenn dieser statistisches Material unber die Erzeugung und Verwendung von Chlor von ihm anforderte. Ebense war seine Tactigkeit in einer Fachuntergruppe der Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie auf die Zurverfungungstellung seiner Kenntnisse als Chlorapezialist beschraenkt. Die entsprechenden Beweise werde ich fuehren.

III.

Moinem Mandanten wird von der Anklage auch die Teilnahme an Raub und Pluenderung in Zusammenhang mit dem Nerwegenkomplex vorge-worfen. Dr. BUERGIN war Mitglied des Aufsichtsrates der Nordisk Lett-metall AG., die zum Zwecke einer erheblichen Steigerung der norwegischen Leichtmetallerzeugung wechrend des Krieges gegruendet wurde. An dem Zustandekommen dem Norwegengeschaeftes war Dr. BUERGIN mur als

Techniker beteiligt, mit den finanziellen Transaktionen hatte er sich nicht zu befassen. Die bisherigen Zeugenaussagen duerften bereits erwiesen haben, dass die Gruendung und die Schaffung der Produktionsstaetten der neuen norwegischen Gesellschaft keinen Raub und keine Pluenderung darstellen.

IV.

Meinem Mandanten wird schliesslich von der Anklage vorgeworfen, an Vorsklavung und Massenmord beteiligt gewesen zu sein.

Wie in allen deutschen Werken, so sind auch in Bitterfeld
Fremdarbeiter beschaeftigt worden. Die Verhaeltnisse liegen hier insefern besonders, als in Bitterfeld bereits vor dem Kriege ein grosses lager füer die Anfnahme von nicht ortsansacssigen Arbeitskraeften geschaffen worden war. Die Notwendigkeit ergab sich daraus, dass
sich das mitteldeutsche Industriegebiet dank seiner reichen Braunkohlenvorkemmen seit dem ersten Weltkrieg besonders rasch entwickelt
hatte, sodess hier schon fruehzeitig ein Mangel an Arbeitskraeften
eintrat und insbesondere Unterkwenfte fuer die zustroemenden Arbeitskraefte nicht schnell genug geschaffen werden konnten. Infolgedessen
ergab eich die Notwendigkeit der Schaffung eines Lagers, das vor dem
Kriege besonders sorgfaeltig und besenders komfortabel ausgestattet
wurde. In dieses Lager sind dann spacter die auslaendischen Arbeitskraefte eingezogen, wobei Erweiterungen des Lagers stattfinden mussten.

Ueber die mannigfaltigen Rechtsfragen, die sich aus der Beschaeftigung auslachdischer Arbeitskraefte ergaben, ist bereits von einem meiner Herrn Kollegen die Stellungnahme der Verteidigung angedeutet und erklaert worden. Ich will jetzt das Gericht mit weiteren

Rechtsausfuchrungen zu diesem Punkt nicht ermmeden. Ich moechte aber grundsastzlich feststellen, dass der schwere Vorwurf der Ausnutzung von Sklavenarbeit schon einer besonderen Begruendung bedarf und dass die Feststellung, es seien Arbeiter gegen ihren Willen verwendet worden, nicht genuegt. Dann haette sich naemlich jeder Unternehmer in Deutschland strafber gemacht, da alle und selbst die kleinsten Betriebe auslaendische Arbeitskraefte hatten. Jeder Bauer auf dem Lande, jede Hausfrau, die eine polnische oder ukrainische Hausangestellte beschaeftigten, waeren Kriegsverbrecher, eine Konsequenz, die weder die alliierten noch die mit der Verfolgung von Kriegeverbrechern befassten deutschen Behoerden bisher gezogen haben. Es muss also auch hier wieder eine vernuenftige Einschraenkung gemacht werden, was offenbar von der Anklagebehoerde nicht verkannt wird, da mie mich bemueht, menschenumwuerdige Zustaende in den Lagern, in der Behandlung und in den Arbeitsbedingungen der Fremdarbeiter nachzuweisen. Das Material der Anklage hinsichtlich der Werke der Betriobagemeirochaft Mitteldeutschland ist in dieser Hinsicht duerftig. Es liegt lediglich das Affidavit eines frangoesischen Arbeiters vor, der bisher noch nicht einmal sum Kreusverhoer gestellt wurde. Sollte dies auch in Zukunft nicht geschehen, so werde ich die Zulaessigkeit dieses Affidavits beanstanden.

Von mir aus aber bin ich in der Lage nachnuweisen, dass gerade mein Mandant es gewesen ist, der aus einem auf reicher Auslandserfahrung beruhenden Verstaendnis und seinem warmen Empfinden fuer die Arbeiter, die in ein fremdes Land gekommen waren, erkannte, was geschehen muste, um das Los der auslaendischen Arbeitskraefte zu erleichtern, der in Werk- und Abteilungsleiterbesprechungen staendig entsprechende Hinweise, Anregungen und Auftraege gab, der einsah, wo am tatkraeftigsten geholfen werden konnte, und schliesslich auch die Genngtuung hatte, dass die mit der Truppe einrueckenden amerikanischen Verwaltungsoffiziere nichts zu beanstanden fanden, dass die auslaendischen Arbeiter den Amerikanern auf ihre dringenden Fragen hin keine Klagen vorbringen konnten und dass in einigen Werken die Auslaender vor ihren Absuge Dankadressen ueberreichten.

Die Anklage versucht, meinen Mandanten auch fuer die Zustaende im Lager Monowitz verantwortlich zu machen. Die weitere Beweisaufnahme wird ergeben, ob die Zustaende, von denen wir in den letzten Wochen des Anklagevorbringens Kenntnis nehmen mussten, tateaechlich allgemein so waren und ob ueberhaupt einer der Angeklagten dafuer verantwortlich ist. Dr. BUERGIN ist nie an Ort und Stelle gewesen und erfuhr in den etwa alle zwei Monate stattfindenden Tea- und Vorstandssitzungen bei der Ercerterung des technischen und finanziellen Aufwandes die Tatsache des Einsatzes von KZ-Haeftlingen, might mehr und nicht weniger. Ein solcher Einsatz fand auch In anderen I.G .- Werken statt, allerdings nicht in der Betriebegemeinschaft Mitteldeutschland. BUERGIN konnte daran nichts aendern. Mag die Beweisaufnahme in dem Komplex Monowitz-Auschwitz so oder so ausfallen, ich nehme jedenfalls fuer Dr. BUERGIN die Ausfuehrungen des Urteils gegen Pohl u.a. in Anspruch, wonach der Ausdruck "in Verbindung stehen mit" einem Verbrechen mehr bedeutet als ein blosses Wissen, mehr als mit den Haupttsetern oder Beihelfern im gleichen Gebaeude arbeiten oder selbst in der gleichen Organisation sein, mehr als lediglich nicht dagegen sein. Puer dieses "mehr" ist bei Dr. BUERGIN durch die Anklage nichts dargetan.

V.

Bevor ich diese Ausfuehrungen schliesse moechte ich die Aufmerksamkeit des Gerichts noch auf folgenden Punkt lenken:

Wie ich schon eingangs betonte, liegt das Werk Bitterfeld jetzt in der von der Sowjet Union besetzten Zone Deutschlands. Es hat sich micht mur in meinem Verteidigungskomplex, sondern auch bei meinen Herrn Mitverteidigern, deren Mandanten Leiter von Werken in der Sowjet Zone waren, herausgestellt, dass die Beschaffung von Verteidigungsmaterial aus dieser Zone auf ausserordentliche Schwierigkeiten stoesst. Es ist nicht nur so, dass die in Betracht kommenden Zeugen befuerchten, in politische Schwierlgkeiten zu geraten, wenn sie einem ihrer frueheren Betriebsfuehrer ein wahrheitsgemaesses Affidavit ueber Vorgaange aus der Kriegs- und Vorkriegszeit geben, Bedenken, welche die Zeugen in den Westzonen erfahrungsgemens nicht haben. Es ist auch so, dass Urkundenmaterial aus den Werken der Ostgone, die durchweg - so z.B. auch Bitterfeld - sowjetrussische Staatebetriebe geworden sind, nicht oder nur unter den groessten Schwierigkeiten und im eingeschraenktesten Masee zu haben ist. Ich bitte das hohe Gericht, bei der Wuerdigung des Beweismaterials der Verteidigung diesen Gesichtspunkt zu beruecksichtigen und die Angeklagten, welche Werke in der Ostzone leiteten, diese ausserordentlichen Schwierigkeiten der Beweisfuehrung nicht entgelten zu lassen.

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DIFIXER

Opening Statement for Dr. Reinrich B U E T E F I S C H



German

Helenne Case 6

Eroeffnung srede

des

Verteidigers.

Dr. Hans Plaschsner

vor dem

amerikanischen

Militaertribunal VI, Nuemberg

fuer

Dr. Heinrich Buetefisch



genr.

Hohes Gericht!

Von den hier zur Anklage stehenden Mitgliedern des Vorstandes der I.G. Parbenindustrie hat die Anklage ein Bild entworfen oder richtiger ein Bild zu entwe fen versucht, welches ueberreich ist an perspektivischen Pehlern, Verzeichnungen, Intstellungen und Verzerrungen. Von ihrem Blickpunkt aus kommt die Anklage zu Urteilen, die durch die Bachlage in keiner Weise gerechtfertigt sind. " Die Angeklagten weren Haenner, die vor nichts Halt machen " so sagt der Hauptenklagevertreter von ihnen in seiner Erceffnungsansprache und wirft ihnen vor " unverhuellte Anmassung, grenzenlose Verachtung goettlicher und menschlicher Gebote und behaustet von ihnen weiterhin " sie haetten sich berechtigt gefuehlt, das Veltschicksel zu lenken; allen ihren Urteilen habe bodenlose Eitelkeit und unersaottlicher Ehrgein zu Grunde gelegen. Des weiteren sagt er:" Sie haetten ihre Macht zum einzigen und hoschsten Gott erhoben! Golche Ankla en und Vortuerfe toenen durch den genzen bisherigen Vortrag der Anklage durch. Tas steht an "shrheitagehalt domiejenue er? Ich 'an mich hier nicht mit den Angeklagten als Gesamtheit befansen, sondern werde mich derauf beschraenken, die Anklegebenkte her auszuschselen, die den von mir vertretenen Angeklagten Dr.Bustefisch im Rahmen seiner Gosamtteetigkeit innerhalb der I.G. vorgeworfen werden.

Teit 25 Jehren gehoert er der I.G. an. Zunaechst im Laboratorium, dann als Betriebs-Assistent im Lenne-Werk teetig, stieg er auf bis er schliesslich zusammen mit seinem Kollegen Tchneider die gesamte Leitung des Lenna Werkes ueber-

nahm, die er bis zum Jahre 1946 innegehabt hat. Es ist die Laufbahn eines begabten, fachigen Chemikers und Technikers, dessen Leben misgefuellt war mit der Entwicklung und dem Ausbau chemischer Synthesen auf dem Kohle-Gebiet, jenem Gebiet, des in Laufe des Anklagevortrages dem Hohen Gericht als Produktionsgebiet der Operte I bekamtgeworden ist. Die Groesse der Aufgeben, die Dr. Buetefisch mit dem Hineinwachsen in dieses grosse Gebiet der Forachung, der Entwicklung und des technischen Ausbrucs uebernommen hat, ist nicht den Daten der Beforderung in eine neue Position bei der I.G. abzulesen, sondern sie hat sich organisch entwickelt und gesteigert mit der Pachighest, technische Mosglichkeiten auf einem Gebiet zu erkennen, sie in der Entwicklung zu leiten, richtig einzuscheetzen und organisatorisch suszuwerten. In einem so grossen und fuchrenden chemischen Unternehmen, wie es die I.G. Parbenindustrie darstellt, konnten derertige Kraefte sich zu Spezielisten auf ihrem Gebiet entwickeln, die weit ueber die Reichweite ihres Unte mehmens als Experten nicht nur innerhalb Deutschlands, son ern such ubber die Reichsgrenzen hineus als erste Fachasanner enerkrunt waren. Man kann wohl segon, dese Dr. Bustofisch ele ein derartiger tochnischer Experte muf dem Stickstoffgebict und spacter muf dem Mineraloelgobiet mit seinen Nebenzweigen gelt. Er hat die Synthesen des Stickstoffes und die Synthesen von Mineralosien und Kohlenwasserstoffen mit entwickelt und war verentwortlich fuor das technische, ordnungsgemaesse

Funktionieren der ihm anvertrauten Betriebe. Es ist solbstvorstacmilich, dass ein Mann, der auf seinem fachlichen Gebiet durch seine Leistungen hervorragt, sowehl von seinem Unternehmen als auch von anderer Seite stark in Amspruch genommen und zur Mitarbeit von allen Seiten herangezogen wird. So kam es, dass der Aufgebenbereich Buctefisch's wuchs, abor nicht, wie die 'nklage behauptot, sus persoenlichem Ehrgeiz heraus, sendern einfach begruendet durch sein technisches Kochnen, durch seinen Floiss und seine organisetorischen Fachiekeiten. Als der Justau der deutschen Binnen rtschaft, mi dem die Wirtschaftsfuchrung sus Mangel en Devisenueberschuesson gegwingen war, staerker mif die Verwertung deutscher Rohstoffe hindrsengte, wurden Horrn Dr. Buetefisch eine Rothe von Aufgaben im Bereich der Sparte I debortragen. Seine Tastigkeit beschreenste sich aber immer auf technische oder technisch organisatorische Aufgaben innerhalb scines eigentlichen Fachgebictes. Se mar ur vom Jahra 1934 en Leiter der technischen Kommission im Stickstoff-Syndikat und wurde bereits 1931 bei den internationelon Stickstoffvorhandlungen sum Vorsitzer des technischen Expertensusschussen von ellen teilnehmenden Nationon gewachlt. In verschiedene Gesellschaften wurde er als Aufsichteretsmitglied deligiert. Wie vielt endere deutscho Tissenschaftler, Techniker und Industrielle surde or zur chronamtlichen Hiterocit im 'mt fuer dirtschaftssusbau herangezogen und dan uubertrig ihm als Pachmann

suf dom Mineraloelgebiet im Kriege die stellvertretende Loitung der Wirtschaftsgruppe Kraftstoffe. Aus dicsor seiner privatwirtschaftlichen und sonstigen Tactigkeit bei amtlichen und halbamtlichen Stellen eine Komntnis der letzten Absichten der Staatsfuchrung schlicssen zu wollen, waere absurd, zimal die Steatsfuchrung ihre Absichten nur vor den hochsten Spitzen der Wehrmachtsfuchrung und dem Aussenminister offengelegt hatte. Es soll hier night auf die Tastigkeit der deutschen Wirtschaftsgruppen eingegengen werden und es kann auch nicht suf die eligemeine chrenamtliche Tactigkeit der verschiedensten Techniker fuer das Reichsemt fuer Wirtschaftsmisbmi cingegengen worden. An dieser Stelle genuegt der Hinweis, dass die rein technische, wirtschaftliche Aufgabe, die moin Klient im Rahmen seine Tactickeit zu loosen hatte, mit politischen Fragen, geschweige mit politischen Entscheidungen nicht das geringste zu tun hatte. Domgegenuober sucht die inklagebehoerde einen Bussmanhing zu konstrutoren wischen dieser Tactigkeit meines Klienten und den Vergehen, wie sie das Kontrollratsgesetz Nr.10 els verbrocherisch gekennzeichnet hat. Ich worde im Leufe der Boweisfuchrung diese Tretigkeit meines Klienten nacher zu orlacutorn haben.

Die Anklage hat nun versucht, die Verentwortung füer politische Breignisse, füer Massnehmen der Regierung und insbesondere füer die Fuchrung von Angriffskriegen zu verquieken mit der Leistung und den Arbeiten dieser Angeklagten und auch meines Klienten auf dem Gebiete der ehemiSchon Technik, der Perschung und Entwicklung auf neuen Gebieten, wie sie allgemein in der birtschaft eines jeden ftsates ueblich sind. Ganz abgesehen davon, dass in all diesen Funkten der anklage dem inklagevertreter jede schluessige Beweisfuchrung seine mufgestellten Kombinationen fehlt, soll auf einige Einzelverwerfe im nachstehenden burz eingegengen werden.

Aus cinom Besuch bei Hitler im Johne 1932, der durch meinon Klienten im Juftrag seiner Firma lodiglich zur Orientiorung ueber Mineraloclfragen orfolgt 1st, leitet die Inklage ein Buendnis der I.G. mit Hitler ab. Abgeschen davon, dass Dr. Buetefisch mi joner "cit in keiner Weise legitimiert war, die I.G. vollvorantvortlich zu vertreten, da or noch night Vorstendsmitglied gewosen ist, fehlt such jeder Beweis der inklage, worms sie dieses Buendnis herleiten will. Dieses Buendnis wird nun weiter kombiniert mit dem Abschluss eines Benzinvertrages im Dezember 1983. Es soll schon hier dereuf hingowiesen worden, dass Boweismetorial vorgologt worden wird, dass zwischen diesem Besuch und dem Benzinvertrag keinerlei Zusemmenhrenge bestehen. Schon die Art des in den Dokument en beisufuegten Bensinvertrages laesst erkennen, dass dieser Abschluss mit dem Roich mif rein wirtschaftlicher, kommerzieller Basis abgoschlossen mirde und dass von einer Beeinflussung der vertragsschliessenden Regierungestellen durch die Partei nicht die Rode sein kann. Mir werden diese Tatsache durch weiteros Bowcismatorial orhearten.

Es wird im Rahmen dieses Anklagopunktes Stellung genommen worden zu der Behauptung, die I.G. habe ihre Produktionen mit der doutschen Kriegsmaschine synchronisiert, wobei sie auf Produkte hinweist, die der technischen Leitung meines Klienten unterstanden. Ich werde ench zu diesem Punkt Beweismaterial verlogen, das die Kombination der Anklage als inhaltslos: Kenstruktion orscheinen lassen und klor beweisen wird, dass es sich in all den vorgelegten Facilen um normale wirtschaftliche Entwicklungen handelt. Insbesondere worde ich eingehen auf den Verwurf der Anklage gegen Dr. Buctefisch, er habe in Kenntnis der Tataache, does das Dritte Reich Angriffskriege plante,den Erfohrungsoustausch mit amerikanischen Firmen auf dem Gobicto der Hydrierung so durchgefuchrt, dess demit das Kricgs-Potential dieser Lacader geschwaccht worden waere. Ich worde dabei auf den Erfahrungsmustmusch im allgemeinen und die Tactigkeit, die mein Klient in die som Zusammenhang entfaltet hat, eingehen und unter Beweis atellen, dass die von der Anklige aufgestellten Behauptungen durch die effektiven Ergebnisse des erfelgten Erfahrungsmetrusches hinfacilig sind.

Im Punkt II der Anklage werden die Aufsichtsratsmitglieder der Continentalen Och A.G., zu denen auch mein Klient als Vertreter der I.G.Parbenindustrie gehoert, verentwortlich gemacht führ die Durchfüchrung von Massachmen, die die Geschaeftsfüchrung der Continentalen Och A.G. im Rahmen des Ostfoldzuges auf Anordnung von hohen Regierungsstellen durchzufuchren hatto. Ich habe bereits bei Verlage dieses Beweissaterials der Anklage Binspruch erhoben und es ist in der Sitzung vom 20.11.1947 susgiobig darueber verhandelt werden. Ich werde darauf zum gegebenen Zeitpunkt nechmals zuruschkommen. Ich werde dabei eroertern, welche Geschaeftstactigkeit die gemennte Firma entwickelt hat und es wird dabei die Frage zu behandeln sein, ob ueberhaupt eine Moeglichkeit fuer den Verstand der I.G. Farben oder Herrn Dr.Buetefisch bestand, auf die Geschaeftstaftuchrung der Continentalen Och A.G. Einfluss zu nehmen oder auszuseben. Die anlaesslich des Beweisvertrages der Anklagebehoerde zum Ausdruck gebrachte rechtliche Auffassung wird such hierbei eine Rolle spielen.

Auf weitere Facile, die unter inkligepunkt II vorgebracht sind, werde ich fuer meinen Klienten mur soweit eingehen, als sie im Rahmen der von der Anklage beheu toten Gesamt-veruntwortlichkeit des Vorstendes der I.G. zur Last gelegt werden und als es zur Widerlogung dieser von der Anklage beheupteten straffrechtlichen Gesamthaftung erforderlich ist.

Im Punkt III orhebt die Anklage schwere Beschuldigungen gegen die Funktionaere der I.G. und so auch gegen meinen Mendenten wegen der Beschaeftigung und der Behandlung von Fremd - und Zwangsarbeitern. Absiehten oder gar Handlungs-weisen, wie sie die Anklage in ihrem Beweisvortrag els Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit darstellt, sind in der Entwicklungsgeschichte und in dem Geschwoftsgebaren der

I.G., doron soziale Listungen und Einstellung weit ueber die Grenzen Deutschlands hingis merk unt waren, nicht ucblich. Um thre Vormerfe gegen die Punktioneere der I.G., die ja die Gesamteinstellung des Unternehmens verkoerpern, an begruenden, hat die Anklege eine Reihe von Beweismaterial. vorgetragen, das die rechtswidrige Einstellung von Arbeitskracften und deren Behandlung in den einzelnen I.G. Werken, insbesondere in Auschwitz, dartum soll. Eine kritische Stollungnahme zu diesem Beweismaterial miss einem spateren Scitpunkt vorbohalton bleiben. Schon hier kann aber gesagt worden, dess die Anklage insefern einem verhaengnisvellen Fehler orlegen ist, indem sie rein oertliche Begebenheiten. die mit der I.G. oder den I.G. ferken nichts zu tun haben, als Kulisse verwordet und Einzelfwelle, die Zeugen meist sondern vom Hoorensagen voraus night eigenen Boobachtungen, gebracht haben generalisiert und ole twoisch bezeichnet, doron Enverlacesigheit die Verteidigung enzweifelt. Demit ist im ucbrigon vocilig ungekloort goblicben, wieweit tatsacchlich Angestellte der I.G. an Vorfaellen beteiligt sind, welche im Boweisvortrag der inklage geschildert sind. Es wird in dieser Hinsicht von verschießenen Seiten der Vorteidigung Beweismaterial vorgetragen worden, welches das Beweisvorbringen der Anklage in den Wesentlichsten Punkton richtig stellen wird.

Um meinen Klienten in die vorgebrachten inschuldigungen mit einbeziehen zu koennen, wird versucht, ihn genz allgemein fuor Fregen des Arbeiteeinsstzes verantwortlich zu

machen. Ganz unabhachgig von der auf tatsacchlichem Gabiet liegenden Nachprucfung des vorerwachnten Materials der Anklage, wird es Aufgabe der Verteidigung soin, zu untersuchen, wie weit mis dem irbeitsbereich des Dr. Buctefisch eine Verantwortung fuer die von der Anklage vorgebrachten Vergaenge herzuleiten ist. Deboi wird die weitgehende Arbeitsteilung innerhalb des Verstandes und die Aufgebenzuteilung an Leitungen der verschiedenen ferke innerhelb der I.G. mi beruceksichtigen sein, die nebe houpt erst des Arbeiten des Gesamtunternehmens ormochlichen. Ich worde in meinom Bowelsvortrag den Nachwels orbringen, dass mein Mandant im Rahmen der ihm gebertragenen Punktionen und Aufgeben alles in seinen Kraeften stchende geten het und zear durch luswehl und Uchervschung der von ihm oder durch die Spartenleitung eingesetzten Aufsicht spersonen oder Betriebsfuchrer, um sicher zu stellen, dass eine ordnungagemacase Leitung der Betriebe gewachrieistet war. Und daes oine enstaondige und faire Betriebefuchrung durchgefuchrt wurde, werden die verschiedenen Botrichsfuch or unter Boweis stellen; oin Abweichen von dor cinwandfreion Haltung der I.G. hactte ja sonst such meinem Klienten oder der Spartenleitung zur Kenntnis gobracht worden miessen. -

Bel dem susgepraceten Arbeitsgebiet meines Klienten fuer technische und ergenisatorisch-technische Belange der Sparte I innerhelb der I.G. hette meine Mendant keine Entackcidung mober spezielle Fragen der Precitereinstellung und Betreuung zu treffen. Er hatte neben seiner Tactigkeit als technischer Leiter von Leuna und
Versitzer verschiedener technischer Gremien in Syndikaten und Wirtschaftsgruppe such die Oberaufsicht meber
die technische Planung von Bauverhaben der Sparte I,
wie z.B. Macsbierbaum und mich in Auschwitz. Ich halte
es aber jetzt sehen füer gebeten, derauf hinzuweisen,
dess mein Klient niemels Fuchrer eines Betriebes der
I.O.Farben oder anderer Unternehmen war, sodass er auch
nicht dem Unternehmens Beirat der I.G. engeheert hat und
demzufolge auch nicht en den Betriebsfuchrerbesprechungen teilgenermen hat.

Es 1st dahor much abvogig, wann die Anklage die litglieder des Aufsichtsrates und meinen Klienten als Versitzer
des Aufsichtsrates der Puerstengrube G.m.b.H.verentwortlich mechen will fuer den Einsatz von rbeitskrachten auf
den Gruben oder die Behandlung von Heeftlingen in den Betrieben dieser Gesellschaft. Es ist bereits von mir darauf hingewiesen werden, dass aus Rechtsgruenden dieser
Standpunkt der Anklage unheltbar ist. Diese Stellungnahme werde ich durch Verbringen weiteren Beweismaterials
erhaerten und nschweisen, dass eine Einflussnahme auf
die Geschaeftsfuchrung und die Betriebsruchrung dieser
selbstaendigen Unternehmungen seitens meines Klienten
nicht erfolgen konnte und nicht erfolgt ist, sedess eine
Verantwortung meines Klienten fuer diesen Komplex nicht
in Frage kommen kann.

Unter Punkt IV der Anklage wird meinem Mandanten vorgeworfen, Mitglied der SS nach dem 1.September 1939 und Mitglied des Freundeskreises gewesen zu sein. Ich werde den Wachweis fuchren, dass mein Klient niemals aktives Mitglied der 35 gewesen ist, kein Kommende gefüchrt, keinem Verbande angehoert, keinen Dienst in der SS geten hat, sondern dass or lediglich sogeneanter Ehrenflichter gewesen ist und dass diese nicht als aktive Mitglieder der SS anzuschen sind. Fehen an dieser Stelle wird darauf hingewiesen, dess des IMT-Urteil keine Verurteilung der seinerzeit vor ihm angeklagten Personen wegen Zugehoerigkeit zur SS ausgosprochen hat, soweit sic blosse Ehrenfuchrer waren. Auch in dieser Hinsicht wird noch scitores Boseismaterial singebracht werden. Unter die ser Voraussetzung kann aber cine Vorurtallung des Ir. Buctefisch vogen seiner Zugehoerigkoit zu einer fuer verbrecherisch erklaerten Urganisation night erfolgen. In diesem Zusammenhang wird auf das von der Anklagebehoorde zur Unterstuctzung ihrer Behauptung vorgotregene Beweismeterial ueber den Freundeskreis einzugohon sein und durch Vorbringung weite en Beweismaterials die Natur dieses segonannten Freundeskreises einer naheren Nachpruofung unterzogen werden mucasen.

Zu Funkt V der Anklageschrift wird die Nachpruafung der Behauptung der Anklage durch Vorlage weiteren Beweismaterials ergeben, dass von einer Teilnahme des Dr. Buetefisch an einem gemeinsamen Plan sur Begehung von Kriegsverbrechen keine Rede sein konn. In den Vernehmungen, die der Anklageerhebung vor ausgingen, sind auch von meinem Klienten ingaben erfordert werden, die er rein aus dem Gedaschtnis ohne
jegliche Unterlegen machen musste, Es sind hierbei
teilweise Unbichtigkeiten unterlaufen, die aufgedeckt
wurden, nachdem Dr. Buctofisch Gelegenheit hatte, Einblick in Dokumente zu nehmen. Sofern solche Unrichtigkeiten festgestellt zurden, werden diese im Verlauf der
persoenlichen Befragung meines Klienten richtiggestellt
werden,

CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL WI

2273353

Opening Statement for Dr. Valther DUBREFILD

German



Teferm OPENING STATEMENT DUBERFELD

MILITAER-TRIBUNAL NO. VI FALL NO. 6

EROEFFNUNGSREDE

fuer den

Angoklagten Dr. Walthor Duerrfold -

Gehalten von Buchtsanwalt Dr. Alfred Seidl



gen.

OPENING STATEMENT DURRIFELD

Horr Praesident, meine Herren Richter!

Der Angeklagte Dr. Walther Duerrfeld wird in Anklagepunkt I beachuldigt, mittels der I.G. und auf sonstige Weise mit verschiedenen anderen Personen washrend eines Zeitraumes von Jahren vor dem 8. Mai 1945 un der Planung, Vorbereitung, dem Beginn und der Fuenrung von Angriffskriegen und Einfællen in andere Laender toilgenormen zu haben. Die Anklagevertretung war jedoch nicht in der Lage, auch nur ein einziges Dokument vorzulegen, welches einen Schluss auf eine Beteiligung des Angeklagten Duerrfeld an der Planung oder Durchfuchrung von Handlungen zulassen wuerde, wie sie den Gegenstand dieses Anklage punktes bilden. Er hat such zu keiner Zeit in der I.G. oder im finanziellon und wirtschaftlichen Lebon Deutschlands eine Stellung bekleidet, die einen musegebenden politischen oder wirtschaftlichen Einfluss in dieser Hinsicht auch nur als moglich erscheinen lassen koonnte. Er gehoerte insbesondere auch nicht dem Vorstand der I.G.-Farbunindustrie, dem Technischen Ausschuss (TRA) oder einer aehnlichen Einrichtung dieses Unternehmens an. Die Verteidigung wird sich daher derauf beschraenken koennen, nur wenige grundsactzliche Feststellungen zu dem Anklagopunkt I in ihrem Boweisvortrag und bei der rechtlichen Wuerdigung der gesamten Beweisaufnahme zu treffen.

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Das gleiche gilt hinsichtlich des Anklegepunktes II, in welchem der Angeklagte Duerrfeld beschuldigt wird, zusamen mit den uebrigen Angeklagten in der Zeit zwischen dem 12. Maerz 1938 und dem 8. Mai 1945 Kriegsverbrechen und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit dadurch begangen zu haben, dass er an dem Raub beffentlichen und privaten Bigentums, seiner Ausbeutung und Pluenderung und an anderen Eigentumsverbrechen in Laendern und Gebieten teilnahm, die wachrend des Krieges von den deutschen Truppen besetzt wurden. In keinem einzigen Beweisstusck der Anklage finset sich ein Anhaltspunkt dafuer, dass der Angeklagte Duerrfeld in irgende inem Zusamenhang mit Handlungen stand, die den Gegenstand dieses Anklagepunkten bilden.

Es kann somit schon jetzt gesagt werden, dass die Anklage gegen den Angeklagten Duerrfeld weder im Anklagepunkt II schlusseig begruendet ist und dass der Angeklagte Duerrfeld insoweit fuer nichtschuldig erklaert werden muss, ohne dass es auf das Beweismaterial der Verteidigung und seine rechtliche Wuerdigung noch enzukonnen hat.

In Anklage punkt III wird der Angeklagte Duerrfeld beschuldigt, zusamen mit den anderen Angeklagten zwischen dem 1. September 1939 und dem 8. Mai 1945 Kriegsverbrechen und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit im Sinne des Artikels II des Kontrollratsgesetzes Nr. 10 dadurch begangen zu haben, dess er teilnahm an der Versklavung und Verschleppung zur Zwangsarbeit von Angehoerigen der Zivilbevoelkerung in den besetzten Laendern und an der Versklavung der Insassen von Konzentrationslegern.

Das Verhalten des Angeklagten Duerrfeld braucht im Rahmen der Beweisaufnahme zu diesem Anklagepunkt nur insoweit untersucht zu werden, als seine Mitwirkung beim Aufbau des Werkes Auschwitz der I.G.-Farbenindustrie A.G. in Betracht kommt. Im Hinblick darauf, dass er weder dem Vorstand der I.G. noch dem Technischen Ausschuss angehoerte und daher keinerlei Einfluss auf die Frage der Beschseftigung von euslaendischen Arbeitskraeften und von Haeftlingen im allgemeinen hatte, braucht im Zusammenhang mit der Verteidigung dieses Angeklegten und der Beurteilung seiner strafrechtlichen Verantwortlichkeit auch keiner sich til eine Wuerdigung des Arbeitseinsatzes bei der I.G. im allgemeinen und in bestimmten anderen Werken zu erfolgen.

Wie bereits das Beweismaterial der A. Mlage zeigt, wurde der Bau eines vierten Buna-Werkes in Oberschlosien von den obersten Planungsbehoerden des Reiches zu einer Zeit angeordnet, als es offenbar geworden war, dass mit einer schnellen Beendigung des Krieges nicht mehr gerechnet werden konnte und dass es sich bei ihm um einen Kampf handelte, bei dem es um die Lebensgrundlagen der ganzen Nation ging. Ich verweise in diesem Zusammenhang insbesondere auf das Schreiben des Generals von Henneken vom

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Reichswirtschaftsministerium an den Angeklagten briter Moer vom 8. November 1940, welches von der Anklagevertretung als Bowelsstucck 1408 (Dokument NI-11781) vorgelegt wurde. Boi dor Auswahl des Standortes fuer dieses vierte Buna-Werk, dessen Errichtung endgueltig am 2. November 1940 beschlosson worden war, war der Angeklagte Duerrfeld nicht beteiligt. Es argibt sich aber schon aus dem von der Anklagevertretung vorgelegten Beweismaterial und insbesondere aus den Berichten des Angeklagten Dr. Ambros, wie unzutreffend es ist, wenn in der Anklageschrift behauptet wird, dass bei der Auswahl des Standortes fuer dieses neue Werk die Tetsache eine wesentliche Rolle gespielt habe, dass sich in der Nache von Ausehwitz ein Konzentrationslager befand. Ich lenke in diesem Zusammenhang die Aufmerksankeit des Gerichts auf den Inhalt der Anklage beweisstuccke 1412 (Dokument MI-11785) und 1414 (Dokument NI-11113). Diese boiden Urkunden zeigen ebense wie verschiedene andere Dokumente eindeutig, dans bei der Auswahl des Standertes fuer das goplante noue Werk der I.G. das bei Auschwitz golegene Konzentrationslager, das damals ucbrigens noch schr kle in war, ke ine wesentliche Rollo spielte und dass allein doshalb die Gegond von Auschwitz als Standort fuer das noue Werk gowachit wurde, weil dort alle anderen fuer den Bau und die Produktion cinos so gewaltigen Werkes erforderlichen Voraussetzungen in hervorragender Weise erfuellt waren: naemlich guenstige Verkehrslage, eine grosse obene Flacche und des Vorhandensein von Kohle, Kalk und Wasser.

Was nun den Einsatz von Haeftlingen des benachbarten Konzentrationslagers beim Bau des neuen Werkes anbelangt so war auch dieser Einsatz von den obersten Planungsbohoorden des Reiches bereits zu einer Zeit befohlen worden, als der Angeklagte Duerrfeld von dem geplanten Bau eines neuen Buna-Werkes noch keinerlei Kenntnis hatte. Ich verweise in diesem Zusammenhang auf das Sehreiben des Beauftragten fuer den Vierjahresplan an den Reichsfuchrer-SS Himmler vom 18. Februar 1941, in welchem in Ziffer 3 die "Boreltstellung einer mocglichst grossen Anzehl von Baufach- und Bauhilfsarboitern fuor den Bau des Buna-Werkes aus dom bemchberten Konzentrationslager" von Goering solbst angeordnet words. Die Anklagevortrotung hat dieses Schreiben, welches in Abschrift den fuer den Arbeitscinsatz zustaendigen Staatsschretaer Dr. Syrup, dom Gonoralbevollmacchtigten fuor Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzougung und andoren Dienststellen in Abschrift zugeloitet worden war, als Beweisstucek 1417 (Dokument NI-1240) vorgelogt und ich nehme hinslehtlich der Einzelhoiton darauf Bozug.

Der Angeklagte Duerrfeld selbst wurde erst Anfang
Maerz 1941 von dem Angeklagten Dr. Buetefisch zur Mitarbeit beim Aufbau dieses neuen grossen Werkes der I.G.
aufgefordert, nachdem inzwischen beschlossen worden war,
dass als Teil des genzen werkes neben der Buna-Anlage
auch noch eine Anlage zur Erzeugung hoelwertiger Syntheseprodukte (sogenannter "Leuna-Teil") errichtet werden sollte.

Ich verweise in diesem Zusaumenhang auf die eidesstattliche Versicherung des Angeklagten Duerrfeld vom 21. April
1947, welche von der Anklagevertretung als Beweisstucck
288 (Dokument NI-8006) vorgelegt wurde. Duerrfeld war zu
dieser Zeit Oberingenieur in den Leuna-Werken und Abteilungsleiter im Hochdruck. Seit 1939 war er mit Lenkungsaufgeben beim Aufbau des neuen Hydrierwerkes Poelitz der
I.G. betraut.

Im Rahmon der Planung des Gesautwerkes Auschwitz, das die Investition von nicht weniger als 560 Millionen Reichsmark erforderlich machte, sollte der Angeklagte Duerrfeld neben der "Leuna-Anlage" auch die allgemeinen technischen Fragen der Energie- und Wasserversorgung und die Regelung der Verkehrsungelegenheiten bearbeiten. Die Planung des gesanten riesigen Werkes erfolgte zur gleichen Zoit von Ludwigshafen und Leuns aus, de sowohl die Sparte I wie auch die Sparte II an der Errichtung des werkes betoiligt waren. Ich verweise hier auf die zahlreichen von der Anklage als Beweismittel vorgelegten Nicderschriften ucbor die Baubesprechungen in Ludwigshafen und Leuna. Scino Aufgabon als Bau- und Montagolcitor erfuellte der Angeklagte Duerrfeld bis zum Herbst 1942 von Leuna aus. Erst im Laufe des Oktober 1942 verlegte er zusamen mit seinen tochnischen Mitarbeitern seinen Dienstsitz nach Ausehwitz. wo or mit dom Beginn der eigentlichen Montagearbeiten die Loitung der Baustelle als Bau- und Montageleiter uebernahm. Soine Weisungen erhielt or im wesentlichen auf den bereits

crwachaten Bausitzungen, in denen auch der Verstand vertreten wer. Zusammen mit den beiden Chemikern der Bunaund Synthesogruppe bildete er die Technische Leitung des Werkes. Am 19. April 1944 wurde er zusammen mit diesen beiden Chemikern Dr. Bisfeld und Dr. Braus zum Direktor ernannt. Verstachdlicherweise hatte Dr. Duerrfeld als Techniker in der Zeit des Aufbaues und der Montage des neuen Werkes die eertliche Leitung, die er mit dem Anlaufen der Produktion an einen Chemiker als Betriebsfüchrer abgeben sollte.

Beim Aufbau des Werkes Ausenwitz der I.G. waren im wesentlichen vier Gruppen von Arbeitskrachten beschaoftigt: deutsche Arbeiter, freie auslachdische Arbeiter, englische Arbeiter, den Haertlinge des Konzentrationslagers Ausenwitz. Als im Januar 1945 das Werk vor den herunrucckenden sewjetischen Armeen geracumt wurde, waren in ihm insgesamt etwa 30.000 Arbeiter eingesetzt. Unter ihnen befanden sich etwa 7.000 Haertlinge, da immer nur ein Teil der gesamten Belogschaft des Lagers IV zur Arbeit im Werk herungezogen wurde.

Die Haeftlinge waren in den Jahren 1941 und 1942
fast ausschlieselich und im Jahre 1944 immer noch zu
zwei Dritteln bei den eingesetzten Bau- und Montagefirmen unmittelbar beschneftigt und erhielten auch von diesen ihre Arbeitsamweisungen. Auf die Rolle der der I.C.Werksleitung unbergeordneten Bauleitung des Ruestungsministeriums (Rue-Bauleitung) wird im Laufe des Beweis-

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vortrags nachor cinzugohon soin.

Was nun den Beweisvortrag der Verteidigung selbst anlangt, so wird dessen Richtung und Inhalt weitgehond durch das Beweismaterial der Anklage bestimmt. Sehon jetzt aber kann nach Abschluss der Beweisaufnahme durch die Anklagevertretung folgendes festgestellt werden; Eine Reihe von Behauptungen in der inklageschrift sind durch die schriftlichen Beweismittel der Anklage und durch ihre Zeugen a lbst widerlegt worden. Das gilt insbesondere such fuer die in der Anklageschrift enthaltenen Zahlen uobor don Woohsel der Arbeitskraefte, fuor die aerztliche Vorsorgung der Haeftlinge und achnliche Fragen. Ich verweise in diesem Zusasmonhang auf den Inhalt den von der inklagevertretung vorgologten Krankenbuches des Lagers IV, fuer die Zeit von 7. Juli 1943 bis zum 19. Juni 1944 (Anklage beweisstucck 1493, Dokument NI-10186). In dieser Zoit wurden nicht wemiger als 15.707 Haeftlinge zur stationacron Behandlung in den Krankenbau den Lagers IV aufgenommen. Die Eintragungen in diesem Krankenbuch widerlegen ohne weiteres die in der Anklageschrift enthaltonon Behauptungen und die Angaben verschiedener Zeugen dor inklage.

Als oin witeres Ergebnis der bisberigen Beweisaufnahme kann ferner schon jetzt festgestellt werden, dass die Verwaltung des Lagers IV (Monowitz), in dem die Haeftlinge vom 27. Oktober 1942 an untergebracht worden waren, ausschliesslich in den Haenden der zustachdigen Verweltungsdienststellen der Reichsfuchrung-SS lag. Die I.G. hatte entsprechend den ergangenen Richtlinien lediglich die als Unterkuenfte dienenden Baracken einschließslich der Inneneinrichtung zur Verfuegung gestellt, wobei
sich dieses Lager in Bezug auf die Unterkuenfte und die
Ausstattung - von den Sicherungsmassnahmen abgeschen in keiner Weise von den Lagern unterschied, die von der
I.G. fuer die deutschen und freien auslachdischen Arbeiter errichtet worden waren. Dies hat seinen Grund darin,
dass das spactere Lager IV zunacchst ueberhaupt nicht
als Unterkunft fuer KL-Haeftlinge vorgeschen war, sendern als Arbeitslager fuer freie Arbeiter. Das Lager IV
hatte daher auch - um nur ein Beispiel zu nehnen - ebense wie die anderen Lager eine eigene Zentralheizung.

Im nobrigon war dieses Lagor IV cines der etwa
40 bis 50 SS-Arbeitslagern, die in ganz Oberschlesien
verstreut lagen und verwaltungsmessig und hinsichtlich
der Bewachung und aerztlichen Versorgung dem Stammlager
Auschwitz unterstanden. Der Kommandant des Lagers IV war
an die Befehle und Weisungen des Kommandanten von Auschwitz
gebunden. Dieser wiederum erhielt seine Befehle von dem
Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager in Granienburg und dem
Chef des 38-Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamtes. Beweit es
sich um die Durchfuchrung polizeilieher und staatspolizeilieher Massnahmen handelte, ergingen die Befehle und Anordnungen unmittelbar von den zustaendigen wemtern des
Reichssicherheitshauptamtes, nachlich vom Reichskriminal-

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polizeiamt (.int V des RSHA) und vom Geheimen Staatspolizeismt (.int IV des RSHA). Die Leitung des Werkes Auschwitz der I.G. hatte auch nicht die geringste Moeglichkeit, in die Verwaltung des Lagers IV und in die Behandlung der Haeftlinge in diesem Lager einzugreifen. Die Werksleitung musste sich vielmehr darauf beschraenken, durch Beschworden und Anregungen bekannt gewordenen Missstanden abzuhelfen.

Es ist selbstverstaendlich im Rahmen dieser kurzen Eroeffnungserklaerung nicht moeglich, im einzelnen zu dem Baweismaterial der Anklage Steilung zu nehmen. Eines kann aber von der Verteidigung sehen jetzt fostgestellt werden und unser Beweisvertrag wird dies mit aller Eindringlichkeit bestactigen; dass naemlich die Darstellung der Arbeitsbedingungen im Werk Auschwitz der I.G., wie sie die Zeugen in ihren eidesstattlichen Versicherungen gegeben haben, nieht mit der Wirklichkeit uebereinstimmt und dass es sieh dabei um eine unzulaessige und unvertretbare Verallgemeinerung und Debertreibung vereinzelter Verfachle handelt, die tetssechlich im Laufe der Jahre an der einen oder anderen Baustelle vergekommen sein moegen.

Das Boweismaterial der Verteidigung wird den eindeutigen Nachweis dafuer erbringen, dass es der Werksleitung der I.G. in Auschwitz trotz groesster durch den Krieg bedingten Schwierigkeiten gelungen ist, in verhaeltnismaessig kurzer Zeit dieses gewaltige Work aufzubauen und dass dieser Aufbeu unter Arbeitsbedingungen erfolgte, die durchaus in Webereinstimmung stehen mit den sozialen Grundseetzen, deren Beachtung fuer jeden deutschen Unternehmer seit vielen Jahrzehnten selbstverstaendlich ist. Das gilt insbesondere fuer den Angeklagten Dr. Duorrfeld, der neben der Erfuellung seiner technischen und organisatorischen Aufgaben die soziale Fuersorge fuer alle ihm anvertrauten Arbeitskraefte als einen Teil seiner Lebensaufgabe betrachtete.

Worksleitung in Auschwitz alles in ihren Kraeften Stehende geten hat, um auch die Arbeitsbedingungen fuer die
Haoftlinge so guenstig wie moeglich zu gestalten. Es ist
dies geschehen durch den Einsatz von Baumaschinen und
anderen technischen Hilfsmitteln, we immer das nur moeglich war. 200 Kilometer Normal- und Schmalspurgleise
ueberzogen das ganze Werksgelsende, auf denen fast 100
Lokemetiven den Verkehr und den Transport vermittelten.
Transportzuege von Lastkraftwagen ergaenzten auf den
32 Meter breiten Werksstrassen den Eisenbahnverkenr, eine
gewaltige inzahl von Kraenen, Baggern, Aufzuegen, Foerderbaendern und anderen Baumaschinen mechanisierten und
erleichterten die Arbeit auf der Baustelle.

Auf der anderen Seite wurde von der Werksleitung sehen sehr fruehzeitig versucht, die Haeftlinge entsprechend ihrer Verbildung als Facharbeiter zu beschaeftigen. Die I.G. seheute auch keine Kosten und keine Muche,

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um in eigenst zu diesem Zweck eingerichteten Lehrgaungen eine noeglichst grossc Anzahl von Haeftlingen zu Schlossern, Mechanikern, Schweissern, Maurern und achnlichen Fachberufen nuszubilden. An fast allen Baustellen und bei fast saentlichen Montagearbeiten arbeiteten die Heeftlinge mit den deutschen und freien auslaendischen Arbeitern zusammen, so dass allein schon aus diesem Grund ein besonders scharfes Arbeitstempo als voellig ausgeschlossen bezeichnet werden muss. Wo immer es nur ging, wurde von der Worksleitung und von den Bau- und Montagefirmen der Tatsache Rechnung getragen, dass von den Haeftlingen nur eins verminderte Leistung erwartet werden konnte. Die von der inklage vergelegten Niederschriften ueber die Bausitzungen lassen dies ucbrigens mit aller Doutlichkeit orkennen. Bei der Berachnung und Festsetzung der Arbeitsanfgabon der Haeftlinge ist daher im Durchschnitt kein hocherer Satz als 50 - 70 % der Leistung eines freien Arbeiters zugrunde gelagt worden. Nur em Rapdo sei hier orwachnt, dass eine grosse Anzahl von Haeftlingen als Zeichner, Buchhalter, im Lohnbuero und bui mimlichen qualifiziorten arbeiten beschaeftigt wurden.

In der Anklageschrift wird der Eindruck zu erwecken versucht, als ob die Unterbringung der Haoftlinge in unnittelbarer Nache des Werkes im Lager IV in besonderer Weise eine verwerfliche Einstellung der Werksleitung der I.G. erkennen lasse, Tetsache ist aber, dass gerade dadurch sich die Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen der

Haeftlinge nicht unwosentlich verbessert haben. Es kem nicht nur der umsteendliche An- und Abtransport von dem etwa 8 km entfornten Stammlager Auschwitz zum Werk und zurueck in Wegfall , sondern die Heeftlinge kamen auf diese Weise aus den offenbar erheblich unguenstigeren allgemeinen Verhaeltnissen des grossen Stammlagers Auschwitz heraus. Dies war nicht miletzt im Hinblick darauf von Bedeutung, dass das grosse Konzentrationslager Auschwitz wiederholt von schweren Fleckfieberepidemien he ingesucht wurde und es zu keiner Zeit gelungen ist, dort die Seuchengefahr endgueltig zu bescitigen. Die Unterbringung der Haeftlinge in einem vom Stammlager getrennten Arbeitslager setzte die Werksleitung der I.G. in Ausehwitz ausserdem in den Stand, die Verpflogung der Haeftlinge dadurch zu verbossern, dass der Ankauf und die Lieferung der Lebensmittel nach den von Reichsernachrungsministerium festgesetzten Richtlinion und Verpflogungssaotzon oinschliebslich der Schwerarbei terzulage uebernahm. Die Zuberc itung und Verteilung dor Lobensmittel war dam allordings wieder ausschliesslich eine Angelegenheit der Lagerverwaltung, auf die die Werksleitung keinen Einfluss nehmen konnte. Die boreits in der Beweisaufnahme wiederholt erwachnte Bune-Suppe ist den Haeftlingen im Work von der I.G. zusuetzlich verabroicht worden.

Nach langwiorigen Verhandlungen mit der Lagerverwaltung ist es der Werksleitung allmachlich auch gelungen, die Wachmannschaften der 88 aus dem eigentlichen Werksgelaende herauszunehmen. die wurden von Anfang 1943 an als Postenkette ausserhalb des Werkszaunes aufgestellt.

Die Beweisaufnahme wird ferner den eindeutigen Nachweis dafüer erbringen, dass die Werksleitung schon beim Auftreten der ersten Missstaende ein strenges Verbot erlassen hat, einen Arbeiter oder Haeftling koerperlich zu misshandeln. Nicht zuletzt der Angeklagte Dr. Duerrfold hat auf die strenge Einhaltung dieses Verbotes auf allen groesseren Besprechungen und gegenueber den Vertretern der etwa 250 Bau- und Montagefirmen hingewissen. Wenn immer eine Uebertretung dieses Verbotes bekannt wurde, hat die Werksleitung die Schuldigen zur Rechenschaft gezogen und gegebenenfalls Beschwerde beim Kommandenten des Lagers erhoben.

Es kann selbstverstaendlich nicht Aufgabe dieser einleitenden Erkleerung sein, im einzelnen sehen eine Webersicht weber das Beweismnterial der Verteidigung zu geben.
Auch die AnklugeVertretung beschraenkte sich in ihrer
Erosffnungsrede derauf, ohne Bezugnahme auf bestimmte
Beweismittel eine Darstellung der Arbeitsbedingungen im
Work zu geben, wie sie ihr zur Begruendung der Behauptungen in der Anklugeschrift erforderlich erschien. Es muss
aber sehen jetzt die Aufwerksankeit des Gerichts auf eine
Tatsache gelenkt werden, die bei der Wuerdigung der gesamten Beweisaufnahme nicht wird ausser Betracht bleiben
duerfen: dass sieh nachlich die Verteidigung im Hinblick

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auf die besonderen durch den Lusammenbruch Deutschlands bedingten Verhaeltnisse und wegen der Verschiedenartigkelt in der Herkunft der Arbeiter in Werk Auschwitz in einem offensichtlichen Be wells notstat and befindet. Hinzu kommt, dass die in Deutschland gegruendeten Versinigungen der chemaligen Haeftlinge der Konzentrationslager es ihren Mitgliedern unter Androhung des Ausschlusses und damit des Verlustes aller Verguenstigungen verboten baben, der Verteldigung Beweismaterial und insbesondere eldesstattlich Versicherungen zur Verfuegung zu stellen. Wir werden zur gegebener Zeit derueber Urkundenmaterial verlogen.

Andererseits leben viele auslandische Arbeiter und ehemalige Haeftlinge des Lagers I', die im Werk Auschwitz der I.G. beschaeftigt weren, heute in ihrer Heinat unter politischen Bedingungen, die es ihnen einfach unmoeglich machen, freiwillig durch Abgabe von eidesstattlichen Versicherungen eine wahrheitsgemaesse Darstellung der wirk-lichen Arbeitsbedingungen in diesem Werk der I.G. zu geben. Es kann von der Verteidigung nicht erwartet werden, dass sie durch Stellung von Beweisentraegen bei diesen Gericht die Freiheit dieser Zeugen in Gerahr bringt. Umse greesseres Gewicht muss unter diesen Unstannden den Feststellungen der Arbeiter und Meister der I.G. und der zahlreichen Bau- und Montagefirmen und vor alten den Aussagen derjenigen Haeftlinge beigenessen werden, die trotz der gegenwartig bestehenden Verhaultnisse den Mut aufgebracht

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haben, sich der Verteidigung zur Verfuegung zu stellen und eine Schilderung der Arbeitsbedingungen im Work zu geben, wie sie in Wirklichkeit bestenden haben. Die Vorlage dieses Beweisunterials wird dem Gericht zeigen, dass das von der Anklage entworfene Bild ein Zerrbild ist, das von der Waarheit sehr weit entfernt ist. Denn wie koonnte es sonst zu erklaeren sein, dass zum Beispiel ein Haeftling, der Volljude ist und in einer Reihe von Konzentrationslagern war, in seiner eidesstattlichen Versicherung, die zusammen mit vielen anderen mehnlicher Art von der Verteidigung vorgelegt werden wird, zu folgenden Fostatellungen kommt:

"Ich bin Volljude. Mein Veter kam im KL Dechau ums Leber. Meine Mutter und Schwester wurden in Ausenwitz-Birkenau vergast. Ich selbst wurde mit meinem Vater in Italien verhaftet und nach Deutschland ausgeliefert, als wir uns vor dem Zugriff der Gestape in Sicherheit bringen wellten. ...
Fuor die Zustaende im Lager Buna ist nach meiner Auffassung ausschliesslich die SS und nicht die I.G. verantwertlich; denn die Regie und die Aufsicht im Lager Buna oblag ausschliesslich der SS. Die I.G. hatte Reinen Einfluss auf die Lagerfuchrung und die I.G.-Leute hatten ger nicht das Rocht, ohne weiteres das Lager zu betreten. ..."

Nachdom der Zeuge zu der Behauptung der inkluge Stellung genommen hat, ob im Lagur IV Folterplactze verhanden waren und ob sich dert auch jugendliche Haeftlinge befanden, fachrt er weertlich fort:

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"Es ist auch nicht richtig, dass Haeftlinge durch die I.G. oder ihre Organe wegen unzureichender Arbeitsleistung misshandelt wurden. Es kan zwar gelegentlich vor, dass 88-Organs durch Kapos Haeftlinge misshandelten, aber seweit dies der I.G.-Werksleitung bekannt wurde, ist sie dagegen sefort eingeschritten. Dass Haeftlinge wegen mangelnder Arbeitsleistung bestraft wurden, habe ich nicht erlebt. In der Hauptsache wurden die Haeftlinge dann bestraft, wenn sie entgegen dem von der SS erlassenen Verbot mit den im Werk anwesenden Zivilpersonen Verbindung aufnahmen. ..."

Nach einer eingehenden Schilderung der Verhaeltnisse hinsichtlich der Arbeitszeit im Werk und in Bezug auf Verpflegung, Unterbringung, Bekleidung und serztlicher Versorgung schliesst dieser cheuslige Haeftling - der an
einer zu guenstigen Darstellung der Zustnende nach seinen
eigenen sehweren Erlebnissen sieher kein Interesse haben
kann - seine eidesstattliche Versieherung mit folgemen
Worten:

"Es ist richtig, dass arbeitsunfachige Haeftlinge im Leger IV hasufig mach Birkenau oder Auschwitz I abtransportiert wurden. Es ist mocglich, dass manche dert geteetet wurden; ich erinnere mich aber auch genau, dass ich einige Haeftlingskameraden, die als arbeitsunfachig aus dem Buna-Lager abtransportiert wurden, spacter im Hauptlager gesund wieder angetroffen habe, so dass ich annehmen muss, dass sie nach ihrem Abtransport aus dem Buna-Lager im Hauptlager musgeheilt wurden. Von einem 300migen Umsatz an Haeftlingen im hager IV kann gar keine Rede sein. Vielleicht ist diese Auffassung dadurch entstanden, dass in den ersten Jahren ein befterer Wechsel des Personalbestanden dedurch eintrat, dass Verschiebungen unter den einzelnen Lagern vergenemmen wurden. So wurden z.B. im Maerz 1943 einige Blocks mit da. 2.000 Haeftlingen mit den Blockseltesten (ich erinnere mich an die Namen Hernann Dimenski und Van Felsen) geschlossen in ein anderes Lager unberfuchrt, ohne dass mir die Gruende hierfuer bekannt sind.

Zusamonfasso mi moochte ich um der Gerechtigkeit willen ausdruccklich erklaeren, dass die Haeflinge, die
bei der I.G. arbeiteten, es bezueglich Unterbringung,
Verpflegung, Kleidung usw. besser hatten els andere
KZ-Haeftlinge. Ich fuchre das auf das Betreiben der
I.G.-Leitung zurucek. Desgenness ist es auch nicht
richtig, dass toeglich bis zu 100 Haeftlinge am Arbeitsplatz starben. Ich erinnere mich allerdings an

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einige Binzelfaelle, bei demen ein Haeftling am irbeitsplatz starb. iber mit den Leistungsforderungen der I.G. und mit der Behandlung durch die I.G. hatte des nichts zu tun.

Endlich moeelte ich ferner betonen, dass das Buna-Lager gegenueber Birkenau ein Paradies war. Ich habe nich wechrend meiner ganzen KZ-Zeit nirgenis so sieher vor dem Tod geruehlt wie in Buna-Lager. Desbalb kann ich mir die mir bekenntgegebenen Ausfuehrungen in der Anklageschrift meber das I.G.-Werk Auschwitz und das dort befindliche Arbeitslager nur so erkleeren, dass hier eine Verwechslung mit dem Lager Birkenau vorgekommen ist...."

Johnlich acussort sich ein anderer chomoliger Haeftling des Lagers IV, der ebenfalls Jude ist und volle drei Jahre in diesem Lager zugebracht hat. Nachdem er verher in den Konzentrationslagern Bucherweid, Gross-Rosen, Dachnu und "uschwitz I wer, kan er am 27. Oktober 1942 mit den ersten Haeftlingen nach Monewitz in das Lager IV, we er bis zur Raemang des Lagers am 18. Jahuar 1945 blieb. Er arbeitete taeglich im Werk. Nach einer eingehenden Schliderung der Verhechtnisse hinsichtlich der Unterbringung im Lager IV, der Verpflegung und der serztlichen Versorgung kommt der Zeuge bei der Behandlung der "rbeitsbedingungen im Werk zu folgemen Feststellungen:

"Die Arbeitskommandes waren jeweils den Bau- und Montagefirnen der I.G.-Farben unterstellt und hatten
nichts mit der Direktion der I.G. unmittelbar zu tun.
Die Bewachung erfolgte in der ersten Zeit auch am
Arbeitsplatz durch SS-Leute, wachrend spacter diese
Bewachung fortfiel und dedurch der Haeftling sich
frei innerhalb des I.G.-Workes bewegen konnte. Bin
Disziplinar- oder Strafrecht haben die I.G. oder
ihre beauftragten Firmen nie besessen und auch nie
ausgewebt. Es ist mir bekannt, dass as die I.G. ihren Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern streng verbeten hatte,
Haeftlinge in Irgende iner Weise zu misshendeln.

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Ich weiss sogar zwei Faelle, wo die Monteure der MiN bei der politischen Leitung des Lagers wegen einer Misshandlung von Haeftlingen durch die I.G. angezeigt und auch mit einem strengen Verweis bestraft. worden sind.

Das Arbeitstampe auf den Baustellen war jeweils der Arbeit angepasst und stand in Verhaeltnis zu den Kraeften der Haeftlinge, ohne dass es als moorderisch bezeichnet worden kommte. Im all gemeinen hat sich im I.G. Werk niemend tot gearbeitet, sondern sich geschent, wo immer er konnte. ..."

Nach einer Schilderung des von der Werksleitung der I.G. eingerichtsten Praemiensystems und einer Stellungnahme zu den Versenderungen in der Belegschaft des Lagers IV konnt dieser Zeuge zu folgender abschließenden Peststellung:

"Es ist falsch, wenn man behauptet, dass taiglich auf den Arbeitsstellen zahlreiche Heoftlinge an frachospfung gesterben seien. Es sind wohl Sterbe-Ursache war aber keinesfells in der Arbeitsleistung 2 u suchon. Zusamenfussom kann ich sagen, dass es den Hauftlingen, die bei der L.G. arbeiteten, in Vergleich zu anderen Konzentrationslagern Doutschlands besser ging. Donn sie weren gut untergebracht und konnten sieh im Work wie freis Arbeiter bowegen. Dedurch war ihnon die Mocgliehkeit gegeben, sich alt den freden Arbeitern in Verbindung zu setzen und durch diese Verbindung ihr Los psychologisch und auch natorioll zu orleichtern. Es hat bestimmt nicht in Interesse der Direktion der I.G. gelegen, das Los der Hauftlinge zu erschweren. Mir ist kein Fall be-kannt, wo die Direktion gegen die Fuchlungnahme mit den freien Arbeitern eingeschritten waere. Dies waere praktisch auch unnochlich gewesen, da wir als Haeftlingo noben den freien "rbeitern Hend in Hand gearbeitet haben. Diese Behandlung geb uns die in-nere Ruhe und Sicherheit, dass wir unbesorgt die Dauer unserer Haft zu geberstehen hoffen konnten.

Die der Direktion der T.G. in der Anklegeschrift vorgeworfenen Grouel, wie sie in Monowitz passiert sein sollen, sind nach den Erfahrungen meiner dreijachrigen Haeftlingszeit in Monowitz als voollig unbegruchdet zu bezeichnen."

OPENING STATES ANY DURREVELD

Als drittes und letztes Beispiel seien einige Feststellungen in der einesstattlichen Versicherung eines ehemaligen Haeftlings erwachnt, der in das Lager IV kam, nachdem er bereits længere Zeit in den Konzentrationslagern Mauthausen und Gusen und verschiedenen amberen Lagern gewesen war. Er kommt nach einer eingehenden Darstellung der Arbeitsbedingungen in Werk Auschwitz der I.C. zu folgemer Schlussfolgerung:

"... Ich habe in den Jahren de ines Aufenthalts in Monewitz die Ueberzeugung gewennen, dass die I.G.-Farbenindustrie den Haeftlingse insetz nicht als etwas Erwuenschtes ansah, sendern ihn als ein unvermeidbares
Uebel und eine sehwere Belastung empfand; dass sie
ferner in Rahmen der ihr gegebenen Mogliebkeiten alles versuchte, un die Lebensbedingungen der Haeftlinge
staendig zu verbeseern und sie nenschlich und anstaendig zu gestalten.
Ich gebe abschließend meiner Ueberzeugung Ausdruck,
dass Tausende von Haeftlingen - und vor allen Juden den in Vergleich zu anderen Arbeitslagern besseren
Unterbringungs- und Verpflegungsverhaultnissen in
konowitz und den viel besseren Arbeitsbedingungen im
I.G.-Werk die Rettung ihres Lebens verdankten. ..."

Der Widerspruch zwischen den Aussegen dieser Zeugen und dem weiteren Beweissaterial der Verteidigung auf der einen Seite und den Angeben verschiedener Zeugen und den eidesstattlichen Versicherungen der Anklage auf der anderen Seite ist offensichtlich und kann nicht ueberschen werden. Die Anklagevertretung wird davon nicht ueberschen werden. Die Anklagevertretung wird davon nicht ueberschen werden. Haeftlinge und einer grossen Anzahl von Meistern und Verarbeitern der I.G. und der zahlreichen Beu- und Montagefirmen sich ein einigernassen zutreffendes Bild von den wirklichen Verheeltnissen in Werk Ausehwitz der I.G. zu

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werschaffen. Bei der Wuerdigung des Ergebnisses der gesamten Beweiseufnahme wird Gelegenheit sein, auf diese
Widersprucche in den Aussegen der Zeugen im einzelnen
einzugehen und es wird sich dann zeigen, dass die Zeugen der Verteidigung der Wahrheit deshalb sehr viel nacher
kommen, weil sie sich bei ihren Aussagen nicht leiten
ließen von menschlich wielleicht verstachdlichen Gefuchlen, von politischen Absiehten oder underen persoenlichen
Erwaegungen.

Das gleiche gilt fuer den Versuch der Anklagevertretung, mit allen Mitteln einen Zuschmenhang herzustellen
zwischen den Anerdnungen der Werksleitung der I.G. und
den Arbeitsbedingungen in diesem werk nur der einen Seite und den Ausrottungsmassanhmen gegen die Juden in dem
Konzentrationslager Birkenau auf der anderen Seite. Ein
solcher Zusummenhang hat zu keiner Zeit bestenden und es
liegt nicht der geringste Nachweis dafuer vor, dass die
Werksleitung der I.G. in Auschwitz irgend welche Befehle
oder Anerdnungen erteilt hat, die ihr in diesem Zusammenhang als Verschulden angerechnet werden Koennten.

Soweit die Zeugen der Anklage sich zu dieser Frage geneussort haben, handelte es sich hier ausschliesslich um Vernutungen und Schlussfolgerungen. Kein einziger Zeuge konnte Tatsachen angeben, die auch nur entfornt die Annahme eines rechtswidrigen und schuldhaften Verhaltens irgendeines Mitgliedes der Werkeleitung rechtfortigen koonnten.

Das Beweisunterial der Verteidigung wird im Gegenteil zeigen, dass - um nur ein einziges Beispiel zu erwachnen - die von der Verwaltung des Lagers IV der Werksleitung gegebenen Zehlen unber die Belegschaft des Lagers derart war, dass irgendwelche Bedenken auf Beiten der Werksleitung unberhaupt nicht auftreten konnten. Solche Bedenken konnten sich umse weniger geltend machen, als diese Zahlen nicht nach Zugnengen und "bgaengen aufgegliedert waren, sondern lediglich den jeweiligen Ist-Bestand in der Belegschaft des Lagers erkennen liessen. Dieser aber war wegen des inner umfangreicher werdenden Einsatzes von Hauftlingen auf der Baustelle und der Vergroesserung des Lagers staendig in Ansteigen gewesen.

Wie inner aber auch das Gericht nach Abschluss des ganzen Beweisverfahrens den gesauten Suchverhalt beurteilen und welche Schlussfalgerungen es daraus ziehen mag,
eine Tatsache laesst uns mit Zuversicht dem Ergebnis dieses Prozesses und seiner spectoren Wierdigung entgegen
schentdass nachlich nicht nur heute noch in Auschwitz
die gewaltigen Rundsmente dieses riesigen Workes stehen,
das unter deutscher Leitung von Technikern und Arbeitern
aus fast allen Laendern Europas gemeinsen mit deutschen
Arbeitern unter den schwierigsten, durch den Krieg bedingten Verhaeltnissen aufgebaut wurde, sendern dass in
fast allen Laendern Europas einschliesslich Deutschlands
heute noch Zehntausende von ehmaligen Angeheerigen der
Werksbelegschaft leben, die noch in vielen Jahren Zeugnis

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ablagen werden von den Verhaeltnissen und Arbeitsbedingungen, wie sie in Work Auschwitz der I.G. wirklich bestanden haben.

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CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFENSE

Opening Statement for Dr. Fritz G A J E V S E I

German



Alferre 6

Proeffnungsansprache
von Dr. jur. Frast Achenbach
Recht senwalt in Essen

vor dem Alerikanischen Hilitaergericht No.VI im Fall VI

> Vere nigte Staaten von Amerika gegen

> > fuer

Dr. Fritz Cajawaki.

Puernberg, Dezember 1947.

gen.



Herr Praesident, nel ne Herren Pichter.

Bevor ich den Gericht meine eigene Meinung weber die angeblichen Verbrachen vortrage, die die Ankl gebehoerde diesen Angeklagten zur Last legt, moedite ich dem ausserordentlichen Ausnass von Thergie und subtiler Intelligenz meinen Tribit zollen, die von der sehr fachigen Vertretern der Ankligebehoerde mif den Versich verweigt worden sind zu beweisen, dass die se Amellagten, von denen die meisten unter den fue renden Geschaeftsleuten, Industriellen und Wissenschaftlern er genzen "elt und nicht zuletzt Ih es eigenen Loss, melne Terren Richter, wohl behannt und hochgeschtet sic, in Wirklichkeit dunkelste Tracceimungen sind, ingendwhe noch schligger als wither selbst, Tch wage an sagen, dass trotz all ihrer Fashigheit und T-talligenz es der Allagebehoerde nicht gelungen ist, diese unmoegliche Aufgabe zu bewaeltigen, un' mit der guetigen Trlaubnis des Gerichts moechte ich meine Zweifel an der politischen Weisheit ih er Thougheldung, diese Aufgabe in Amgriff mu nehmen, night verschweigen.

anzustecken, in die nen nicht verfellen sollte, wenn men die Eerrsch ft von Gerechtigkeit und Freiheit aufrichten will, nach der wir uns alle sehnen und fuer eren Unterstuetzung viele des besten Buerger dieser ungluecklichen deutschen ation noch mit glueben er Toffmunt, die nicht enttaeuscht werden darf, nach jenem großen tand der Freiheit jenseits des Atlantik Ammschau halten, das so

bowinderungswierdig und begeisternd in der Poesie von Walt Whitmen beschrieben ist. N-an findet leider diese bedauerliche Gewohnheit in einigen anderen Teilen der Walt, aber man sagt mir, dass einer der leitenden Grundsactze Three Landes, meine Herren Richter, der ist, der Verbreitung dieser Methoden Einhalt zu gebieten. Der Herr Mauptanklaeger hat uns in seiner Erecffnungsrede an die Tatsache erinnert, dass man uns in der Bergpredigt gelehrt hat, nicht zu richten, damit wir nicht gerichtet werden. Wachrend ich mir den Rest seiner Rude, insbesondere seinen letzten Satz anhoerte, konnte ich nicht umhin, den Eindruck zu gewinnen, dass er die tiefe Weisheit dieser Rogel vergessen hatte.

Die Anklagebehoerde zoogert nicht, allen Angeklagten Verbrochen gegen den Frieden zur Last zu legen. Sie sellen angoblich Angriffskrioge geplant, verbereitet, begennen oder gofuchrt haben und an einem gemeinsamen Plan oder einer Verschwoorung zur burchfuchrung solcher Angriffahriege teilgenommon haban. Blo Verteldigung tracgt vor, dass night cinmal oin prime facio B. wels orbracht worden ist. Wie ich schon Gologonhoit betto don Goricht ausbinander zu setzen, hat die Anklagebohoerde in der Tat bewiesen - aber inseweit hactton wir cine Versinberung traffen kounnen - dass die I.G.-Fa rbon din grosses Unternehmen war, dass sie ein leistungsfachiges Untermohmen war und dass sie, wie viole andere Unternehmen in Doutschland, on der deutschen Aufrustung toilgonommon hat, gorade so wie unzachligo Unternehmen in anderen Lacadern an der Russtungsproduktion in ihran Lacadern toilgenomman haben.

Die Ankla gebehoerde scheint zu glauben, dass dies genuegt, um gegenueber allen Angeklagten ein Verbrechen gegen den Frieden darzutun. Ich darf dem Hohen Gericht vertragen, dass das nicht genuegt. Es genuegte nicht dem Inter nationalen Militaergericht. In den Gruenden seines Urteils betroffend den Angeklagten Schacht wird erklaert:

"Es ist klar, dass Schacht eine Zentralfigur bei Deutschlands wiederaufruestungsprogramm darstellte, und die Massnahmen, die er ergriff, besenders in den ersten Tagen des Naziregimes, waren fuer Nazi-deutschlands schnollen Aufstieg als Militaermacht verantwertlich. Aber die Aufruestung an sich ist nach dem Statut nicht verbrecherisch. Wenn sie ein Verbrechen gegen den Frieden laut Art.6 des Status darstellen sellte, so muesste gezeigt werden, dass Schacht diese Aufruestung als einen Teil des Nazi-plans zur Puchrung von Angriffskriegen durchfuchrte."

Boabsichtigen die Anklagevertreter wirklich, ueber die in diesom (Trteil miodergelegten Grundsactze hinauszugehen? Boabsichtigen sie, sich auf Art.II 2 f des montrollratsgesetzes Mr. 10 zu st-uctzen, nach dem es scheinen koennte, dass .jeder, dor in Doutschland oine gohobene politische, stantliche oder militacrische Stellung oder eine selche im finanziellen, industriclion odor wirtschaftlichen Leben innegehabt hat, automatisch der Begehung eines Verbrechens gegen den Frieden schuldig orachtot wird? Hohos Goricht, ich kann mir das einfach nicht vorstellen. Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, dass es der Sinn dieser Bestimmung sein sell, die Rechtsgrundlage fuer die Massenbestrafung von tausend und abertausend ohrenhaften Staatsbuorgorn abzugoben. Ich kann mir keinen in dem Geist dos wahren Liberalismus, der Freiheit und Demokratie aufgewachsenen Juristen verstellen, der daran denken wuerde, dieser Bostimmung diese Aus-logung zu geben.

Joh will night unfair sein und behaupten, dass die Anklag behoerde die Gefahr einer solchen Auslegung nicht gesehen habt. Teh zitiere aus General Taylor's Rede:

""ir glauben, dass diose Bestimung nicht beabsichtigt, au tomatisch allen Inhabern gehobener
Stellungen Schuld im Sinne des Strafrechts beizumessen, sondern dass sie eher bedeutet, dass
berochtigte und vornuenftige Schluesse aus der
Tatsache gezogen werden koennen, dass ein Angeklagter eine solche Stellung innehatte und dass
sie ihn die Lest auferlegt, die Schluesse, die
endernfalls gezogen werden koennten, zu widerlegen."

The state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the

"Wir duorfun niemals, weder in Taten noch in "orten, versacuten, die "ciligheit des en aufrecht zu erhalten, was mir gewochnt sind zu kennen als 'due process of law', und zwar in der gleichen 'cise auf den Gebiet des Zivilen und des Strafrechts, wie auf den des innerstaatlichen und internationalen Rochts. "omn der Stand der Zivilisation in der Volt gehoben werden soll, so

muss dies der erste Schritt sein. Joder andere "eg fuchrt nur zu Tyranned und C ... Die sos Cericht muss vor allen anderen in Americannung die ser sugmascheinlichen Grundsactze handeln. Wenn es darin fehlgeht, so ist sein ganzer Zweck vernichtet und die ser Frezess wird zum Salle. Zwei wichtige Ferderungen sind die entscheidende Grundlage die ser Rechtsanschauung:

- 1) jode cines Verbrechons angellagte Porson gilt als unschuldig und
- die se Verentung der Unschule begleitet sie, bis die Schule ueber jeden vernuem tigen Zweifel hinaus bewiesen ist.

Solange des Gericht, des den Boweisvertrag hoort, nicht bis zu dem Grade meralischer Gewissheit von der Schuld unberzengt ist, muss die Vermutung der unschuld fortfahren, den Angeklagten zu schuetzen. Wenn sich die aus dem Boweisvertrag ergebenden Tatsachen in gleicher Weise mit Schuld und Unschuld vereinbaren lassen, so muss nach der Seite der Unschuld entschieden erden. Mach dem amerikanischen Rocht sell weder das Leben noch die Freiheit leichtfortig angetastet werden, und so lange nicht beim Schluss des Beweisvertrag sebei dem urteilsprochenden Gericht eine zwingende Ueberzeugung von der Schuld verhauden ist, duerfen die Angeklagten nicht verurteilt werden."

Fuer unseren Fall bedoutet das, dass sich diese Ageklagten nur dann eines Verbrech is jogen den Frieden schuldig gemacht haben, wonn sie wassten, dass ihre Regiorung spezifische Angriffskriegsplacen hatte und wenn sie mit klaren und spezifischem Wissen von diesen Angriffsplacenen wissentlich bei der verwirklichung dieser Placene Filfe leisteten.

Hat Hitler ihnen seine Place mitgeteilt? Er hat das gewiss nicht geten. Ich darf Jhnen, meine Herren Richter, vertragen, dass er den Angeleigten und dem deutschen Volk das genaut Gegenteil mitgeteilt h t. Ist as nicht bezeichnend, meine Ferren Richter, in diesem Zusammenhang, dass Hans Fritsche, der die Aufgebe hatte, das deutsche Volk durch die deutsche Plesse und den deutschen Rundfunk unber

das, was sich croignote, zu unterrichten, von Internationalen Militaergericht freigesprochen wurde?

Trotzdom scheint die Anklagebehoerde behaupten zu wollen, dass es dem deutschen Velk allgemein bekannt wer, dass Hitler Angriffskriege zu fuchren beabsichtigte. Als ihren Krenzeugen hat die Anklagebehoerde Hitler's Bolmetscher gebracht. Mun, was auch immer man ueber ihn und das, was er im Kreuzverhoer zuzugeben gezwungen war, sagen meg, eins ist gewiss, er ist nicht ein Zeuge, der irgendetwas aussagen kommte ueber das, was allgemein bekannt war. Wenn man wissen will, was allgemein bekannt war, se muss man sich den Dingen zuwenden, die die deutsche Fresse und der deutsche Rundfunk der deutschen Bevoelkerung ueber die Erklacrungen und Absiehten ihrer Regierung zur venntnis brachten. Sie werden finden, meine Herren Biehter, dass das Wort Frieden weit hoeufiger verkam, als das Wort Krieg.

In Rahmen der Gesamtverteidigung wird is meine Aufgabe sein, dem Gericht das Beweismaterial derueber verzulegen, was allgemein bekannt oder nicht bekannt war. Demit jedoch kein Missverstandnis under meine Auffassung besteht, moschte ich sagen, dass diese Frage mach den klaren Entscheidungsgruenden des Inter-nationalen Militaergerichts unerheblich ist. Um Wiederholungen zu vermeiden, meschte ich mich inseweit auf den Antrag beziehen, den m ein Kollege v. Metzler gestern dem Gericht vergetragen hat. Ich werde daher dieses Beweismaterial betroffend das, was allgemein bekannt war, nur dann verlegen, wenn das Gericht e ine von dem Hrteil des Internationalen Militaergerichts abweichende Haltung einnehmen sollte. Sehen

jetzt moechte ich jedoch einige "arte zu dem Argument sagen, dass durch die auslaendische Presse und das auslaendische Radio das doutsche Volk und die so Angeklagten andere Dage gohoort haben. In glaube, dass der gesunde " o enverstand uns ohre lange Diskussionen erkennen laesst, was ein solches Argument wert sein wuerde. Joh bin der Weinung, dass man von dem normalen anstaendigen B mirger irgendeines Landis erwarten kann, dass er davon ausgeht, dass seine Regierung von Hause aus betr-uegerisch ist und dess ihre Gegner im Ausland i mer recht beben. Sowelt ich weiss, sind in Amerika Ausschusses eingesetzt zur Untersuchung sogenannter unamerikanischer Untriebe. Und , soweit ich unterrichtet bin, glauben diese, dass Leute, die, statt sich an die offiziellen Richtlinien ihrer eigenen rechtmasseigen Regierung zu halten, ihre Ansichten und ihr verhalten nach aus den Ausland stammenden Befehlen ausrichten, nicht gersde die besten Buerger sind. Diese Ausschubsse scheinen in der Tat zu glauben, dass eine gewisse Loyalitaet dem eigenen Lande und dessen rechtmassiger Regierung gegenueber nicht ein Zeichen besom erer Dumheit, nicht einmal unbedingter voller Billigung jeder Regierungsentscheidung, sondern eher ein Zeichen nationaler Anstaendigkeit ist, ohne die kein Staat und keine Gesellschaftsordnung aufrecht erhalten werden koennte. In die sen Zusenmenhang moechte ich die Aufmerksenkoit des Gorichts mif eine sehr interessante Entscheidung des Supreme Court der Vereinigten Staaten lanken, die am 25. Hai 1931 in dem Fall acontosh ergangen ist. MacIntosh, ein kanadischer Theologieprofessor, der seine Einbuergerung als Buerger der Vereinigton Steaton

Staat zu unterschreiben, jedech mit dem Verbehalt, dass er das Recht beanspruchte, selbst zu entscheiden, ob ein in der Zukunft von den Vereinigten Staaten gefuchrter Frieg als gerecht oder ungerecht anzuschen sei. In letzteren Felle, so erklachte er, wuerde er nicht in der Lage sein, seinem neuen Staate Eilfe zu leisten. Der Supreme Court entschied, dass, wenn auch die Bereitscheft bestehe, die segenannten Erlegsdienstverweigerer aus Gewissensgruenden anzuerkennen, as Gericht nicht akzeptieren komme, dass ein Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten erklache, die Staaten der Vereinigten Staaten erklache, die Staaten der Vereinigten Staaten erklache, dass ein Buerger der Vereinigten Staaten erklache, dass einer Pegierung Eilfe leisten wolle oder nicht.

Anklagoschrift orhobenen Anklagen beinen Manden ten zuwende, so moochte ich nur erklageren, dass er nicht wusste, das Witler Angriffskriege plante. 'Is gradlienige Persochlichkeit hatte er im Gegenteil bis zum Triegsausbruch Vertrauen in Mitlers wiederholte feierliche Friedensvers wechen. Aus den vielen Beispielen werde ich hier nur einige wenige zitieren. In seiner Rode vor den deutschen Reichstag au 17. 181 1955 fuchrte Mitler aus:

an Stelle der unbefriedigenden Zustaende von heute etwas besserts zu setzen. Im Gegenteil. Weder politisch noch wirtschaftlich koennte die Amvendung irgendwelcher Gewalt in Europa eine guenstigere Situation herverrufen, als sie houte besteht. Solbst but ausschlaggebenden Erfolgeiner neuen europaeischen Gewaltle sung wuerde als Didergebnis eine Loesung der Steerung des europaeischen G leichgewichts eintreten und damit, so eier se, der Feim fuer spactere neue Gegensaetze und neue Verwicklungen gelegt werden. Meuer Frieg, neue Opfer,

neue Unsicherheit und eine neue Wirtschaftsnot wierden der Erfolg sein. Der Ausbruch eines selchen Wahnsinns ehne Ende aber musste zum Zusamm enbruch der heutigen Gesellschaft und Staatsordnung fuchren. Ein im kommunistischen Chaos versinkendes Europa wuerde eine Krise von unabschbarem Aussass und nicht abzuschaetzender Bauer heraufbeselmweren. Ts ist der tiefernste Wunsch der nationalen Regierung des Deutschen Reiches, eine selch unfr-iedliche Entwicklung durch ihre a ufrichtige und taetige Mitarbeit zu verhindern."

In seiner Rede ver den Arbeitern der Siemens-Werke in Berlin erklagete Hitler am 10. Vovember 1933:

"Man sollte mir nicht zumuten, dass ich so wahnsinnig sei, einen Krieg zu wellen. Ich weiss nicht, wie viele von den fremden Staatsmennern den Frieg ueberhaupt mitgemacht haben, ich habe ihn mitgemacht. Ich konne ihn.... wir wellen nichts enderes als Frieden."

Am 20. Februar 1938 sagto Hitler im Reichstag:

"Doutschland wird jodonfells, gostuctzt auf seine Proundschaften, nichts unversucht lassen, um jones G ut zu rotten, das die V-craussetzung führ jone Arbeiten auch in der Zukunft abgibt, die uns verschweben: den Frieden."

Darucher himaus ist mein Mandent thef beeindruckt gewesen von der Apotheese friedlichen internationalen Wettbewerbs wachrend der Olympischen Spiele 1936 in Berlin und hat aus ganzem Ferzen die von Neville Chamberlein nach selner Rusek-kehr nach England nach der M-uerehener Wenferenz und nach der Unterschrift unter einen Konsultativpakt mit Hitler abgegebene Erklacrung gebilligt und daran geglaubt, dass dies Frieden fuer unsere Zeit" bedeute.

Am 30. J anuar 1939 sagto Hitlor wiederum im Reichstag:

"In den schwierigen Monaten des letzten Jahres war die Freundschaft zwischen Doutschland und Polen eines der verheissungsvollen Momente im politischen Leben Europas."

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Und schlicsslich orklacrte Mitler am 28. April 1939 in ciner weiteren Reichstagsrede:

The habe die unverstaendliche Haltung der polnischen Regiorung tief bedauert, aber das allein ist nicht die entscheidende Tatsache; das Schlimate ist, dass jetzt Polen, wie ver einem Jahr die Tschecheslowakei, unter dem Druck eines internetionalen Lucgenfoldzuges glaubt, dass es Truppen einberufen musse, obwohl Dautschland scherseits nicht einen einzigen Mann einberufen und nicht deren gedacht hatte, irgenäwie gegen Polen verzugehen.... Die Absicht eines Angriffs von seiten Deutschlands, die lediglich eine von der internetionalen Presse erfundene Lucge vor"

Wann von cinom Mann, dosson Arboit thm wonig Zoit fuor philosophische Sp-chuletionen ucber die von seiner Regierung gohogton odor nicht gehogten boesartigen Ziele liess, der abor wassto, dasa Costorraich und das Sudotonland zweifellos von Doutschon bowchnt waren und der sich an die Tatsache orinnorto, dana jahrhundertelang Tschechen und Slowakon in friedlicher Comeinschaft mit Doutschen in dem Bereich des Doutschon Roichs gologt button, crwartet worden, zu vermuten, dass Hitler, wachrond or allo diese friedlichen und vernuonftigon Dingo sagto, insgeheim bereits Placac fuer einen Angriffskrieg mit Polon gemacht und einer sehr beschrachkten Anzahl von zu seinem inneren Treis gehoerenden Maennern diese Places mitgotoilt hatto? Es ist gang a ugonschoinlich, dass man das night erwarten kann. Es erschien jedenfalls dem Inter national on Filitaergoricht augenscheinlich und aus diesom Grundo hat as eine botracchtliche Anzahl von Angekington, die gewiss hochere Pesitionen innehatten und m-chr Finblick basasson als m bin Mandant, von der Anklage, ein Verbrechen gegen den Frieden begangen zu haben, freigeaprochen.

friedlichen Erklaerungen mein 'andent im Hinblick auf die deutschen Ruestungsanstrengungen zu einer anderen Schlussfolgerung haette hommen sollen, so erscheint es mir angebracht, das Gericht in die sem Zusammenhang deren zu erinnern, dass nach den Bestimmungun des Teile V des Verseiller Friedensvortrages des Art.8 der Voelkerbundssatzung, abenso wie gemeess Punkt 4 der 14 Punkte Tilsons die deutsche Abruestung nur der Beginn einer allgemeinen Abruestung sein sollte und dass wachrend der langjachrigen Verhandlungen unber Abruestung und Sicherheit es Beutschlands staendiges Ziel war, die anderen Pationen an die Tinhaltung ihrer Abruestungsversprochen zu erinnern und die Gleichberechtigung auf der Grundlage seines eigenen reduzierten Ruestungsniveaus zu erreichen.

Roichskanzlor Bruning fuchrte in einem Interview mit einem Vertreter der International Broadcasting Company, das ueber alle Sonder der Vereinigten Staaten am 15. Februar 1932 verbreitet wurde, aus:

Die militaerischen Fracette Deutschlands bilden nicht einmal mehr einen ausreiche den Grenzschutz gegen den Angriff eines eter mehrerer seiner hechgerussteten Machbarn. Deutschlands Wehrlosigkeit ist besonders offenbar im Luftraum. Zu seiner Verteidigung besitzt Deutschland unberhaupt Teine Mittel. Picht nur die Flugwaffe ist ihn verbeten, sendern auch jegliche Flugsabwehr von der Frede aus. Im Mriegsfalle wurden die Staedte Deutschlands ohne jeden Schutz den Gas-, Brand- und Tr lesivoemben der gegnerischen Flugzeuge ausgesetzt sein. Bie verden mir zugeben, dass das eine unhaltbare Situation ist, die das deutsche Volk mit groesster Besorgnis hinsicht-lich seiner Sicherheit erfuellen muss. Die Ferderung auf G leichberschtigung mit den anderen Voelkern, die ich in meiner Rode auf der Abruestungskomferenz in Genf huerzlich mit aller Deutlichkeit ausgesprochen habe, ist deshalb eine ganz

selbstverstaendliche Folgerung aus den tatsaechlich bestehenden Verhaeltnissen. ... Das deutsche
Volk, besonders die deutsche Jugend, f-uchlt
die sen Zustand der Disqualifizierung sehr tief,
und ein Teil der politischen Unruhe in Deutschl and hat in ihr ihren Ursprung. ... Die
Ferderung der Gleichberechtigung und der gleichen
Sicherheit wird von ganzen deutsehen Volke geteilt,
Jede deutsche Regierung wird die se Ferderung vertreten mussen."

Es kann in der Tat bewiesen werden, dass die RitlerRegierung in Genf dieselbe Haltung einnahm de Bruening und
dass die deutsche Wiederaufruestung erst begennen wurde, als
die deutschen langjachrigen Bemichungen in endles m Abruestungsdebatten in Genf und sonstwe wegen der Intransigenz
der Machbarn Deutschlands fehlgeschlagen waren.

"as meinen Mandanten a goht, so muss ich zussetzlich dio Tatsache unterstreichen, Gass die ihm anvertrauten Werke Priougnisso horstellton, die entschieden friedlicher Natur waren und zwar photographische Erzeugnisse und Kunstfasorn. Moin Mandant ist borochtigt, nicht ohne Stolz darauf hinzuwoisen, dass die Agfa dank seiner staendigen B mehungen, die Forschungsarboit soiner fachigen Mitarbeiter in diese Richtung zu lenken, ein Farbfilmvorfahren entwickelte, das mit Rocht ala cinca dor boston, wonn nicht das Bosto der Welt angoschen wird. Der Ausbruch des Frieges hat diese friedlichen Amstrongungon molnes Mandanton nicht gefoordert, sondern gohemmt. Ich kann Ihnen, meine Ferren Richter, daher vorsichern, dass mein " andant den Eriegsausbruch nicht bogreesate und dass er auch niemals gehoert hat, dass seine Wollegen briegerische Tendenzen verfolgten. Gewiss hat ihm niomals cinor scinor "otlegen mitgotoilt, or habe Tennthis von irgendwolchen Aug-riffsplacnen der deutschen Regierung.

Als or Frieg susgebroehen war, ein Frieg, den die deutsche Regiorung dem deutschen Volk, insbesondere durch den Hinweis auf die Tatsache, dass England und Frankreich Deutschland den Er-ieg erklacht hatten, als Verteidigungskrieg
darstellte, hat zwar mein Maniant nicht die Piederlage
selms Vater landes gewuchscht. Er hat es nicht im Stich
gelassen, aber auch hier metchte ich Ihnen, meine Herren
Richter, vertragen, dass dies eine Haltung ist, die niemand,
der guten G laubens ist, das Rocht hat ihm verzuwerfen.
Das Internationale Militaergericht hat diese Auffassung in
seinen Entscheidungsgruenden zum Fall des Angeblagten Speer
aberhannt, inden es erklachte:

"Seine Betactigungen, als ihm der deutsche Triegseinsatz unterstamt, dienten den Kriegseinsatz
genau so wie jede Przeugungsstaatte der Friegfuchrung half; der Gerichtshof ist jedoch nicht
der Ansicht, dass eine solche Tactigkeit die
Teilpahme an einem gemeinsemen Plan, Angriffskriege zu fuchren, darstellten im Sinne des
Anklegepunkts 1 oder Angriffskriege zu fuchren
im Sinne des Anklegepunkts 2."

"as die Beschuldigungen unter Ziffer II der Anklageschrift angeht, so kann ich ihre Troerterung den jenigen
meiner Kollegen ueberlassen, deren Mandanten an den verhandlungen beteiligt weren, die zu den von der Anklagebehoerde
als Raub und Pluenderung bezeichnsten Vereinbarungen fuchrten.
Tas von der Anklage vorgetragene Beweismaterial rechtfertigt
diese Behauptung nicht.

"enn ich mich nunmehr der Ziffer 3 der Anklageschrift zuwende, so uebernimmt mein : andent die Verantwortung füer die Filmfabrik Wolfen, deren unmit telbarer Oher und Betriebsfüehrer er war. Soweit die Beschaeftigung von Fremderbeitern,

Strafgefangemen und MZ-Haeftlingen als solche in Frage steht, darf ich dem Wohen Gericht vortragen, dass die ser Tatbestand allein in Anbetracht der deutschen Gesetzgebung und der Kriegsverhaeltnisse nicht als genuegende Grundlage zur Rechtfertigung eines Strefverfahrens gegen meinen Mandanten angesehen werden k ann. Die in diesem Zusammenhang erheblichen Rechtsprobleme werden von meinen Follegen ausfuehrlich behandelt werden. Die Verteidigung ist in der Lage zu beweisen, dass nein Mandant so handelte, dass kein anderer anstaendiger Mann in seiner Stellung zur gleichen Zeit um unter denselben Unsteenden heette anders handeln koennen. "ir koennen weiter beweisen, dess die Arbeitsbedingungen, die Verpflegungs- und Unterbringungsverhaeltnisse aller in der F.lmfabrik beschaeftigten Arbeiter so waren, dass man nicht behaupten i enn, sie seien schlacht gewosen. Dr. Gajewski hat alles in seiner lacht Stehende getan und dementsprechende Weisungen erlasson, dass besonders die F-onderbeiter anstaendig behandelt und in den unter den gegebenen Umstaenden moeglichen Ausnass betreut wurden. "as die Konzentrationslagerhauftlinge (einige hundert Frauen aus Ravensbrueck) angeht, so zogen diese gowiss thre Arbeit in der Filmfabrik Polfen dem Lager Revensbrucck vor. Sie wurden nicht mit schwerer Arbeit beschaoftigt. Ihre arboit war die gleiche, die verher von freien deutschen Arbeiterinnen geleistet worden var. Soweit die anderen zur Sparte III schoorigen und von der Andagobehoerde orwachnten verke, d.h. des Lamprawerk in Muchen und Rot tweil in F - stohen, so wurden diese von fachigen Macnnern geleitet, derum morelische Eigenscheften so weren, dass die se ihnen das Vertrauen meines Mandanten erwerben

hatten. Er konnte sicher sein, dass diese Maenmer als
Betriebsfuehrer jener Werke die Personalangelegenheiten
kerrekt behandelten, was in der Tat mich geschah. Was die
von der I.G. kontrolliertes, aber rechtlich unebhaengige und
einen eigenen Vorstand besitzende Firms Halle & Co. angeht,
so befindet sich in den von der anklage vorgetragenen Beweismaterial nichts, was meinen Mandanten belasten konnte. Wir
sind jedech mich hier in der L. a. zu beweisen, dass der K lieVorstand kerrekt hamielte.

Zu der Gesamtpersoonlichkmit meines landanten beabsichtige ich, dom Goricht Boweiszstorial dafuer vorzulegen, dass moin Me .. ant durchdrung on war von Grund sactzen der Toleranz und Monachlichkeit und dass os ihn gowiss nicht en Zivilcourage fehlte, fuer seine leinungen einzutreten. Fr war unter seinen "ollegen bekannt dafuer, dass es ihm entschieden nicht gefiel, wenn sich andere in seine Sphaere einmischten, dass or sich andererseits abor such nicht in anderer Loute Angelogonhoit on einmischte. Im Rahmen der fuer die ricsige I.G. charakteristischen "dezentralisierten Zentralisierung" befand sich Dr. Gajewski on der Scitze der Sparte III und uebernimmt gerne die mit dieser Stellung verbundene Verantwortung. 'as die mebrigen Betaetigungsgebiete der I.G.Farben angeht, so kannte er nur ihre allgemeinen Umrisse so wie sie im TTA und im Vorstand vorgetragen wurden. Tr hat dort niemals etwas erfahron, was ihn zum Eingreifen muf anderen Gebieten als seinom digenen hactto veranlasson koonnon oder sollen, umso woniger, als or zu seinen Rollegen das Vertrauen hatte und habon konnte, dass sie ihre Antolegonheiten korrekt

handhebten. Bezusglich der von Perrn Dr. Gejewski bekleideten Thronsomter hat die Anklage keine Beweise dafwer vorgetragen, dass in die sen mehr oder weniger formellen Betaetigungen etwas gefunden werden koennte, was ihm unter atrafrechtlichen Gesicht spunkten zur Last gelegt worden koennte.

Zum Abschluss meiner Erooffnungsansprache moechte ich noch oine letzte Bom rhung zu dem letzten Satz in der Prooffnungsrode der Anklagebeheerde machen. Der Herr Hauptanklagger sagte: "In die sen Maennern gibt es keine Loyalitaet, weder der "ssensemift, noch Doutschland, noch irgondeinem entdechbaren Ideal gegomme ber." Die ser durch das von der Anklagebehoorde vergetragone Bowelsmaterial in keiner "else belegte Verwirf hat Dr. Gajowski zuticist verletzt, und ich glaube zu der Feststolling borechtigt zu sein, dass alle Angeklagten seine def-ueble toilon. Was seine Loyalitaet und seine persoonliche Integritect angeht, so worden alledic jonigen, die Dr. Gajewski in Doutschland und im Ausland gekannt haben, der Anklagebehoordo sagon, dass sie unrocht hat , und soweit Dr. Gajowskis Cofuchlo gogonucber Doutschland in Frage stohen, so liebte or soin Vetorland und diento ihm obenso, wio ich annehme seine Hollogen in Amerika das ihrige liebten und ihm dienten.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL TI

DEFERSE

Opening Statement for Heinrich O A T T I W E A U



Feferse 6

Opening statezent

fuer den Angeklagten

Seinrich Gattinssu

Fall VI

ueberreicht von

Rudolf Asohenauer Verteidiger

Jun.



Herr Praceident ! Meine Herren Richter !

Noch selten wurde in einem Proxess derartig viel Material seitens der Anklagebehoerde vorgelegt. Noch seltener aber wurde in der Oeffentlichkeit und in der Anklageschrift den Angeklagten so viel vorgeworfen wie es hier der Fall ist. Noch nie aber wurde so wenig bewiesen als es im Proxess gegen Ersuch u.s. geschehen ist.

Gross kwendigte die Anklagebehoerde des Buendnis der IG mit Fitler an, das durch Bustefisch und Gattineau 1932 geschlossen sein soll. Mit Spannung warteten wir auf die Beweise. Sie blieben mus. Was uebrig blieb, war eine informatorische Besprechung. Wenn in der Politik jede informatorische Besprechung wenn in der Politik jede informatorische Besprechung sit Buchdnis gleich gesetzt wird, dann waeren wohl mehr Buendnisse als Folltiker verhanden.

Bot gruendlicher Ueberpruefung haette die Anklagebehoerde auf bat das Grotoske ihrer Behamptung erkennen sucssen. Es gehoert viel Phantasie dazu dieBehamptung aufzustellen, dass zu Lebreiten eines Bosch und eines Duisberg ein derartiges Abkommen geschlossen wird. Fuer uns wird os eine Kleinigkeit sein, die Beschuldigung der Anklage zu widerlegen. Ich moschte in diesem Zusammenhang nur ein paar Stellen geber das Verhaeltnis Bosch und Duisberg's zu Eltler zitieren. Dr.jur. Enrt Breiherr vons Lorener, vormals Pracsident der deutschen Friedensdelegation von Versailles, schreibt neber die Haltung Carl Bosch's zu Eltler und der MSDAP:

Die Einstellung Carl Bosch's zu Hitler und der nationalsozialistischen Partei laesst sich vielleicht am besten aus der
niederschmetternden Eritik erkennen, die er mir im Anschluss
an sein erstes Zusammentreffen mit Hitler mitteilte: Der Hitler is' ja nix , garnix ! Das is' alles ausgemachter Schwindel."
IIm Laufe der folgenden Jahre erklaerte Carl Bosch mir immer
wieder: " Der Hitler wird uns alle ins Verderben bringen. Hoffentlich is' er wenigstens nich' so bloed, Krieg ansufangen. Bei
einem Fann, der den Veltkrieg als Gefreiter mitgemacht hat, sollte man denken, dass

or wenigstens micht solch ein neues Elend und Grauen ueber die Welt bringen wird, aber beim Hitler kann man sich auf alles gefasst machen."

Boi unserem letzten Zusammengein im Horbet 1939 war Carl Bosch trotz allen Siegesmeldungen ueber den Krieg ganz gebrochen. Mehrfach wiederholte er in diesen Stunden: "Der Krieg kann niemale von Deutschland gewonnen werden und wann der Hitler ihn gewinnen wuerde, waere es ein furchtberes Unglueck."

Veitere Aussprucche, die Carl Besch mir gegenneber hamfig tat,
warfen ein charakteristisches Licht suf seine Auffassungen: Die
Jugend vor den Hasis zu retten, ist noch wichtiger, als die Rettung
der Wissenschaft.

Dass the die Sorge fuer eine von der Hitlerpartei unabhaengige, frole Wissenschaft inner an Horsen lag, duerfte allgemein bekannt sein, Dies Ziel war das Ausschlaggebende fuer ihn bei der ihn sehr schwer fallenden Webernahme seiner Ehremaenter, z.B. des Praest-diums der Kaiser-Wilhele-Gesellschaft, Mehrfach hat er sir im Hinblick darauf gosegt: Der ganre Nexi-Krompel baengt mir zum Halse heraus, aber ich muss in Geschirr bleiben, senst ist die "issenschaft werleren."

"Die Judenverfolgungen sind eine Schrach und Schande, die sich bitter raechen wird."

"Frieden, Frieden und nochmals Frieden ist das A und O fuorumes und alle Welt."

Ueber die pelitische Haltung des Geheisrates Professor Dr.C.Duisberg liegt uns eine zutreffende Schildsrung vor, in der es heisst:

"Ich kann besougen, dass Horr Scheimrat Duisberg ismer@in Gogner des Mationalsozialismus gewesen und es auch auch der Machtergreifung bis su seinem Tode geblieben ist. Es hat nicht an Versuchen - 2a -

gofohlt, ihn fuor den Nationaleosialismus at gewinnen, aber er hat .
sich in keiner Weise dazu bewegen lassen, sich fuer die Partei
einzusetzen.

verkusen, abor Berr Gebeisret Duisberg bet ihn nicht empfangen.
Spaster versuchte u.a. Dr. Schridt-Pauli, Berlin, Herrn GebeinrattDuisberg fuer die Pertei zu interessieren. In seiner schriftlichen Antwort an ihn schrieb Herr Gebeinret Duisberg woortlich:

Sie werden es noch an ihrem eigenen Leibe erfahren, was es bedeutet, wenn diese Partei einzal an die Macht kommen sollte.

(Dieser Schriftwechsel ist unshrend des Krieges verloren gegungen.)
Auch hat er es abgelehnt, an der Versannlung im Industrieklub in
Dusselderf am 27.1.1932, in der Hitler eprechen sollte, teilzdnehmen. In seinem Brief, den er , sewiel ich weies, an Herrn
Professor Dr. Hahn schrieb, hat er es als ein Unglusek bezeichnet,
wenn deutsche Prefessoren, wie s.B. Fraculein Lise Meitner, nur
darum, weil sie Juden sind, aus ihren Stellungen entfornt worden
sollten.

Schr stark hat sich Forr Geheisrat Deisberg füer eine Verstachdigung mit anderen Laundern, vor allem mit England, eingesetzt.

So war er füchrend beteiligt an den Besprechungen, die 1926 swiseben anglischen und dautschen Wirtschaftsfüchrern in Berlin
stattfanden. Eine weitere Besprechung dieser Art, an der u.a.
der damalige englische Vorkehrsminister Ashley und die bekanntestan Vertreter des englischen und deutschen Wirtschaftslobens teilnahmen, fand vom 11. bis 13.Juni 1927 in Leverkusen statt."

Joseh und Duisberg waren die leitenden Persoenlichkeiten der IG-Farben und starke Gegner der NSIAP. Bustefisch und Gattinesu waren 1932 ein-flussloss Angestellte der IG. Glaubt denn bei dieser Sachlage die Anklage ernstlich, dass diese Beiden ein Buendnis mit der Partei absuschliesen batten 7 Dabei hat noch die Anklagebehoerde das eine uebersehen, dass Gattineau bis 1933 Mitglied der Konservativen Volkspartei gewesen ist, die bekanntlich Dr. Bruening als Reichskansler unterstuctste.

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Wirklich sonderber mutet die Anklage-Konstruktion an, wenn einem ein Brief auf den Schreibtisch flattert, in dem es heisst:

*Harr Geheinrat Duisborg war ein besonders tetkraeftiger Foorderer des Gedankens studentischer Selbethilfe und wurde hierbei von Herm Dr. Gattimenu aufs lobanftoste unterstuetst. Teh habe in den Jahren 1928 - 1932 auf schlreichen Tagungen und Besprechungen, die sich mit stutentischen Selbsthilfe-Fragen beschaeftigten, mit Herrn Geheimert Duisberg und Herrn Dr. Gattimenu zusammengeerbeitet. Aus dieser Arbeit ist eine hersliche, persoenliche Fraundschaft mit Herrn Dr. Gettimenu entstanden, der in politischer Hinsicht genau so Anchte wie ich.

Dar hintor mir stehende Teil der Stadenschaft war antinationalsozialistisch eingestellt. Nachdem durch die eertlichen Studentenschaftswihlen Mazi- chrhoiten in der Studentunschaft untstanden, bin ich un die Schroswonde 1931/1932 in offenen Kerpf sum Nationalsozialismus nus der studentenschaftlichen Arbeit nusgeschieden. Ich habe die Fuchrung for hinter mir stehen en Gruppon behalten und diuse zu einer Organisation zusermengeschlessen, deren Zweck es wer, Bogon den N tionalsozialistischen Deutschen Studentenbund zu wirken. Mir gingon daboi von der richtiten Grkenntnis aus, dass sich die Wachlornasson stork much ion Ergobnisson von Studentenschaftswahlen richten, und dass in der rossen Politik nach 1 oder 2 Jahren de gleichen Thler obnisse ceftauchen, wie sie sich verher bei 'en Studenton generate haben. Leine und veiner Gesinnungsfreunde Taotigkeit richtete sich nun Cahin, in den eertlichen Belletapfen durch entsprechende Propaganda die Tehlergebnisse zu beeinflussen und die Mazirchrheiten zurucekzuschrauben. Das ist bis zum Fruchjahr 1933 an vorschiedenen Universitacten un! Hechschulen mit vollen Erfolg durchgefuchet worldn. Die ueberragen en Masigehrheiten schrupften nach unseren Juftreten jewells zu einer prektisch beleutungslosen linderheit zusamen.

Fuer die Durchfuchrung dieser Schlknempfe und fuer die fuer die Organisation netwendigen Hilfsmittel wurde Geld gebracht. Ich bebe mich deher mit dem Geheinmet Duisberg und mit Herrn Dr. Getti-

noon in Verbindung gesetst und versucht, Geldmittel fuer unsere Tactigiesit zu bekennen. Diese sind mir bereitwillig gegeben werden. Dabei wurde Coutlich, dass insbesondere Herr Dr. Gattineau sich in dieser Hinsicht bemuchte. Ich habe ueber Herrn Dr. Gattinecu bis litte 1933 tie erforderlichen Gelder bekomen. Derch die Unbeschlichkeit, unseren Kempf fürtzusetzen, hebe ich dem neine diesbezueglichen Bitten bei Herrn Dr. Gettinezu im Jahre 1983 eingestellt. Gelegentlich der letzten Heichsprausidenten-Nahl hat sich im Einversteendnis und im Auftreg von Herrn Geheinrat. Duisberg Herr Dr. Gettinezu en mich gewendt nit der Bitte, dass die mir nehestehenden Kreise sich fuer die Ehle Bisdenburgs, der als Gegenkenditat Hitlers aufgestellt wer, einsetzten. - Ich habe den bereitwillig zugestimmt. Gelegentlich eines Enpfanges bei Hindenburg, bei den vernehmlich studentische Kreise anwesend weren, und zu den Barr Dr. Gettinezu in Auftrage von Herm Gebel mat Duisberg teilnehm, wurde Hindenburg tie Bitte der Studentensch ist unterbreitet, neuerlich fuer das Auft des Reichsprassidenten zu kom interen."

Teh glaubo, die Bundmisbehauptung for Anklege ist - ich bitte das harte Wort zu entschuhdigen - derert gegen den essenden Henschenverstand, dess es sich fast eruebrigt, Gegenbeweise unsubieten. Es ist hunervoll zu sehen, wie der Anklege, in der Bestroben Beweise zu senseln, eine husbsche Mysensverwechslung unterlaufen ist!

In der Gerichtssitzung von 2.9.1947 wur 'e behauptet, dass Carl Ducsberg der Neichsvereinigung der Deutschen Industrie unter Betonung der nusgesprochenen bejahenden Einstellung " seine Bereitschaft zur Teilnehme in der Mellf-Hilter- Spende" mitgeteilt hat.

Dr. Gurt Duisberg gibt uns dazu folgende Richtigstellung:

"Es handelt sich hierbei un eine Mannesverwehslung. Nicht der Versitzunde des Aufsichtsrates, Gehährent Dr. Carl Duisberg, son ern ich selbst in meiner Sigenschaft als Leiter des Z.A. Bueres habe der Besprechung bei der Berufsgenessenschaft der Chemischen Industrie beigewehnt und die Aktenetiz von 16.Juni 1933 verfasst."

Sicherlich haette das jeder der Angeklagten der Anklagebehoerde sa-

gen koennen, wenn sie densch gefragt worden weeren.

Die Unsimnigkeit der Ankla ebehauptung wird noch offensichtlicher, wenn wir folgende Unstaunde bedanken:

Die herrschende Heinung in der MS-Partei lehnte die IG aus folgenden Gruenden abs

- 1.) Als Monsorn stend sie in Gogensatz su den Principion dus Pertoiprogramus.
- 2.) In Verwaltungsret befenden sich 40% juodische Hitglieder (C.v. Meinberg, M.V. Meinberg, v.Sinsen, Oppenheiner).
- 3.) In Aufsichterst der IG befanden sich bis 1938 25% juddische Mitglieder: Merten, Louis Hagen, Sigsund Werburg, Carl v. Weinberg, Arthur v. Weinberg, v. Sinson, Otto v. Andelsehn-Bertholdy Max Werburg.
- A.) Bei den Tochtergesellscheften Riebeck Lenten: Arpad Plesch, Milten Seligmenn, Loderer; bei Sheinstehl: Flochtheim.
- 5.) Das agrarpolitische Aut der Partei varlangte eine weitere Sendung der Duengerpreise und nahm deshalb Stellung gegen die 10. 1932 orklaarte Derré in Lucnehen, dass die Partei sieh aus politischen Orwenden gegen die Duengerpreise wenden nüsse, das Parteiprograms sei aben gegen die gressen Gesellschaften.
- 6.) Bucrekel lehate die IG grundsnetzlich ab.
- 7.) Auch Loy wer der IG nicht freundlich gesinnt, obwehl er ihre Sezialleistungen anerkomen nusste. Er wer wegen seiner Angriffe duf Verburg und Louis Hagen seinerseit in Leverkusen auf Veranlessung von Geheinrat Duisburg untlessen worden.
- 8.) In der Frage for Soutschen Benainerscogung nahm die NS-Presse, vor allem for V.B. einen segen die Interessen der IG gerichteten Standpunkt ein.

Viel hat die Inkloge in ihren Vertrag von Gattineau behauptet. Er sell der Mirtschaftsberater von Boohn, sin fuchrender politischer Vertreter der IG, der 6 Jahre lang die Apo leitete, gewesen sein.

Boweise ueber die tetenechliche Teotigkeit won Dr. Gettineau hat sie aber nicht vergelegt.

Mas war Dr. Gattimoau?

Bis Sade 1938 gehourte er keinen der Insechnesse der IG als litglied en. Erst lätte 1938 wurde er Titulerdirektor for IG, Anfang 1939 kaufmennischer geschauftsfuchrender Direktor der DIG Pressburg. Des Forstand der IG hat er nie angehoert.

Politisch geschen ist er bis 1939, wie bereits ausgefuchrt, lätglied der

Konservation Volkspartei. Roehm verlieh ihm Mitte 1933 einen Shrenfuehrerdienstgrad, der ihm beinahe das Leben kost kostete Am 30. Juni 1934 soll er auf Veranlassung von Heydrich erschossen werden.

Wenn die Anklagebehoerde das IMT-Urteil und den dortigen Beweisvortrag der Anklage und Verteidigung gewoerdigt has tie haette, in dem aufgereigt wurde, dass Roehm und die oberste 35-Fuehrung 1932 - 1934 zumindest eine Aussenseiterstellung in der Politik der NSDAP einnehm, dann waere sie bei Gattineau zu den vorliegenden Schlussfolgerungen nicht gekommen. Dies und die daraus sich ergebende nachfolgende Machtlosigkeit der SA sind die Gruende führ den Freispruch der SA vor dem Internationaten Militaergerichtshof gewesen.

Und hier bei Br. Gattineau vom politischen Einfluss zu sprechen, ist mehr als ractschaft.

Zweifellos hat die Anklagebehoerde das Gefuehl gehabt, ein Bindeglied zwischen 1972 und 1979 konstruieren zu mueseen. Deshalb muesste man der Wipe, dem Werberat usw. eine andere Bedeutung zuschieben, als er tatsacchlich gehabt hat. Die Bewe se allerdings blieb man Wiederum schuldig. Man verknuspfte die Gruendung der Wipe mit der Machtergreifung der Bartei. Dass dies offensichtlich falsch ist, zeigte sich bereits im Beweieverfahren der Anklage. Man bauschte die Tastigkeit der Wipe auf. Aus einer Vermittlungs- und qualifizierten Brieftraegerstelle, wie das Verhoer und Kreuzverhoer Krueger gezeigt hat, machte man kuenstlich ein hochbedeutsames politisches

Instrument. Ashnlich war das Bestreben der Anklage auch beim Wirtschaftsfushrerkreis bezw. Werberat der deutschen Wandachaft.

Beim Werberat wird as folgendes Bild ergoben:

Der Werberat hatte es sich zur Aufgabe gestellt, die private Initiative des Wirtschaftlers zu foerdern und zu unterstuetzen. Die Ausschältung des unlauteren Wettbewerbes und unsauberer Werbemethoden fuehrte zu enger Zusammenarbeit mit den Verbaenden amderer Laender, vor allem mit Verbaenden der Werbungstreibenden in England, USA, Schweden, Frankreich und endete in der Gruendung des internationalen Werberates bei der internationalen Handelskammer in Paris. Die Auslandawirtschaftswerbung füer deutsche Erzeugnisse erfolgte in enger Zusammenarbeit mit den auslaendischen Messegesellschaften, Handelskammern und fremden Regierungen.

Der Werberat hatte keine politischen Aufgaben zu erfuellen: Politische und kuenstlerische Ausstollungen
unterlagen nicht dem Geseta der Wirtschaftswerbung.

Das Auswaertige Amt und Propagandaministerium hatten
ausdwuscklich jede politische Propaganda durch den
Werberat untersagt.

Schuldig blich die Anklage ebenfalls, in der Oesterreichangelegesheit und zur Frage DAC Prossburg beweiskraeftiges Material anzubieten. In der "OesterreichFrage" wird sich z.B. herausstellen, dass es sich um
die Fortfuchrung der lange vor dem Anschluss begonnenen
Verhandlungen mit Skoda-Wetzler und im uebrigen um
interne Konzernungliederung von DAC-Firmen ohne irgendwelchen Zwang seitens der IG-Farben handelte.
Im uebrigen hat die Anklagebehoorde in ihrem Beweisvortrag selbet nicht behauptet, dass Gantineau an der
Fuehrung der Verhandlungen der IG in Oesterreich beteiligt war.

Ein bezeichnendes Schlaglicht fuer die Beweisfuebrung der Anklage bietet die Pressburg-Angelegenheit. Mit Pathos hat General Telford Taylor behauptet (Protokoll v. 27. August 1947, Seite 181 deutsch, Seite 190 englisch):

"Nach 1948 nahm der (Gattineau) als Direkter einer der grossten Sprengstoff-Werke der IG im besetzten Gebiet an der Beschaffung und dem Missbrauch von Zwangsarbeitern und an der Pluenderungstaetigkeit teil."

Auch hier musston wir vergeblich auf die Beweise warten. Kein Dekument hat die Anklage angeboten. Dies duerfte ihr auch schwer fallen, Denn in Pressburg gab es im Arbeitsprozess weder Fremdarbeiter noch Zwangsarbeiter noch K.Z.-Haeftlinge noch Kriegegefangene, Ebensowenig ist es moeglich, dass die Anklagebehoerde fuer ihre Behauptung, in Pressburg sei Pluenderung geschehen, einen Beweis erbringen kann.

Bei dieser Lage ist es voellig erklaerlich, dass Richter Morris eingehend auf die Unerheblichkeit des Materials bie zum Beginn der Angriffhandlungen im Jahre 1939 hin-wies. Nach meiner Auflassung gilt dies vor allem füer den Angeklagten Gattinemu.

Wonn wir uns vorstollen, dass das das Ergebnis der Arbeit der Anklage wachrend Ergebnis. Ich will mehr als ein duerftiges Ergebnis. Ich will

die Anklagebehoerde nicht kritisieren. Denn schwer ist es, gegen einen Angeklagten Beweismaterial vorzulegen, der im Sinne der Anklagepunkte nichts verbrochen hat. Mag der Anklagebehoerde dieselbeeZeit der Verbureitung nochmals zur Verfuegung stehen, wird sie genau den gleichen Misserfolg haben. Bies wird der weitere Verlauf der Verhandlung mit aller Deutlichkeit aufzeigen.

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFEESI

Opening Statement for Paul H A H F L I G E R



German

Defense Gase G

or won Metzler

vor dem AMERIKANISCHAN LITATELERGERICHTSHOF VI, NUERNHERG,

Paul Haefliger
Fall VI Arauch und Anders!

gen.



Hohes Gericht,

Jenn ich fuer meinen Klienten Paul Haefliger Ihnen gegenweber, meine Herren Richter, das Wort ergreife, so habe ich nicht die Absicht, mich mit den gegen die I.G. und ihre Politik als solche gerichteten Anschuldigungen zu befassen. Diese allgemeinen Themen werden von einigen meiner Herren Kollegen behandelt, um liederholungen zu vermoiden.

Tas daher im Falle Paul Haefliger zu sagen bleibt, ist die Untersuchung der Frage seiner persoenlichen Verantwortlichkeit fuer die Politik der I.G. vor und nach Ausbruch des Krieges, die von der Anklage als von Anfang bis Ende verbrecherisch bezeichnet wird, waehrend die Verteidigung den Standpunkt vertritt, dass dies keineswegs der Fall war, und dass die Anklage bei der Praesentierung ihres Beweismaterials weit ueber das Ziel hinausgeschossen ist.

Tenn ich das unglaublich grosse Ausmass des Boweismaterials usberblicks, dua die Ankloge in diesem Fall eingefushrt hat, so faellt der Vertoidigung unter anderem ein Punkt besonders auf: Es ist das unglaublich Eleine Ausmans des Boweismaterials -soweit ueberhaupt davon gesprochen werden kann-, das die Anklage zur Frage der persoenlichen Verantwortlichkwit jedes Angeklagten fuer das, was geschehen ist, vorgelegt hat. Offensichtlich behauptet die .. lane, dass die I.G. eine verbrecherische Organisation war, die lediglich zu dem Joc aufgezogen wurde, um alles, was sich in ihr 'toetliches Notzwerl: 'verstrickte, zu unterjochen oder zu vernichten. Die Vorstandsmitgliedor dieser "gefachrlichen Organisation sind nach Ansicht der inklage offenbar verantwortlich fuer alle Geschehnisse in diesem gewaltigen und komplizierten Konzern, der in der Anklugeschrift als "Steat im Steate" bezeichnet wird. Die Anlage legt, soweit ich as ueberblicken kann, kein besonderes Gewicht darauf, ob und in welchem Unfango die verschiedenen Angellagten persoenlich mit den zahlreichen Vorguengen innerhalb der I.B. in Verbindung standen, die in der Anklageschrift behandelt werden. Um die Notwendigkeit einer sorgfaeltigen Untersuchung in der komplizierten Frage zu vermeiden, hat die Anklage zunnechst den Anklagepunkt der Verschwoerung füer praktisch alle Funkte der Anklage eingefüchrt. In zweiter Linie bezieht sich die "niklage zum Beweise der von ihr behaupteten esamtverantwortung aller Vorstandsmitglieder füer die Vorgaenge in ihrem Unternehmen auf die deutschen handelsrechtlichen Bestimmungen und die Batzungen der I.G., die uebrigens von der Anklage falsch ausgelogt worden sind.

Ich will die Anklagevertretung nicht verlotzen, aber ich muss zu meinem Bedauern festabellen, dass diese Bohandlung des Problems der perspendichen Verantwortung der AngeMagten unter anderen ein schlagender Beweis mehr führ die beilagenswerte Tatsache ist, dass die Anklage offensichtlich die Gruende des E.T-Urteils nicht sorgfaeltig genug beruecksichtigt not.

-sowoit ich sehe- kein spezielles Beweismaterial Lafuer eingefüchrt, dass alle Angellagten sich miteinander vorabredeten,
um die in der Anthage behaupteten angeblich verbrecherischen
Handlungen vorzunehmen oder zu verursachen. Ich darf in dieser
Besichung auf die Gruende des INT-Urteils verweisen, in denen
hinsichtlich der Vorsunsetzungen einer Verschwerung zur Planung eines Angriffskrieges folgendes auf Seite 16882 des Protokells ausgefüchrt wird: Ich zitiere:

Por Gerichtshof mas untersuchen, ob ein kommoter Plan gur Kriegfuehrung bestand, und bestimmen, vor in diesem konkreten Plane teilgenommen hat.

Inda des Zitats.

Ferner auf Seite 16883 des Protokolls: Ich zitiore:

".us der Beweisfuehrung geht jedoch mit Bestimatheit eher das Bestehen vieler einzelner Places hervor, als eine einzige alle solche Places umfassende Versohwerung."

Inde des Mitats.

Mach moiner Aufhasung hat die Anklage keinerlei Beteiligung der Angeklagten an irgend einem konkreten Plan zur Fuehrung von Friegen im Binne des E.T-Urteils unter Beweis gestellt, ganz zu schweigen von einer Verschweerung der Angeklagten mit Gleson Biel. Abgesehen hiervon kann nach des E.T-Urteil die Verschweerung nicht als ein besonderes Verbrechen auf dem Gebiet der Verbrechen gegen die Enschlichkeit und der Friegs-verbrechen unter Anklags gestellt werden. In dieser Beziehung wird auf die Ausfuchrungen der Verteidigung wachrund der Forgen-Bitzung des 29. Oktober (Protekell Beite 2963) Bezug genommen. Deshalb ist die Verteidigung der Auffassung, dass der Gesiehtspunkt der Verschweerung als selcher nicht als eine rechtlich einwandfreie Beweiten des Problems der personnligen V.M. Mehrentlichkeit der Anschlagten angesehen werden Emma.

The description of the betrifft, and den die ... lago the personniche Verantwortlichheit der Angehlagten stuetzt, nachlich ihre angebliche ? ... tworentwortung fuer den G.e auftsbetrieb der I.C. ... ch ihrer Satzung und den deutschen handelsrechtlichen B. vimmungen, so fuerchte ich, dass die ge zwei Arten der V.I ntwortung durcheinanderbringt, die zivilrechtliche und die straffechtliche. Die V.Pocialigung ist der Ansicht, dass in Gloser B. Jahung die folgenden Semerkungen in den Gruenden des I.T-Urteils besonders bedoutungsvoll sind. Das I.T fuchrt bei der Johandlung der verbrecherischen Organisationen (Protokell 3 it. 16929) und von damit zuschmenhaengenien Fr. en des richterlichen Irmessens folgendes aus: Teh zitiere:

*Dieses In essen ist richterlicher N her und laesst keinen Raum fuor eine willkuerliche Entscheldung; es muss in Zinklang mit anerkannten Rechtsgrundsaetzen ausgewebt werden. Zu den wichtigsten dieser Prinzipien gehoert, dass die strafrechtliche Schuld eine persoenliche ist und dass Massenbestrafungen zu vermeiden sind."

Inde des Zitats.

Mun kann ne

Mun kann nach meiner Auffassung kein Zweifel darueber bestehen, dass die I.C. nicht als eine verbrecherische Organisation im Sinne des Statuts des D.T angesehen werden kann. Venn daher das D.T bei der Behandlung der Verantwortung von Mitgliedern verbrecherischer Organisationen verlangt, dass die Schuld eine persoenliche ist, so muss das um so mehr -oder um einen juristischen Ausdruck zu gebrauchen: a fortieri- fuer Mitglieder des Verstandes eines privaten Industrieuntersehmens gelten, die nicht Mitglieder einer verbrecherischen Organisation eind.

Wenn die Anklage die Gruende des IMT-Urteils sorgfaciliger beruecksichtigt hautte, so hautte sie -abgeschen von dem oben zitierten Beispiel- immer wieder feststellen koonnen, wie des BiT bei der Feststellung der strafrechtlichen Verantwortung verschiedener Angeklagten sich von diesem wichtigen Prinzip, dass die strafrechtliche Schuld eine persoonliche ist"- leiten liess.

Teh darf ergebenst die Aufmerksamkeit des Hohen Gerichts auf die Tatsache lenken, dass beispielsweite die
Reichsregierung, die im uebertragenen Sinne ein Verstand?
des Unternehmens Doutsches Reich! mit praktisch unbegrenzten Vellmachten sowehl in politischer wie in wirtschaftlicher
Hinsicht sowie mit einer Konntnis von Tatsachen war, die Anderen nicht zugaenglich waren, trotz dieser Umstachde nicht
zu einer verbrecherischen Organisation erklaert werden ist,
und dass daher die Mitglieder der Reichsregierung nicht unterschiedsles füer schuldig nech den änklagepunkten befunden
wurden, die in der EX-Anklage behandelt werden sind. Des

D.T hat sehr sorgfaeltig die icheld jedes Angellagten geprueft und verschiedene Angellagte von verschiedenen Anklagegenkten freigesprochen, obwohl diese ingellagten zu der kleinen Gruppe von Laennern gehoerten, welche die Inkernation des politischen Willens des deutschen Volkes darstellten.

Aus alledom ergibt sich, dass in oinom Strafprozoss dieser Art im Gegensetz zu einem Zivilprozess die Verantwortlichmit oings Vorstandsmitgliodes ausschliesslich aus den tatsaccalichen Umstaendon soines persocalichen Fallos, d.h. aus adinor titsacchlichen Verbindung mit den angeblichen Verbreohon abgeleitst worden muse. Hit anderen Worten: Seine tatsaochliche Stellung allein ist bei der Pruefung der strafrochtlichon Vorantwortlichkeit eines Verstandsmitgliedes entscheidend und night die Besti mun on der Batzung der Gesellschaft bozw. dos Handelsrechts, und ich benbsichtige demgeneess mit Erlaubnis dos Hohon Corichts don Fall von Paul Haofli or auf der Grundlage dieser tatsacchlichen Verhaeltnisse verzutragen und die Howeismittel hinsichtlich seiner persoonlich n Verantwortlichmit oingufuchran. Ich moochte Jadoch mit ellem Nachdruck betonen, dass mein handant koinesfalls sich der Verantwortung fuor Vorfaelle entrichen will, die in den Bereich des von ihm betrouten Gebietes fallen. Darueber binous moschte ich jodos lisavorstaonānis darupber vermeiden, desa mein Landent bol for Abgronzung seines beschrachtten Verantwortungsbereichs von der vollen Ueberzeugung ausgeht, dess keiner seiner Wellegon sich von anderen als normalen und anstaendigen Erwaegungen bol for Fuchrung der Goschaofte der I.G. hat leiten lassen, und dass Caher keiner seiner Rollegen wegen seines Verhaltens angoschuldigt worden kann.

In erster Linio modehto die Verteidigung vertragen, dess "persoonliche Schuld" in Jinne des ExT-Urteils Versitz

und nicht Fahrlacssigkeit ist, da letztere weder im Statut noch im Kontrollratsgesetz Nr. 10 fuer strafbar erklaert wurde. Dahor liegt as maben der Sache, hier die Frage zu pruefen, ob moin Elient als Vorstandsmitglied die Pflicht hetto, bestimmte Verfaelle bei der I.G. zu untersuchen, von denen er keine persoenliche Konntnis hatte, und diese zu verhindern oder ihnen anderweitig entgegenzutroten, und ob er durch Untorlasson soinc Pflicht vorletzt het. Das Einzige ucberhupt, worauf os ankommt, ist dahor soine tatsacehliche Lonntnis von dor Existenz derartiger angeblicher brimineller Verfaelle und darueber hinaus seine zustimmende Teilnahme daran. Ich derf orgobenst die Aufmerksankeit des Hohen Gerichts auf folgenden Absatz aus der Begruendung des Urteils des Tribunals Nr. II im Fall Nr. IV "Pohl und Andere" (Protokoli Seite Blll) lonkon, aus dom sich orgibt, dass Konntnis alloin nicht ausroicht, um einen Angeklagten auf Grund von Anklagen der verliegenden Art zu vorurtoilon, und dass daruebor binaus irgend eine Form cinor positives aktivitact auf scinor Soite fostgostellt werdon muss. Ich zitioro:

"Dor behauptete zustimmende Anteil ergibt sich aus dem vermutlichen Vissen und aus nichts weiter. Der Ausdruck "in Verbindung stehen mit diem Verbrechen bedeutet jedech mehr als ein blesses Jissen. Es bedeutet mehr, als mit den Haupttaetern oder Beihelfern im gleichen Gebaeude arbeiten oder selbst in der gleichen Organisation sein. Das Internationale Hilltaprgericht erkannte diese Tutsache an, als es die verbrecherische Mitgliedschaft in gewissen Organisationen in bestimmter Weise beschrachte. Der Ausdruck "zustimmender Anteil" enthaelt das Element eines positiven Verhaltens. Gemaess seiner Verwendung im Text der Verfugung bedeutet er zweifelles mehr als "Nicht-dagogensein."

Endo dos Zitats.

Die erste Aufgabe meiner Verteidigung wird es daher sein, die tetsacchliche Position von Paul Haefliger immerhalb des gigantischen Gefueges der I.G. nachzuweisen, und hier will ich die tetsacchlichen Verhaeltnisse sprechen lassen.

In der sooben zitierten Urteil in Sachen Pohl hat das inditeorgericht Nr. II die Folgenden interessanten Ausfuchrungen neber die tatsaschliche Fosition eines Angeklagten innerhalb einer Organisation gemacht (Protokoll Seite 8079): Ich zitiere:

Bei Beginn der Beweisaufnehme wurde sich der Berichtshof bewest, dass es netwendig sei, sich dagegen su schuetzen, Verbrecherischkeit oder auch nur schuldhafts Verartwertlichkeit anzunehmen nur auf Grund der efficiellen Titel, welche die verschiedenen Angellagten inne hatten. ...
Der Gerichtshof hat janz besondere Sergfalt darent verwendet, die tetsaechliche weht und Machtvellkommenheit der
einzelnen Inschlagten Barzustellen und zu analysieren,
und die Art und den Unding ihrer Anwendung, webei er sich
nicht gestettete, durch die effiziellen Konnweichnungen
auf Briefbegen oder Buuretweren sich ungehoorig beeindrucken zu lassen.

Endo Gos Eltats.

(3)

tightit der These beweisen, dess in einem Strafprezess die bestechlichen Verheeltnisse messpebend sind, unter Jenen der installigte lebte und handelte, und nicht seine Fesition, wie die mit den Augen eines Ziviljuristen gesehen wird, bruge ich ergebenst dem Hohen Gericht vor, dass die I.G. ein so gewaltiger und homplizierter Honsern war, dass dieser Konzern so zehlreiche Gebiete der medernen Chemie umfesste einschliesslich selcher Juseerhalb der Chemie wie Bergbau, Filmindustrie und andere Febrikationen, dass es absolut undenkbar war, angesiehts dieses gewaltigen Beschaeftsumfunges eine Juch nur einigermassen genaue und sachverstmendige Konntals von Verfreellen bei einem Verst nichtstied zu unterstellen, seweit diese ausserhalb seines speziellen "rbeitsgebietes in Gieser riesigen Organisation lagen.

First vertreten den standpunkt, dess in der flut dis Prinzip der dezentralisierten Sentralisation in erhoblichem Umrunge innerhalb der I.G. verwirklicht wer, mit anderen erten: dass in Jahrheit die verschiedenen Sparten und Verhaufsgereinschaften praktisch unabhaengige Firmen waren, und dass d har die Vorstandsmitglieder, welche an der Spitze dieser Spirten und Verhaufsgemeinschaften standen, in Wirklichkeit des laurence Geschaeft unabhasngig von der Kenntnis und der Justinmung der anderen Vorstandsmitglieder fuehrten, die ihrerssits wieder thre speziellen Aufgabengebiete hatton. Mir trajen vor, dass innerhalb dieser grossen Zusamenballung bedeutender chemischer Firmen, die bezeichnenderweise "I.G.", zu deutsch "Interessen-Geneinschaft" hiess, Paul Marliger ein beschraenktes rein machaennisches Aufgaben ebiot hatte in seiner Eigenschaft als Litglied der Verkuufsgeneinschaft Chamitalien, von der er weder der eingesetzte verantwortliche Leiter noch der stellvertratende Leiter war. Dieses "ufgabengebiet bestind vor Ausbruch des Brieges hauptstechlich in der Fuehrung von Verhandlungen und dem Gebiet der internationalen Lonventionen ans dem Jehrerchemikalien-Jekter und Geran Betrouung, eine Aufgabe, die zahlreiche und ausgedehnte Aus-Linderoisen mit sich brachte. Is diese Testigkeit mit Ausbruch des brieges zu einem abrapten Ende kum, looste sich Loui Haefliger allmachlich von dem Schwerchemikalien-Gebiet, nahm einen zweiten Tompsitz in Berlin und beschraenlite eich prolitisch von da an auf die Betreuung der Abteilung "him, die irrigerweise von der inilage als "Metall-Abteilung" bezeichnet worden ist, und Juf Jonderaufgaben auf dem Letallbeittor.

Menn ich mich jetzt den Andagepunkt I zuwende, so darf ich mich zunaschst auf den Antrag der Verteidigung beziehen, dan diese washrund der Lorgen-Sitzung von 17. Dezember dem Gericht eingereicht hat und in dem die Verteidigung den Standpunkt vertrat, dass der von der Aril eine abretotone Beleis nicht schluessig ist, de nach den Gruenden des E.T-Urteils die Verantwortung füer Verbrechen gegen den Prieden muf sine Eleine Gruppe fuehrender Persoenlichkeiten zu beschraenken ist, die eine spezielle Kenntnis bestimmter geheimer Plaene Hitlers hatte.

Durueber hinaus wird die Verteidigung den Beweis dafuer antreten, dass Faul Haefliger beinerlei Lenntnis davon hatte, dass die deutsche Regierung einen Angriffskrieg plante, und dass angesichts seiner tatsaechlichen Stellung er niemals wegen technischer mit der Flanung und Errichtung von Vob-Anlagen zusammenhaen ender Fragen zu Rate gezogen oder mit ihnen befasst wurde.

Former wird vorgetragen, dass Paul Haefliger schweizer Stantsangehoeriger ist und in den Jahren 1934 bis 1955 der schweizer Konsul in Frankfurt war; daher mussten seine Litearbeiter, soweit sie nach den Destimmingen unter Johnsigepflicht standen, ihm insoweit Informationen weber solche Dinge vorenthalten.

Mas die Bevorratung von Nickel betrifft, so wird gezeigt werden, dass dies angesichts der vorherrschenden Umstaonde eine natuerliche Vorsichtsmassnahme war, die keinesfalls die Vorbereitung eines Angriffskrieges bedeutete.

Abgesehen hiervon wird Heweis angetreten werden füer das Verhalten Faul Haefligers gegenüber den verlahiedenen nuslasndischen Geschweftspartnern, aus dem sich ergibt, dass er Verhandlungen immer auf einer rein geschweftsmassbijen und von einem freundschaftlichen Geiste getragenen drundlage führte, und dass er niemlis das Biol der Schwechung des Potentials und der Entwicklung nichtdeutscher Industrien verfolgte, ganz zu schweigen daven, dass er solche Gelegenheiten nicht füer Zwecks der Nexi-Propagande benutzte.

Forner wird die Verteidigung Auszuege aus Reden bringen, die Paul Haefliger in seiner Rigenschaft als schweizer Consul vor der schweizer blonie Frankfurts hielt und die seine demokratische Gesinnung und seine Riebs fuor den Frieden argeben. Der Vollet antigkeit halber tragen ihr vor, dass beim Refliger niemals ein Litylied der Nazi-Partei noch siener ihrer Gliederungen war, und dass er weine Regierungsstellung oder eine Position in der halbemtlichen Virtueh ftsorganischten Resichsgruppe Chemie inne hatte.

tion den Punkt II der inklage betrifft, so eine die angeblichen Pluenderungsfüglie in Desterreich und im Budetenland bereite vom rechtlichen Gesichtspunkt dus in den intrag behantelt worden, den die Verteidigung diesem Gericht in der Forgen-litzung vom 17. Dezember ueberreicht hat.

Forner Wird Dawoin deflor angetraten worden, dass dies: Foollo Mainaswags als Pluandorungsfeelle bezeichnet worden koennen. Die Rolle, die Paul Haefliger in Gioson Transautienen spielte, wird in des richtige Licht gesotzt werden.

Des Obengesagte gilt von allen enderen en eblichen Thuenderungsfaellen, mit denen die Anthogo versucht, meinen Thienten in Verbindung zu bringen.

Verteiting ver, cass, wenn men seine Stellung is a dereich berundseichtigt, Paul Massliger niemels etwas mit arbeiterbeschaffung oder irgand welchen anderen demit verbundenen Fragen zu tun hatte, und dass er keinerlei Verbindung mit irgend
welchen anderen Handlungen hatte, die in Giesen an lagspunkt
behandelt werden. Obwohl die andlege kein Material in Gieser
Richtung vergetragen het, wird die Verteitigung Beweis fuer
ihre Behauptung antreten.

De Paul Haofliger von Punkt IV der Anklage nicht betroffen wird und der Verwurf der Verschweerung unter Funkt V bereits behandelt wurde, so bringt mich dies zum Johluss moiner Ausfuchrun en.

Hohos Gericht,

Die Anklage hat in den vergangenen kenaten vor Thren augen eine gewaltige Flut von Beweissateriel weber die
Tacti Meit eines der groessten konzerne in der Geschichte der
Fenschheit ausgebreitet. Und bei uns Allen wurde die Erinnerung an den grausamsten Krieg seit Konschengedenken wieder
wach, der den tragischen Hintergrund dieses Prozesses bildet.

Dieses Hobe Goricht verkeerpert die stelze Tradition eines grossen Landes, das sich immer fuer Menschenfreiheit und -wierde einsetzte, und ich glaube, im Jinne dieser
Pradition zu aprochen, wenn ich sege, dass, wann dir uns der
Opfer dieses furchtbarsten aller Mriege wuerdig er einen wellen, wir nichts Besseres tun Boonnen als une leiten/lassen
nicht durch Gefuchlswallungen, politische Verallgemeinerungen
oder Geruschte, sondern nur durch Tatsachen, die uns in die
Loge versetzen, in einer jeden Eweifel ausschliessen en eipe die Verantwertung jeden am einer des, was geschah,
zu beurteilen.

Und in diesem leidenschaftslesen Gelat werde ich versuchen, meine Pflicht ils Verteidiger des Angellagten Faul Faufliger vor diesem Gericht zu erfuellen.

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DIFFERSI

Opening Statement for Dr. Erich von der E E Y D E

German



Fefense Case b

Eröffnungsrede

für

Dr. Erich von der Heyde

vor den

Militärgorichtehof VI

Pell VI gegen Kranch u.s.

von

Rochtsam alt Karl Hoffmann

Nurnborg in Describer 1947



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Horr Pragident, meine Herren Richter !

Mein verhältnismässig häufines Auftreten in diesen Gerichtsseal für den Angebletten Brich von der H a y d e war nicht bedingt durch die Zahl der Dokumente oder Affidavite, die die Anblere regen den Angeblegten Brich von der H a y d e vorbebrecht het.

Dioces Auftreten war veranlesst durch der Wunsch, die Wehrheit finden au helfen, nachden ich die Überseujung erlangen nurste, dass weder Stellung noch Arbeitegebiet den Angeklagten von der He y de überhaupt
die Högliche hie it geben, muf das, was hier
zur Verhandlung steht, einen Einfluss auszuüben.

Die Berründung für beine Überseugung fand ich im Folgendon:

Der Angeblegte von for H e y d e war kein Mit-lied des Vorstander der I.G.,

Er war bein littlied des Zentrelnuschusses Mienes Vorstandet.

Er war woder Batricheführer noch Abtailungsleiter, weder Direktor noch Prokurist in der I.G..

Br mar colt 1926 bir man Frühjehr 1939, cleo 12 Johns lang, is simfraher injestellter bei der I.G. tätig.

Er wurd erst is Frühjahr 1939 wie der Reihe der Armestellten hereusschoben, die er Hindlungsbevollanchtister murde,

De it verliest er meer noch micht die Reihen der einfachen Amgestellten der I.G., sondern blich in ihnon.

Nach den Berriffen der deutschen Industrie berinnt die Stufenleiter der leitenden Angestellten überhaupt oret mit dem Prokurinten.

Dies murde der Anjeklegte von der Hoyde jo-Hoch nie mie.

Es enterprient dechalb such ollein den tetsächlichen Verhältnissen in der deutechen Industrie, wenn nen die Stellung des Angeklagten von der H o y de als Hend-lungbevoll Schtliter micht, Wie es die Anklage tut, it "power of ottorny" sondern it "hood elerk" übermotzt.

Der anjorlagte von der H e y d e blieb som fin dieser letsten Stellung nur verhältnis Besig Burse Zeit, de er 1940 bereite zur Vehricht ein ese en wurde und bei dieser bie zun Ende der Erieger blieb.

Die I.G. hielt ee micht für mötig, ihn von Wehrdiemst freizuetellen.

Diese Prinschen steher objektiv fact, o'wohl von der Anklije i jer-wieder von eine: Prosone gegen die 23 "leitenden Direktoren der I.G." jesprochen murde.

Nachder die Anklage ihr Bewein aterial vor etragon het, bin ich mech mie vor von der Richti deit deines ersten Zimbruckee übermeust. Ich werde dir erleuben, den Hohen Gerichtschof die Bestündung für deine Überzeumung respektivell vorsutragen.

Die Arklese hat 1 834 Doku cate vorgelest,

Dokumente, in denen der Name des Angeklagten von der H e y d e genannt ist, oder Dokumente, die er selbst verfasst hut, sind zahlenwässig susserordentlich gering.

Der Name des Angeklagten von der H c y d e erscheint auch in diesen wonigen Doku enten gleicherweise entfernt von den tetsächlichen Geschehen, das hier zur Anklage steht, wie seine Stellung entfernt ist von der der geisten anderen Angeklagten.

Die wenigen Dekumente, die die Anklage gegen ihn vorgelegt het, sind haupteHehlich Protokolle des Haufmannischen Ausschusses der I.G., in denen der Name des Angebligten von der Hoyd erscheint.

Ich Toube wohl mit einigen Rocht minächet feststellen zu können, dess dieser Kenfemnische Aussehuss un gich nichts strefberes daretellte.

Derüber himous steht fost, dass der Angeklagte von der H e y d e überhoupt kein litglied des Kaufusmischen Arcschusses wer.

Die wenigen Male, we er in diesen Dokumenten erscheint, wird er ausdrücklich als " z e it w e i e e" anwesend bezeichnet.

Der Zeuge Frank-Pahle, der derüber befrach wurde, werum der Angeklagte von der He y die seitweise im Kaufmännischen Ausschust enwesend wer, erklärte, dass men ihn sweeks Arbeitserleichterung, als Scahbearbeiter für eine einzige Frage, hinsugezogen het.

Er orklärte weiter, dess die Amveschheit des Anteklagten von der H e y d e ohne jeden Einfluse auf die tatsächlichen Entechlidungen des Kaufsämmischen Ausgahusses war.

Dor Hohe Gerichtshof wird dies suf den Seiten 1976 ff. des deutschen, Seiten 1988 ff. des ansliechen Protokolle finden.

Sonet konnte ich, bie auf zwei Auenphaen, die ich gleich behandeln werde, keine Dokumente, ausser seinen eigenen Affidavite oder der von Bitangeklagten,
finden, in denen der Angeklagte von der 9 o y d o
überhaupt genannt ist oder die auf ihn Bezug nehmen.

Von den beiden Dokumenten, die hiervon eine Ausmahme mechen, ist des eine ein Brief, den der Angeblagte von der Heyde mit den Angeblagten von Schnitzler im März 1940 geschrieben het.

Ec 1st dies das Dokument MI-7626, Exhibit Nr. 927, Dokumentenbuch Nr. 49.

Aus diosen Dokument ocht hervor, dass bis zun Zeitpunkt seiner Abfassung, nämlich den 30. Mars 1940, von der I.G. weder eine Pinfte Kolomne noch eine Spionage in Ausland organiziert war.

Warun die Anklege diesen Brief überhaupt vorgelogt hat, erscheint mir unerfindlich, denn er widerspricht je der Behauptung der Anklage, dass die I.G. bie da-hin eine Spienage in Ausland und eine Fünfte Kolonne erganisiert hette.

Dat Antwortschreiben der Anraklegten von Schnitzler von 3.April 1940 ist beseichnend.

Be ist dies des Dokument NI-3604, Exhibit Nr. 928, Dokumentenbuch Nr. 49. Dieser Brief ist höflich, aber answeichend und schlieselich michtssegend.

Geschehen ist offenciehtlich muf den Brief des Angeblagten von der He y de nichts.

Des andere Debusent 1st von April 1940 und behandelt etwa die Cleiche Proge.

Be 1st dies des Dokument WI-1447, Exhibit Nr. 930, Dokumentenbuch Nr. 49.

Auch zu diesen Dokument ist dasselbe zu sagen, wie zu des ersten Brist des Ameklanten von der Hoyd o en den Angeklanten von Schnitzler.

Zuschlichtensend ergibt sieh aus beiden Dekumenten, dess sie erstens im Kriege verfasst worden sind, zweitens nur eine Verbereitungshandlung derstellen und drittens, wie aus ihrem Inhalt hervorgeht, von dem Anteklegten von der R o y & e nicht nus eigenem Antrieb geschrieben worden sind.

Auc den Inhalt der beiden Briefe er ibt sich aber auch, dass der Anjoklante von der Hoyde in der Zeit vorher, d.b. also insbesondere vor den Kriese, nicht des war, was die Anhland behauptet, nämlich ein Abwehr - Ansant.

Dor Angerlagte von der Heyde war ein Abschr-Bennitragter.

So lautete die offizielle douteche Beseichmung, die nuch "leichseiti" geneu den Inhalt der Täti keit einen golchen Monnes festetellte.

Wonn der Angeklegte von der H c y d c ein Abwehr-A - e n t geworen wäre, so mitte geine Tätiskeit nicht nur eine passive sein dürfen, sondern such eine aktive, denn des Wort Asent komst von lateinischen "agere" und heiset handeln.

Dos Wort B a a u f t r s . t c r abor seint an, daza dio Edit keit des An ablanten von der H o y d o nicht i. Sinne einer Spionera redacht war, condern allein in der passiven Tati keit der Abrohr.

Bine solche Tati telt ist ober ouf Deutschland nicht allein beschränkt, sondern ist notwendi; sum Schutz und sur Sicherum: einer joden Stacter und kenn dechalb um ihrer selbet illen nicht als verbrecherisch un jozehen werden.

When the Patitute the American ten von der He y de als chromatilisher Miterbeiter in SD ambelentt, so hat der Zeure der Americante Otto O h 1 e n d o r f guage-sant, dans der Americante von der He y de schon in Johre 1938, gens sicher ober 1. Johre 1939, sufhörte, chromatilisher Miterbeiter des SD zu sein. Auch hat der Zeure Otto Chiendorf erklärt, dans der Americante von der He y de mur dezu bemutzt murde, un die Ortani-sation des Zeuren, den SD, über Monsornfregen zu unterrichten, die nicht scholl weren und die en sich auch, allerdings mit viel ahr Zeit, durch ein ründliches Bucherstuding hätte meignen können.

Mit Domingiantentus hitto die Pati Milt des Angoklagten von der Beyde nach der Ausseys dieses Zougen nichte zu tun.

Dor Hohe Gerichtchof wird dies nuf Seite 4506 ff. der deutschen, Seite 4485 ff. des englischen Protokolle findon.

Organisationsmässi aber schörte der Angekloste von der Heyde der Reiter_SS an, der er im Jahre 1933 beitret und die der Internationale Militärgerichtshof nicht für verbrecherisch erklärt het.

Teh dorf den Hohen Gerichtshof in diesen Zusannenhang ouf die Aussage des Zougen Morl Wolff hinweisen.

Sie findet mich im Protokoll des Benuftra ten diesee Hohen Gerichtehofes von 15.12.1947 vormittage.

Auch die elegen Affidavite des Angeklagten von der H e y d e oder die seiner Mitaracklasten, soweit sie eich überhaupt mit ihn befassen, aben kein anderes Bild.

Vorgozotaten und Kollegen des Anschlagten von der H c y d o - derunter auch volche, die ebenfalla Abwehrbeguftragte waren - hier als ihre freien Zougen' brachte, diesen nach seiner wirklichen Bedeutung und dem, was er tetedehlich geten hat, in die Anklagebenk brachte.

Vor einigen Mon ten hat ein Abgeordneter is entlicehen Unterhaus die Anfrere gestellt, ob nach der Anklage megen die Direktoren und Vorstendemitglieder der
I.G. auch eine Anklage gegen die Arbeiter und Angestellten erfolgen würde.

Dies wurde in direkten Widerspruch sowohl zum Urteil des Internationalen Hilitärgerichtshofes in Mürnberg, ale meh zum Kontrollrategesetz Mr. 10 atchen. Be hatte zum Ergobnis die allamhliche Foststellung einer Kollektivschuld, die festsustellen der Internstionale Militärgerichtshof abgelehnt hat.

Es widerspräche aber such der weitesten Auslegung des Kontrollretogesetzer Nr. 10, wie sie von der Anklege selbst auf Seite 2 und Seite 7 der deutschen Pasrung des oreten Teils ihres vorläufigen Meiersnduns und Schrifteatzes von S.Dezember 1947 gegeben worden int.

Ich bin dechalb nach wie vor der Ansicht, dage dieser Hohe Gerichtshof allein die Individualschuld des Anseklagten von der H e y d e beurteilen wird.

Wer ich dezu jotst zu ergen hette, hebe ich oben suegeführt.

In minor Beweisführung könnte ich Miese Ausführungen nur vertiefen und wer in der Heuptseche durch Zougen, die entweder Vorgesetzte oder Kollegen des Angeklagten von der H e y d e weren oder beine Arbeiten
nach seiner Binberufung zur Vehruscht übermehnen und
die eich santlich in Freiheit befinden.

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Ich bin jedoch der Ansicht, dess der bisherine Beweievortren der Anklage nicht die Willichkeit bistot,
bei Bernekrichtium der Individuelschuld der Angeklagten von der Hoydo mu einer Verurteilung zu
kommen.

Mit dem Antingepunkten I, II und III hatto der Angeklagte von der H e y d e nichte zu tun, weil ihn
seine Stellung entweder beine Möglichkeit ob, hiereuf irgend einen Einfluer zuszuüben, oder sein Arbeitegebiet demit übeebheupt micht befasst war.

Der Anklagepunkt IV fällt meg, weil der Angeklante von der H e y d e im Jehre 1938 alle ehrenantlicher Miterbeiter in SD ansechied und im Abrigen der alle micht für verbrecherisch erklärten Meiter-SS angehörte.

Der Wegfall der Anklagepunkter V ergibt eich bei der Stellung der Angeklagten von der H e y d e von selbet.

CASE 6 - PRIBURAL VI

DEFEESE

Opening Statement for Dr. Heinrich H O E R L E I M

German



Aufense 6

OPENING - STATEMENT

der Verteidigung

fuer den Angoklagten

Professor Dr. Heinrich H . or 1 e i n

Dr.Dr. Otto N s 1 t s . Verteidiger

Buernberg

Jan.



Opening-Statement Hoorlein

A. Der Angekle gte Pref. Hoerlein wird - susammen mit allen anderen Angeklagten - beschuldigt, en der Planung, Verbereitung, dem Beginn und der Fushrung von Angriffskriegen und Einfaellen in andere Leender toilgenommen zu haben.

Dieser Punkt der Anklage betrifft die Gesemtwerentwertung, die sich aus der Sigenschaft Prof. Hoerleine als Mitglied des Vorste bdes der L.G.Fe rbenwerke ergeben soll.

Hierau wird es dereuf enkommen, deraulogen, inwieweit Frof.
Hoerlein un Beschlusssen oder sonstigen Massmhmen mitgewirkt
oder solche geduldet hat, die - füer ihn erkennbar - auf die
Plaming, Verbereitung, den Beginn und die Fuchrung von Angriffskriegen gerichtet weren.

Der Vertrag der rechtlichen Bedenken zu dem Freblem der Gesamtverentwortung und Verschweerung bleibt verbehalten.

Prof. Heerlein wird in einem Affidavit seine Stellung, seine Funktionen und seine Zustwendigkeit im Rohmen der Gosamtverweltung der I.G. - Verstand und Zentrelausschuss - derlegen. Hieraus wird sich des Bild einer dezentrelisierten Guschaeftstactigkeit ergeben, die es bei dem ungehouren Umfang der I.G. praktisch unmaeglich machte, dass jedes Verstandsmitglied under Zentrelausschaftlichen Tactigkeit der underen Verstandsmitglieder, jedenfelle unber Metive und Zweck erientiert sein konnte.

Prof. Hoorlein, der im Verstand neben Prof. Lautenschlanger und Direkter Mann den pharmaseutischen Zweig der Sporte II, sowie die pharmaseutischen Betriebe und Leberatorien in Elberfeld-Leverkusen vertrat, wird im Zeugenstand darlegen und durch Dokumenten-Material beweisen, dass der Pharma-Zweig weder durch die mationalsozialistische Bowegung und Regierung, noch durch die Wohrsneht, d.h. durch die Aufruestung Verteile hatte.

Die Entwicklung dieses Zweiges der I.G. wer nicht durch die Aufruestung beeinflusst, sendern intermitienal, d.h. durch den Expert bedingt. Dedurch ergeb sich swangslacufig und : nus Veberseugung der leitenden Maenner eine internationale, auf Verläubersteendigung und Frieden gerichtete Einstellung. Perueber hinnus wird bewiesen werden, dass Flacen führ die Tactigkeit in Frankreich, die im Juli 1939 beschlossen wurden, und führ Russland, die im October 1940 ereertert wurden, den Verdacht aussanließen, dass die massgebenden Maenner des pharmascutischen Zweiges, wie Frof. Heerlein, un einen Erieg glaubten. Noch Ende Juli 1939 empfingen Mann und Hoor-lein in Leverkusen und Elberfeld autoritative Vertreter Aer englischen pharmascutischen Welt, webei beide Teile ihrer interm tienalen Verbundenheit Ausdruck verliehen.

In drastisobor Weise wird durch Verlage von Dokumenten der Beweis gefachrt werden, dass Prof. Hoorlein seit 1933 im Kampf mit der Partei, insbesondere mit Streicher stand, der die fenatischen Anhaenger der Naturheilkunde gegen die pharmaseutischen Werke, insbesondere gegen die I.G. unterstuctet; ferner dass er personnlich diffamiert wurde, weil er sich im Kampf um die Freiheit der Wissenschaft gegen das von Hitler und Geering geplante Verbet der Vivisektien zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken einsetzte.

Prof. Hoorlein unbornimmt die volle Verantwortung fuor alles, was in dem von ihm geleiteten Work Elberfeld unter

Opening-Statement Hoerlein

seiner Leitung geseheh. In dieser Stellung wur er weitgehend selbststunndig. Eiferswechtig wechte er weber seine Selbststundigkeit; aber obense selbstwerstaandlich respektierte er die Sphaere der anderen Worke und der Gebiete, die seinen Wirkungskreis nicht beruchten.

B. Zu Punkt 42 dor Anklagosahrift.

Im Tahmon des Anklegspenktes 1 wird unter Ziffer 42 der Anklegeschrift der Neme des Angeklegten Fref. Heerlein gemannt. Es heiset dert:

"Die I.G. fuehrte den groomsten Teil der wissenschaftlichen Perschungenrbeiten fuer die geheime Entwicklung von Giftges fuer den Ericg durch. Die Versuche wurden von Angegestellten der I.H. unter der Leitung der Angeklagten Hoerleip, Ambres und ter Meer in enger Zusammenerbeit mit der Wehrmacht durchgefuehrt."

Boweit Prof. Hoorlein und das Elberfelder I.O.Werk in Betracht kommen, ist durch die ven der Anklage gestellten Zeugen Dr.Schrader und Prof. Gross die Behruptung der Anklage widerlegt. Ich verweise auf die Aussagen dieser Zeugen (Dr.Schrader 5.2228-2258, Prof.Gross 3.2709-2723) und beentrage:

" Prof. Hoerlein von der individuellen Anklage in diesem Anklagepunkt freisustellen. "

Sollte des nicht geschehen, beholte ich mir vor, durch weitere Zougen die Unrichtigkeit dieses Punktes und der Anklage unter Beweis zu stellen.

C. Zu Punkt 53 und 56 der Ankla geschrift.

In den Punkten 53 und 56 der Anklage wird die I.G. u.a. beschuldigt, durch ihre Kartellabkommen die amerikanische Pro-

duktion von Atebrin und Sulfapraeperaten gehemmt, ja sogar die Produktion von Atebrin in den Vereinigten Staaten vor der deutschen Kriegserklaerung verhindert zu haben.

Es ist jedoch in der anklage-Beweisfuehrung kein einziges hierauf bezuegliches Beweisstueck vorgelegt worden.

Toh beantrage daher zu diesem Funkt in erster Linie:

" das Hehe Gericht moege das Verfahren zu Punkt 55 und
56 der Anklageschrift einstellen. "

Versorglich biete ich durch Vorlage von Dekumenten und Affidavita, sowie durch Befragen des Angeklagten Hoerlein im Zeugenstand den Beweis au, dass diese Behauptung der Anklage, nicht nur unrichtig ist, sondern dass durch die Erfindungen des von Prof. Boerlein organisierten und geleiteten Elberfelder I.G. Werkes jachrlich Millionen von Menschen das Leben erhalten und hunderten von Millionen Menschen die Gesundheit wiedergegeben werden kann, wenn die Jetroffenen Gebiete verantwortliche Estion von diesen Brindungen Gebrauch macht. Alle in die Zahl der jachrlichen Todosopfer an Malaria, dessen wirksamstes Bekaempfungsmittel das Atebrin ist, wird von verschiedenen Seiten zwischen 3,5 - 8 Millionen geschwetzt. Die Zahl der an Malaria Erkrankten auf 500 - 800 Millionen, das ist dein Viertel bis ein Drittel der lebenden Menschheit.

De Der Anklagepuhkt 2. soweit "Deutsche Pluenderung im Westen" behauptet ist, wird in seiner Allgemeinheit von enderer Seite der Verteidigung behandelt werden.

Prof. Hoerlein wird im Zusammenhang mit dem zweiten Vertrag (Dok.NI-8611, Exh.1275) genannt, den die I.G. mit Rhone-Poulene schloss.

Opening-Statement Boerlein

Aus diesem Dekument und der vorzulegenden Korrespendens ergibt sich, dass Hoerlein die Interessen des franzeesischen Pertners in der leyalsten Weise snerkannt und in freundschaftlicher Weise mit den Sepraesentanten der Firms Rhöne-Peulene vorkehrt hat.

Hierse wird sich der Angeklagte Hoorlein im Zougenstand aeussern. Ferner werde Ich ein Affidavit des Dr.Mietsech vorlegen, der der atwendige Segleiter von Prof. Heerlein bei den verschiedenen tochnischen Sesprochungen wur. Ein Affidavit des Generaldirekters Se von Heine-Poulone wird Ihnen seigen, wie Prof. Hierlein seine unbedingse Leyslichet durch die Tat bewies.

B. Zu Pankt 126 dar Anklagoschrift.

Due Frage d'er Beschaffung, Perchaeftigung und Behandlung von Franklarbeitern im <u>Allgemeinen</u> wird Berr Kollege Helmuth Dix behandeln.

Bosueglich des Werkes Elberfelt, dessen Leiter der Angeklagte Hoorlein war, ist von der Anklagebeheerde kein Beweis angebeten worden. Das einzige, auf diesen Anklagepunkt bezuegliche Dokument NI-7515, ein Affidavit Noyaux, ist zwar im Dokumententuch 70 enthalten, aber von der Anklage nicht vorgelegt worden.

Die Verteidgung ist else nicht in der Lage, zu einer kenkroten, Frof. Hoerlein belastenden Behauptung Stellung zu nehmen.

F. Zu Punkt 131 der Anklageschrift.

Der Vertrag der Anklage zu diesem Punkt ist nicht schlusssig. Hierzu wwere im Falls Heerlein erforderlich gewesen, zu behaupton und nachzuwoison:

- an das EL Ausomaita Dioforto und
- b) die Konntnis, dass dert dieses Zyelen-B sur Vergasung von Mensehen verwandt werden sellte.

Die Anklage hat, seweit Prof. Howele in in Betracht kommt, die eine Tatsache vergetragen, dass er Mitglied des Verwaltungsrats der Degesch war (Dok.NI-12075, Exh. 1765). Hier fehlen verschiedene Glieder in der Kette einer schluessigen Beweisfuchrung: es fehlt die Schauptung, dass den Verwaltungsrat diese
Detsils der Geschauftsfuchrung bekannt gegeben werden seien,
es ist bein Protokoll einer selehen Sitzung vergelegt, es wurde kein Beweismittel angebesen, wenneh Heerlein auf irgendeine
Teine Konntnis erlangt haette.

Das kann nicht gemogen, um den ungehouer schweren Verwurf der Anklage zurulassen.

Ich boantrage deher fuer den Angeklagten Hoorlein:

" Das Boho Goricht moogo foststollen, dass dieser Punkt der Anklage nicht schlusssig begruendet ist und daher zurusekgewiesen wird. "

Im Falle der Ablohmung dieses Autrage wird Prof. Heorloin den Beweis fuchron, dass er in der kritischen Zeit an keiner Sitsung des Verwaltungsrats oder Gesells chafter-Versammlung tetlgenommen und auch keinen Bericht erhalten hat, aus dem Mefarungen des Zyelen-B an Ausehwitz oder die furchtbare Verwandung in Birkensu erkannbar gewesen waere.

Im Webrigen mehme ich Besug auf die Beweisfuchrung fuor den Mitangeklagten Mann. Opening-Statement Hoerlein

- G. Zu Funkt 134 der Anklegeschrift.
 Die Anklege behauptet (8.174) :
 - "Auf dem Gobiet der Pharmacutika hatte der Angeklagte Heerlein die Gesamtaufsicht und Kontrolle und auch die endgueltige Verantwertung. Die Arbeiten der sich mit pharmaceutischen Produkten befeseenden Werke unterstanden seiner Leitung und Beerlein war es, der dem Vorstand Bericht gretattete."

Diose Behauptungen der Anklagebehoerde sind durch die eigene Einlassung der Anklage und die bisherige Beweisfuchrung widerlegt.

1.) Die von der inklagebehoorde vergelegte Basie-Information und die Schaubilder sind swar keine Beweisnittel, aber es ist ihre Einlassung, die sie gegen sich gelten lessen russ.

Aus dem vorgelgten Schaubild ueber die verschiedenen sur I.G. geboorigen Werke ergibt sich:

- e) does Frof. Lautonachlanger der Loitor der Betriebegemeinschaft Maingau war, zu der ausser dem von ihm solbet
 geleiteten Werk Hosehet auch die Sorum- und Impfstoffworke Marburg und Eystrup gehoerten, wachrend Prof.Hoorlein das zur Betriebegemeinschaft Niederrheim Leiter
 Dr.Kuchne) gehoorige Work Elberfeld Leitete (s. BasieInformation Bandl, S.28).
- b) Prof. Lautonschlagger bestactigt in seinem von der Anklage vorgek gten Affidavit NI-8004, Exh.307 unter 2.4 seine von Prof. Feerlein voellig unabhaungigen Punktionen. Der Schlusssatz zu 2.4 lautot:

" In dieser Bigenschaft els Werksleiter war mir die

Opening-Statement Hoerlein

Forschung, die Produktion und die Gefolgechaftsbetreuung uebertragen. **

- 2.) Dor Anklago-Lougo Dr. Struce hat im Erouzvorhoor orkloort:
 - e) " Pref. Hoorloin ist nicht Vorgosotzter Prof. Lautonschladgors, des Leitere des Hoschster Works" (5.1677).
 - b) " Prof. Roorbin ist auf pharms soutischom Gobiet primus inter pares" (5.1878).
 - albatataond's" (S_1875).
- 3.) Die Bedeutung der paarmascutischen Hauptkonferenz wird in der Basic-Information BandI, S.21, wichtig wiedergegeben. Sie stimmt ueberein mit der Erkleurung von 8 Verstandsmitgliedern, die von dem Sougen der Enklage Direkter Paulmann (S.2135) bestactigt wurde.

Sio la etett

The phermaneutische Hauptkonferenz war ein Zusammentreffen eller Direkteren der Phermaceutischen Abteilungen von Elberfeld, Heechst und Leverkusen (Wissenschaftler, Febrikanten, Propagandisten und Kaufleute)
unter dem Versitz von Phof. Hoerlein. Sie nahm Borichte ueber neue Produkte, deren Untersuchung in
medisinischen Laberetorien abgeschlossen war, sowie
ueber Ergebnisse der in klimischer Pruefung befindlichen Produkte entgegen, fasste Beschlussen ueber
deren Berausbringen und unterrichtete sich ueber den
Stand der Febrikation und des Absetzes, sowie ueber

Danach war die pharmazeutische Hauptkenferenz eine Zusammenkunft

Opening-Statement Ecerlein

gleichgestellter Dienststellen des pharmszeutischen Zweiges sum Zwecke gegenseltiger Information ohne Entscheidungsbefugnis ueber die Geschaeftsfuchrung oder Forschung dieser Dienststellen.

4.) Auch die Bohnoptung:

"Hoorlein war es, der dem Vorstand Bericht orstattete"
wird durch des von der Anklage vorgelegte Affidavit Prof.Lautenschlaggers (Dok.WI-9811,Sxh.1520,Punkt 16,) widerlagt, wonach
dieser unber die in den Hoochster und Marburger Laboratorien
ersielten Fortschritte berichtete.

Ist damit schon die primeere These der Anklegebeherde gegen Frof, Hoerlein widerlogt, so wird au diesem Komplex ausser einem Affidavit des Mitgliede und Fretekellfuchrers der pharmasoutischen Hauptkomferens seit 1934, Dr. Lutter, Beweis durch des Zeugnis Fref. Heerleins und der 8 schon erwachnten Verstands-mitglieder angeboten.

- 5.) Es let richtig, dess Prof. Heerlein meit 1935 Vermitzender des Aufmichterates der Behringwerke Marburg war. Die Anklagebehoerde hat die Funktion des Aufmichtsrets der I.G. (S.54) im Allgemeinen richtig dargelegt, wenn sie sagt:
 - " Die Mitgliedschaft im Aufsichteret war hauptseechlich eine Mitgliedschaft ehrenhalber."

Und an anderer Stelle (S.54) :

" Er - der Aufsichtsrat - trat susammen, um den Bericht des Verstandes entgegensunehmen, auf dem Papier war er füer die Wahl der Verstandsmitglieder verantwortlich."

Diese fuer die Gesemt-I.G. zutreffenden Ausfuehrungen gelten in noch staerkerem Masse fuer die Aktiengeselb chaften,

Opening-Statement Hoerlein

die Toile und in Tirklichkeiten nur Filialen der Gesant-I.G. wuren, wie s.B. die Behringworke A.G. Marburg.

Hiertrat der Aufelehterat einmal im Jahre zur Bilanssitzung ausammen, um die gesetzlich vergeschriebenen Ordinarien zu erledigen, d.h. die Bilans und den Jahresberfeht
zur Konntnis zu nehmen. Einen Einfluss auf die Geschsoftsfuchrung hatte der Aufsichterat nicht, aber auch das auf
die geschaeftliche - nicht wissenschaftliche - Taotigkeit
des Verstands bezuegliche Kontrollrecht war seit dem Aktiongesets von 30. Januar 1937, in dem das Puchrerprinzip des Varstandes in der Gesellschaft eingestehrt wurde, sichr beschrannkr.

Prof. Hoorlain wird durch Vorlage von Affidavita den Boweis fuchren, dass die jachrlinhe Bilanssitzung und Generalversammlung mit einer einzigen ausnehme in den Verkriegsjahren in Leverleisen, also nicht in Marburg stattfand und
dass er auf die Geschaeftsfüchrung der Behringwerke keinen
Einfluss hatte. Die auf Seite 2 der anklageschrift aufgestellte Behauptung, dass Prof.Berlein der Leiter der Entwicklung
von Seren und Jmpfstelfen wer, trifft nicht zu. Sie steht auch
im Widerspruch zu den von der anklage vergelegten Affidavit
Lautenschlager, NI-8004, Exh.307, L.4.

Demoh stoht fost, dass Prof. Hoorloin woder die Leitung, noch die Aufsicht oder Tentrolle ueber andere Werke hatte, als ueber die von ihm selbst geleiteten Laberatorien und Betriebe.

Hiermit woll nicht gesagt sein, dass die einzelnen pharmazeutischen Worke ein ischiertes Dasein fuchrten; selbstvorstundlich bestend zwischen ihnen ein Kontekt und Erfehrungsaustausch, soweit gleichartige Arbeitsgebiete verlagen. Und es waere teorieht, leugnen so wellen, dass in diesem Kreis die Perseenlichkeit Prof. Beerleins durch ihr Wissen, ihre Erfshrung und ihre Anaienniteet ein grosses Gewicht hatte. Solche auf ellen Gebieten und zu ellen Zeiten bestehenden Verschiedenheiten in der faktischen Bedeutung einzelner Perseenlichkeiten heiten in der faktischen Bedeutung einzelner Perseenlichkeiten haben nichts zu tun mit der erganisatorischen Frage des Rochts - und demit der Pflicht - , Armeisungen zu erteilen eder Aufsieht auszungen.

II. Disselben Bresegungen gelben auch im Verhaeltnis Prof.

Heerleins zu Dr.Mortens, dem verantwortlichen Leiter der Wissenschaftlichen Abteilung in Leverkusen, die erganisatorisch und lekel der pharmazeutischen Verkaufsgemeinschaft angegliedert war. Diese Wissenschaftliche Abteilung erhielt von Elberfeld - wie such von Hesehat - die Prapparate, nach dem ale im Laboratorium und im theresperimentallen Versuch antwickelt weren.

Durch Zougnis der Prof. Hoerlein unterstellten Professoren Dr. Demagk, Eikuth und Wesse wird nachgewiesen werden,
dass diese Prosparate das Elberfolder Work erst verliessen,
nachdem sie in gewissenhaftester und verantwortungsvollster
Weise nach dem letzten Stande der Wissenschaft als aussichtsreich füer die Behandlung gewisser Krankheiten erkannt waren,
Hierueber wurde der wissenschaftlichen Abbeilung ein ausführlichem Expest unbergeben, aus welchem sich alle Merkmale führ
die therspeutische Behandlung, sowie führ etweige, nach
menschlicher Veraussicht monglichen Nebenwirkungen ergeben.

Auf Grund dieses Exposda leitete die Wissenschaftliche Abteilung in eigener Verantwertung die klinische Pruefung ein, inden sie des Prueperet mit dem Exposd anerkannten und erfahrenen sewie zuverlasseigen Aerzten zur Erprebung unbergeb.

Wenn auch grundsnotslich mit der Webergabe des Proeparates und des Exposés die Arbeit des Elberfelder Workes abgeschlessen war, so wer es dech mituerlich, dass die sich bei der klinischen Pruefung des Elberfelder Praeparates ergebenden Erfehrungen und Rueckingen zu laufenden Ruecksprechen mit den Elberfelder Stellen fuchrien.

Fuer diesen gensen Komples werden die Expensés weber die Elberfelier Praeparat B 1054 und Mothylandlau vergelegt, sowie das Zeugeis von Dr.Mortens und seiner Untergebenen Dr.Keenig und Dr.Leecker angebeten. Diese Zeugen wurden sich auch weber den Begriff der klinischen Pruefung und der therapeutischen Versuche, sowie darueber neussern, dass as sich bei der klinischen Pruefung und der therapeutischen Nischen Pruefung nicht um "Experimente" bandelt, wie die Anklage in diesem Prosess behauptet.

Fuer die allgemeine Bourteilung dieser Prage gibt die Erklaarung der Anklage in Aerstepresess eine klare, auch von der Verteidigung anerkannte Richtlin is. Sie lautet:

Die einsige Frage, die wir in Bezug auf dieses Exhibit stellen messeen, ist, ob sich die 39 Versuchspersenen auf natuurliche oder kuenstliche Weise diese Typhusseuche zugezogen he ben. Ich behaupte, dass tateacchlich kein Verbrechen begangen worden weere, wenn diese 39 ungleseklichen Loute sich diese Souche im KZ Buchenwald zugezogen haetten und sedann als Versuchspersenen Opening-Statement Hoerlein

bountst worden waeren, um die Wirkung dieser beiden Medikamente Bitunel und Akridin zu erpreben. Ich sage, dass die Anblegebehoorde diesen Standpunkt einnehmen wuorde." (Me Hancy S.1167 Prot.des Aerste-Prozesses)

Obwehl Prof. Hoorkin suf die Auswahl der Aersto, denen die Elberfelder Pracparate zur klimischen Pruefung uebergeben wurden, keinen Einfluss und semit euch keine Verantwertung hatte, sellen mit Ruseksicht auf die von der Anklagebeheerde behauptete Kenntnis und Forderung selcher therapeutischer Versuche mit Elberfelder Pracparaten in K. L. diese Faelle behandelt werden.

Dr. Lucker. Dieser und desser Vorgesetzter Dr. Mortens werden Dr. Lucker. Dieser und desser Vorgesetzter Dr. Mortens werden bekunden, dass Dr. Vetter Prof. Hoerlein nicht unterstellt war. Durch ein Affidavit des Dr. Vetter und durch Prof. Hoerlein wird unter Beweis gestellt, dass Dr. Vetter seit seiner Einsiehung zur Walfen-GS niemals mit Prof. Hoerlein gesprochen oder korrespondiert hat, ferner, dass er wachrend seiner Dienstleistung bei der Teffen-SS keinerlei Vergueutng füer eine Taetigkeit im Interesse der I.G. erhalten hat. Seine Besuege waren die gleichen, die jeder andere Angestellte der I.G. mach seiner Einziehung sum Woffendienst auf Grund vorgeschriebener Bestimmungen erhielt.

IV. Die Anklagebehoerde hat weder einen Beweis dafuer erbracht, dass Prof. Hoorlein eine Anweisung gegeben hactte, Elberfolder Fraeparete im K L eder schatigen Legern im klinischen Vorsuch zu pruofen, noch defuer, dass er Kenntnis

Opening-Statement Hoerlein

doven hatte, dass Elberfelder Preoperato versuchsweise in E L erpreht warden. Die Ankle ge hat auch nicht behauptet, dass Prof. Scorlein jemale in einem E L war. Die von der Ankle ge vergelegten Dekumense ergeben auch nicht, dass Prof. Heark in einem Bericht erhalten haette, aus dem au erschen war, dass die Elberfelder Praoperate en Kl-Insassen ausprehiert wurden. Ohne eine Schlussfelgerung aus den Briefen zu ziehen die Dr. Vetter an seine Arbeitskameraden in Leverkteen privat gerichtet hat, wird das Zeugnis von Dr. Mortens und Dr. Koenig ergeben, dass Prof. Herfeln diese Briefe näsmels auf Konntnis gekommen sind.

Jode Kenninis Prof. Hourleins muses to usber die Wissenschaftliche Abteilung Leverkusen gekumen sein. Die Zeugen Dr. Mertens, Dr. Keenig und Dr. Luceker werden bekunden, dass ihnen mibst Dr. Vetter nichts ueber Versuche an KZ-Haeftlingen gezegt hat, geschweige denn ueber seratlich zu beanstundde Versuche.

V. 1.) Dr. Votter war sugret in Dachau tactig. In dices Zoit facilt such der Brief, den die Anklegebehoorde wie felgt zitiort hat (5.174) :

"In August 1941 schrich Vetter in einem en seinen "Chef" in Leverkessen gerichteten Brief, dass er in einem br grosssten und am besten ausgerussteten K L sich befinde.

> Er fuchrte former aus: " wie Sie sich vorstellen koemmen, habe ich reichlich Geb genheit, mit unseren Proces reten zu experimentieren. "

Opening-Satement Hearlein

Wio cin Vorgleich mit dem von der anklagebehoerde solbst vorgeligten Brief (NI-9402,Exh.1692) orgibt, heisst as in diesem Brief nicht:

> " habe ich reichlich Gelegenheit, mit unseren Fracparaten zu experimentieren ",

gondorn

" zuenl mir Gologonheit gegeben ist, such umsere neuen Presperate auszuprobieren. "

Die Bedeutung dieses Unterschiedes ergibt sich, womn men beruseksichtigt, dass saastliche Processate, die Dr. Vetter nebersandt wurden, im Hendel, else in jeder apotheke kseuflich zu erwerben waren, sedass von einem "experimentieren" ueberhaupt keine Bede sein konnte.

Auch das rweite Zitat der Anklage behaerder (S. 174)

"Wir lesson Ihnen gresse Mengen der verlangten Fraeperate sugehen "

staht mit dem Worthaut des Briefes (NI-9409, Exh.1694) in Widerspruch. In diesem heisst es :

ten wir Sie, sich der Einfachheit halber direkt
vom Pharmabuere in Musnehen beliefern zu lassen.
Wir sind selbstverstandlich gerne bereit, Ihnen
jederzeit weitere Muster zur Verfuegung zu stellen,
wenn beim Pharmabuere Musnehen vertebergehend bei
einem Praeparst Materialknappheit auftreten soblte."

Schliesslich ist di Behauptung der anklage, dieser Brief sei von Dr. Mertens unterzeichnet, falsch. Wie sich aus demselbon Dokumont orgibt.

Demit sind die sich auf den Komplex Dr.Vetter-Dachau besiehenden Behauptungen der Ankb gebehoorde widerlegt, summl irgendwelebe Berichte Dr.Vetters unber die Amwendung der ihm unbersendten Heilmittelsnicht vergelegt sind.

- 2.) Dr. Votter hat dann specier day Prosperst B 1084

 von Leverkusen erhelten und, wie aus der Beweisaufnahme hervergeht, in Menewitz und Meuthausen angewandt. Rierzu werden die Jougen Dr. Mertens, Dr. Koenig und Dr. Lucaker bekunden:
 - n) dass Dr. Vottor, der ihnen els gewissenhafter Arat bekannt war, seine Kemeraden in Leverkusen dringlich um Hille zur Bekaumpfung des opidemisch auftretenden Flocktyphus bat;
 - b) dass ihm dioses Prosparat, das schon worher an victor anderen Stellen erprebt war, mit dem Expose ueberlassen wurde:
 - o) dass ihm mismals Preoperate gegoben worden, die nicht schen enderwerte in deutschen Krankenhaeusern und Lazeretten gepruckt weren:
 - d) dass dicaes Praeparat auf Grund der Erfahrungen, nach menschlicher Veraussicht keinem Erkrankten einen gesundheitlichen Schaden zufüngen konnte:
 - o) does Dr. Vottor microls davon gosprochen odor boriohtot hat, dass dicaes Prosparet endors als an Erkrankton therapoutisch engrandet wurde.
 - f) dass or insbesondere michts von einer Behandlung nach kwenstlicher Infektion gesunder Menschen er-

washnt hatr

g) dass Dr. Vetter in seinen Berichten oder Gespraachen
sogar niemals srwachnt hat, dass er mit diesen Praeparaten EL-Haeftlinge behandelt hat, dass infolgedessen
Dr. Mertens nicht nach Elberfeld etwas berichten kennte, was die Vermutung missbracuchlicher Benutzung nahegelegt haette.

Hierzu nehme ich Besug auf die Auseage des Angeklagten Fohl, wonach die I.G. weder mit der aerztlichen Betreuung der EZ-Insassen, noch mit der Versorgung mit Medikementen in Monowitz etwas zu tun hatte; ferner dass die Werksleitung keinen Einfluss auf die Einstellung und Behandlungsweise der Legeraerzte hatte; schlieselich, dass die Legeraerzte den strengsten Geheimhaltungsbefehlen unterworfen waren.

5.) Die Anklagebehoerde hat Prof. Hoerlein in Verbindung gebracht mit den therapeutischen Versuchen, die Dr.Ding im Jamer 1943 im EL Buchenwald mit Methylenblau nach dem Ding-Tegebuch gemacht haben soll.

Wenn die Anklage in diesen Zusammenhaug ausfuchrt:

" In September 1942 draengten die Angeklagten
Hoerlein und Lautenschlaeger Mrugowsky, die
therapeutische Wirkung der Praeparate 3582

* Akridin " und " Nethylenblau " auf Flackfieber
su proefen " (S.176),

Varietidigung Fraf. Lautenschlaegers nicht vorgreifen. Soweit des Praeparet Methylenblau in Betracht kommt, dessen

irkung ouf Plackfiebererreger in Elberfeld von Prof.Kikuth gefunder wurde, wird auf des zu ueberreichene Expossé
werwiesen, aus dem sich ergibt, dass as sich bei Methylenblau nicht um ein neues Praeparet handelte, wondern um ein
seit Jehrschnten bekanntes und im Hendel befindliches Praeparet, das nach menschlicher Veraussicht keine schaedliche,
wehl aber eine guenstige irkung auf den Plackfieberpationten heben kunnte.

Durch oin Affidavit Mrogowsky wird bewiesen, dese Prof.

Hoorlein mit diesem niemals weber Versuche mit Methylenblau
gesprochen hat. Die Ankle ge hat diesbezueglich Beweise nicht
vergelegt. Richtig ist, dess Elberfold Leverkusen angewiesen
hat, an Mrusewsky Methylenblau so liefern.

Es fohil fuer die Behauptung der Anklage, dass Prof. Hoorlein Frugewsky gedraangt habe, die therapoutische Firkung
von Nothylenblau auf Fleckfieber zu prufun oder ger, dass Prof.
Hoorlein Konntnie von den Versuchen Dr. Dings in Buchenweld
hatte, an jeder schlussigeneBoweisfuchrung. Die Vebersendung
des Nothelenblau - des Mrugewsky in jeder Apotheke erhalten
konnte - findet seine Erklaerung darin, dess men in Elberfold
glaubte, und auch glauben konnte, dass Mrugewsky els Oberster
Hygioniker der Tuffen-SS in Berlin und Hygiene-Spesialist in
der Bekaumpfung des Fleckfiebers ein aerstliches Interesse an

Opening-Statement Heerlein

Praeparaten haben musste, die toi der grossen und allgomeinen Gefahr eine therapeutische Hilfe bedeuteten. Die Anklagebehoerde hat keinen Beweis defuer angebeten, dass Pref. Heerlein Kennteis von einer Beziehung Mrugowskys zu K L, insbesendere zum EL Buchenwald und Dr. Ding hatte, den Pref. Heerlein nicht kannte. Dieser wird im Zougenstand hieraber befregt werden.

Prof. Leutonschlanger hat in seinem von der Anklage vorgelegten Affidavit NI-9811, Exh. 1520 bekundet, dass er mit
Frof. Heerlein micht derueber sprech, als er muf einer Bespruchung mit Dr. Ding entnahm, dass dieser Versuche mit
kunnstlicher Infektion gesunder Menschen machte.

Se ist also jotst schon, sowoit Prof. Secricin in Botracht kommt, als nicht bewiesen enruschen, was die Anklage auf Seite 177 der Anklageschrift behauptet, dass

> " die I.G. vollkommen ueber das unterrichtet wwr, was in Buchenweld ver sich ging. "

H. Um vollstmendig zu sein, sell auch zuf den Fell der 150

polnischen Frauen hingewiesen werden, bei deren Erecrterung

der Name von Prof. Heerlein von dem Herrn anklagevortreter

erwachnt wurde. Enchdem des Hehe Gericht das hierauf bezuegliche

Beweiserbieten der Anklagebehoorde zurweckgewiesen hat, kann

die Vorteidigung auf eine Gegenbeweisfochrung versichten.

I. Wonn dine konkrete Tet der richterlichen Pruefung unterliegt, spielt die Perseenlichkeit des Tactors mur eine sekun-

Opening-Statument Hoorlein

decre Helle. Die psychologische analyse erscheint unerheblich fuer die Kensellitaet des Geschehens.

Hier liegen die Dinge anders. Ich nohme an, dass es im Felle Heerlein schon an dem Nachweis der objektiven Hauselitaet fehlen wird. Aber mit Ruccksicht auf den Versuch der Anklage, durch die Henstruktion gewisser periphorer Zusammenhaunge mit Hilfe von Hembinstionen eine Art Vermutung zu schaffen, bin ich geswungen, die Perseenlichkeit Prof. Heerleins zu beleuchten. Die Tendenz der Anklage ist ersichtlich, gewisse Metive, wie Machthunger, nationalsesiatische Hinstellung zu unterstellen und dereus die individuelle Bereitschaft abzuleiten, den Weg der Ethik zu verlessen.

In Erganniung der sehen angebetenen Beweise werde ich sabiretehe Affichvite deutscher, juedischer und auslandischer Perseenlichkeiten verlegen. Es wird sich des Bild eines Mannes ergeben, der sich in den schlimmen Jehren nach 1935 ein mutiges und edles Bers bewahrt hat, eines Mannes, dem man bitter Unrecht tut, wenn mun ihn, wie der Berr Hauptenklage-vertreter, einen "engekrächkelten Geist" und "Architekten der Katastrophe" nehnt. Es widerspricht jeder Lebensorfahrung und kann deher ehne konkreten Gegenbeweis nicht angenemmen werden, dess ein Mann, der sein Leben dem Wehl der Menschheit weiht, der Tag und Macht darueber gruebelt, wie man den Leiden seiner Mitmenschen Linderung verschaffen kann, gleichzeitig kaltherzig etwas tun eder dulden sollte, was den Sinn seines Lebens illuserisch mechen wuerde.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

D373151

Opening Statement for Dr. Max J L G N E R

GATHAR



Teleme 6

OPENIES STATZESTT

dea

Rochtsanwalts Dr. Herbert H a t h

vor den

Amorikanischun Militärscrichtshof VI

in Caso 6 :

Tarl Irauch wa.

Tir

Dr. Hax Jlgnor.

Buernborg, Desember 1947.

Serm



Herr Frasident, meine hohen Herren Lichter !

3.

Die Anklagebehörde hat sich bemüht, dem Rohen Gericht darzulegen, dass mein Handant Dr. Hax Ølgner, zum Anklagepunkt I der Planung, Vorbereitung und Führung eines Angriffskrieges schuldig sein soll, weil er als Leiter des Büros der I.G., welches sich in Berlin befand und unter der Beseichnung Berlin JV 7 bekannt ist, angeblich Spionage und Propaganda getrieben habe, die der Kriegevorbereitung diente.

In diesem Zuemmenhang nennt die Anklagebehörde die Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung, die Wirtschaftspolitische Abteilung, die sich beide im Büro Berlin W 7 befanden, sie weist auf die I.G.-Verbindungsmänner hin, die der Konzern im Ausland unterhielt, sie nennt die Vereinigung Carl Schurz, deren Präsident mein Mandant war und die sich, wie ich beweisen werde, um die Verständigung zwischen dem amerikanischen und dem deutschen Volk in intensiveter Arbeit bemüht hat. Sie glaubt, die Veranstaltungen, die anlässlich der Kieler Woche durchgeführt wurden und bei denen Zusammenkunfte zwischen deutschen Vertretern der Wirtschaft und ausländischen Minnern der Wirtschaft arrangiert wurden, als ruchlose und geternte Unternehmungen ansehen zu müssen, die lediglich der Spionage dienten. Selbst die Auslandsreisen meines Handanten, die dieser in

Interesse seiner Firms unternahm, sinc nach .nsicht der Anklagebehörde nichts anderes gewesen als die Reisen eines lænnes, der zum Ziel hatte, seine im Ausland gesam elten arfahrungen und Zenntnisse der Planung und Führung eines Angriffskrieges nutsbar zu machen.

Soviel Behauptungen soviel Irrtuner ! Ich glaube, mich pragiser auszudrücken, wenn ich sage, dass die Anklagibehörde hier Vermutungen konstruiert hat, denen jeder schlüssige und haltbare Beweis zur Stützung ihrer Beschuldigungen fehlt. Ich möchte an dieser Stelle die Feststellung treffen, dass nicht ein einziger von der Anklagebehörde gerufener Zeuge, den die Verteidigung im Treuzverhör gehört hat, bisher bestatigt hat, dase Dr. Max Jigner - sei es personlich oder mit Hilfe der erwähnten Büros und Veranstaltungen - eine Tätigkeit entfaltet hat, die man als Spionage bezeichnen oder im Sinne einer Vorbereitung und Planung eines Angriffekrieges rechtlich wirdigen könnte. Dabei will ich hier davon abgehen, dass die Voraussetzungen, unter denen ein Angeklagter nach dem Urteil des Internationalen Lilitärtribunals der Planung, Vorbereitung und Pührung eines Angrifiskrieges für schuldig angesehen werden könnte, von der Anklagebehörde offenbar nicht beschtet sind. Ausführungen hierzu müssen der Schlussargumentation vorbshalten bleiben.

Ich werde mich deher bemihen, in meiner Beweisführung die Grundsätze einzuhalten, die des Handwerkszeug eines jeden Juristen sind, nämlich zu prüfen : 1.was wird behauptet, 2. ist die behauptung schlüssig und wie wird sie bewiesen und 3. wie lautet der Gegenbeweis. Darüber hinaus werde ich alsdann die behlüsse ziehen, die ich in rechtlicher Wirdigung des Beweisergebnisses dem Hohen Gericht vorzutragen gedenke.

bin wesentlicher Grundsatz, der mir lichtschmir sein wird, ist die Frage nach der persönlichen behuld. Ich will auch in diesem Verfahren, wie ich es bereits in dem Prozess gegen Flick u.a. tet, nicht versäumen, auf die mir so wichtig erscheinenden grundlegenden Ausführungen des amerikanischen imlitärtribunals II in seiner Urteilsbegründung gegen den ehemaligen Peldmarschall inich hinzuweisen. In diesem ürteil niumt dieses sohe Gericht bezug auf die uralten und grundlegenden Begriffe angelsscheischer Rechtsprechung, die im englischen Common baw verankert sind und die in den Vereinigten Staaten seit deren Entstehung nachdricklich verteidigt werden. Diese Grundsatze lauten:

Ich mittere :

"1. Jeder eines Verbrechens Angeschuldigte ist sunichst als unschuldig zu betrachten"

und .

"2. Er bleibt unter diesem Schutz der Rechtsvermutung bis zum zweifelsfreien Beweis seiner Schuld."

Ende des altats.

Um aber dem Hohen Tribunal eine Prüfung im Sinne dieser Grundsätze zu ermöglichen, ist es erforderlich, dass ich in meiner Eeweisführung zunächet die Stellung und Bedeutung meines Endanten darlege, die dieser innerhalb des Vorstandes der I.G. einnahm. Damit werde ich verbinden eine Daratellung über Sinn und Zweck des Büros Berlin ill 7, in welchem mein Handant sein Arbeitsgebiet fand.

Wenn wir die individuelle Schüld untersuchen, können wir an der Fersönlichkeit des beschuldigten nicht vorübergeben, ohne uns nüher mit ihr zu beschäftigen, d.h. wir müssen uns ein Bild machen über das, was zum aufgabenbereich dieses Hannes gehörte, was er mit seiner arbeit für absichten verfolgte und was er zu erreichen trachtete. Dieses Bild wird in krassem Gegensatz zu dem Bild stehen, welches die anklagebehörde von meinem Jandanten zeichnete.

In Amerika eine Metsschrift mit dem Sitel Die apokalyptischen Meiter der I.J." entstend, die sich aus durcheichtigen Gründen - wir wollen sie runig Konkurrenzgründe nennen - gegen die I.G. und ihre leitenden Angestellten richtote. Und wir glauben, in dieser Tatsache
eine Quelle zu sehen, die -ubglicherweise unbewusst- die
Konturen des Silües beeinfluset, welches die Anklagebehörde in ihrer Bröffnungsansprache von den Angeklagten
gezeichnet hat.

Wenn ich hier auf die Persönlichkeit meines Ländanten hinweise, der angeblich seine Hand für die Planung, Vorbereitung und Führung eines Angriffskrieges geboten haben soll, so kann ich nicht umhin, dem Hohen Tribunal die Ausführungen des Seugen der Anklage Dr. Kurt Erüger ins Gedächtnis zu rufen, welcher in bezug auf meinen Mandanten in so überzeugender Weise ausführte: "...."dass er
(Dr. Jloner) die Priedensschalmei so laut blies, dass er
darüber das Schnettern der Triegstrompete überhören
konnte." Damit ist aber die Persönlichkeit meines Mandanten in bezug auf den anklagepunkt I treffend gekennzeichnet.

Unter der Leitung dieses Jannes stand das Buro Berlin UW 7, zu dem -wie ich bereits erwähnte- u.a. auch die Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung (Vowi) gehörte. Diese Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung war eine Idee von Geheimrat Carl Boach, welcher den Professor von Loellendorff im Jahre 1928 nach New York geschickt hatte, um dort die Einrichtung des .ational Industrial Conference Board gu studieren mit dem Liel, dieses für die amerikanische Industrie so wichtige Institut kennenzulernen und wenn möglich eine ähnliche Einrichtung in Deutschland zu schaffen. Mein Mandant, der mich zum gleichen Zeitpunkt in New York befand and mit Professor von Meellendorif susammentref, griff diese Idee mit der ihm eigenen aufgeschlossenheit sofort auf, weil sie ganz seiner koamopolitischen Ainstellung entsprach, die auf eine wirtschaftliche ausemmenarbeit der Völker gerichtet war. Hierzu but ihm die arbeit eines solchen volkswirtschaftlichen Institutes das notigs Rustzeug. Hit dem damaligen Prasidenten des. ational Industrial Conference Board, Magnus Alexander, bestand eine enge Fiblungnahme.

Professor von Goellendorff und Dr. Jigner haben diese smerikanische Linrichtung für so zweckmissig gehalten, dass sie dieses Vorbild für die ... nutzber machten und sine entaprechende abteilung -nimlich die Vowi- gründeten. Um aber der ursprünglichen Idee von Geheimrat Hosch zu entsprechen, erwiche die Verpflichtung, die Arbeiten dieser Volkswirtschaftlichen Abteilung der gesamten interessierten deutschen Volkswirtschaft zugunglich zu machen. Dia Vawi war also koin Scheimburo. Jeder grössere Seschäftsmann konnte sich dort die Auskinfte über volkswirtschaftliche Daten erbitten, die ihn interessierten. Und es ist keineswegs etwas besonderes, wonn die Echörden des Stantes, wie s.D. das Wirtschafteministerium oder die Artuchaftsabtoilung des auswartijen amtes und später in seiten drohender politischer Verwicklungen -insbesondere während des Krieges- auch militarische Stellen, sich von Gieser Volkswirtschaftlichen Abteilung Informationen und Auskunfte forderten. Ich glaube mich nicht zu täuschen, wenn ich annehme, dass der ational Industrial Conference Board soine arteiten ohne zu zögern den amerikanischen Bohörden gleichfalls zur Verfügung gestellt hat und dass os moglicherweise in amerika gar koines Gesetzes bederf, welches die Auskunit seitens privator Jirmon an staatliche Behörden erswingt, wie dies in Dritten heich der Fall war.

Derüber hinaus bestand ein Austausch der Arbeiten der Vowi sowohl mit dem grossen englischen Monsern Imperial Chemical Industries, mit der Mational City Bank of ew York, als auch mit einer neihe anderer Organisationen, die über ähnliche Einrichtungen verfügten. Selbstver-

· ständlich bestand auch ein solcher Austausch der Arbeiten mit den deutschen Instituten, wie z.B. dem Institut für Jeltwirtschaft an der onivereität Ziel, dem Institut für Konjunkturforschung in Berlin. Die Anklagebehörde hat eine Liste über die Arbeiten der Vowi dem Hohen Gericht überreicht. Diese Liste ist unvollständig. Ich werde mich bemihen, sie zu ergänzen. Ich wäre glücklich, wenn ich dem Rohen Gericht sämtliche Arbeiten der Vowi auf den Lichtertisch legen könnte, um sagen zu können, man möge wahllos eine arbeit herausnemmen, um zu prüfen, ob diese die Annahme recutfertigt, dass es sich un arbeiten handle, die zum Zwecke einer Kriegsvorbereitung angefertigt wurden. Leider werde ich aus langel an Leit und infolge der Tatsache, dass durch die Pliegerangriffe der allijerte. viele Bibliotheken und private Ba mlungen vernichtet worden sind, dazu nicht in der Lage sein. Jedoch werde ich einige in meinem Dokumentenbuch dem Kohen. Gericht vorlegen können, demit das Gericht einen Lindruck gewinnen kann.

Der scharfe internationale Wettbewert auf dem Weltmarkt machte es erforderlich, dass - sollte diese Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung überhaupt von Lutsen sein - mög-lichst umfassende Erkenntnisse verarbeitet wurden.

Jedormann weise, dass die Virtschaft eines Landes von der Politik der Regierenden beeinflusst wird. Infolgedessen konnte eine zuverlässige Beobachtung des Marktes nicht gut die politische Situation eines Landes ausser acht lassen, soweit durch diese die Virtschaft beeinflusst wird. Denn felsche Beurteilungen kosten Geld,

wenn man Summen in Unternehmungen investiert, die möglicherweise von der Politik zerschlagen werden können.

Für die anklagebehörde ist das alles Spionage. Für jeden internationalen Kaufmann eine wirtschaftliche Notwendigkeit. So war es z.B. dank der Arbeiten der Volkswirtschaftlichen Abteilung möglich, dass die 1.G. von der Dollarabwertung im Frühjahr 1935 nicht überrascht wurde und ganz erhebliche Verluste dadurch vermieden werden konnten. Das ist zweifelschne ein Verdienst meines Mandanten. Ich werde in meiner Beweisführung daher dem Rohen Gericht darzulegen haben, dass die von der Anklagebehörde aufgestellten Behauptungen über die Vowi und ihr Wirken unzutreffend sind.

Das gleiche gilt für die Virtschaftspolitische Abteilung, die ebenfalls seitens der Anklagebehörde gründlich verkannt wird. Ze bedarf gar keiner Frage, dass ein Unternehmen von der Weltbedeutung der I.G. daran interessiort sein musste, wie seitens der Behörden die Handelspolitik, wie z.B. die Zollpolitik, geplant wird. Die aus der Rot der Zeit geborene strenge Regulierung der innerdeutschen Wirtschaft, deren akuten Kangel an Lohstoffen zu studieren gerade in der Jetztzeit amerikanische Behörden auereichende Gelegenheit haben, machte die Beobachtung von Kontingentszuteilungen und vielen anderen wirtschaftlichen Hassnahmen des Steates erforderlich. Andererseits versuchten die Verkaufagemeinschaften der I.G., durch diese Abteilung ihre Vorschläge -z.B. für die Gestaltung von Handelsverträgen- an die staatlichen Stellen zu

übermittelm. Dach Ansicht der Anklagebehörde war sie ein Spionageinstitut. Den Beweis ist sie uns hierfür allerdings schuldig geblieben.

nicht die "Vermittlungestelle " verwechselt werden darf, die ihr Edro zwar ebenfalls im Hause "Berlin 377 hatte, mit der jedoch mein Handant nichte zu tun hatte.

Ich werde Ihnen, meine nohen Herren lichter, ferner in meiner Leweisführung die Patigheit der sogenannten I.G .-Verbindungsmänner zu seigen haben, die offenber besonders die Aufmerksamkeit der Anklagebehörde orregt haben. Jedoch zu Unrecht. Auch hier war ce ein ausländisches Beispiel, welches Herr Dr. Jlyner auf seinen Auslandereisen kennengelernt und als mitzlich für die Geschmiterwecke seiner firms erkannt hatte. Die 'supervisors', wie sie bel der Standard Oil of New Jersey, der Pational City Bank und den Imperial Chemical Industries iblich sind, waron dan Muster für die I.G.-Verbindungsmanner. Bu handelte sich um morren, welche die Erneugnisse der I.G. im ausland verkeuiten. Von diesen war einer für ein bestimmtes Land als primue inter pares ausgewählt, die Verkaufsinteressen der I.G. in ihrer Gesamtheit in dem betreffenden Lande wahrzunehmen. Die Stellung und .ufgabe dieser Enner wird von der .nklagebehorde völlig verkannt. Lift meiner beweisführung werde ich die Parstellung der Anklage widerlegen, nach der die Berichte, welche diese I.G.-Verbindungsmänner nach Berlin NW 7 sandton, der Spionage gedient haben sollen. Hit Jieson

und Willen meines Landanten hat kein einziger I.G.-Verbindungsmann Spionage getrieben, geschweige denn hierzu von ihm den Auftrag gehabt.

Da aber diese Haufung von Inrichtigkeiten noch nicht genigt, ist es schliesslich mein Handant selbst, der nach Ansicht der anklagebehörde quasi als Chef der Spionage-Organisation ins Ausland roists. Bun trat mear moin landant auf seinen meisen siemlich sichtbar auf, er hatte Bogleiter, und seine universelle Linstellung veranlasste ihn, sich mit allen möglichen Fersönlichkeiten von Bedeutung des betreffenden Landes bekanntzunachen. Sein Intorosso richtote sich auf elle bemerkenswerten Einrichtungen wehl jeden Gebietes, und jedermann wusste, der sich für ihn interessiorte, an welchem Ort sich der "grosse Spion" befand, in welchem dotel or wohnte, was or dachte und was er ass. Din solcher Hann, der im Ramponlicht der Oeffentlichkeit stand, sich für alles interessierte und sein Hers mif der Zunge trug, ist wahrlich ein schlochter Spion ! Biohts ist meinem Mandanten seiner ganzen Matur nach fremder, nichts weist er mit größserer Empörung guruck als die Unterstellung, seine geschäftlichen Beziohungen zur Flanung und Vorbereitun, eines Angriffskrieges ausgenutzt zu haben.

In meinem Dokumentenbeweis worde ich die von meinem Handanten im In- und Ausland gehaltenen Vorträge, soweit sie noch im Wortlaut vorliegen und mir erreichbar sind, dem Hohen Gericht zur Kenntnis bringen. So hat Herr Dr. Jigner im Jahre 1937 in Paris vor der Internationalen Handelskammer gesprochen. 1938 hielt er einen Vortrag in dem Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität miel, im gleichen Jahr sprach er im Bahmen einer Veranstaltung der Deutsch-Miederländischen Geschlschaft in Berlin, 1941 vor dem Mitteleuropäischen Wirtschaftstag in Wien. Des folgen Verträge, die während des Erleges in Budapest vor dem dertigen Industriellenverband und in Bukarest im Rahmen der deutsch-rumanischen Industrie-Ausselmss-Besprochungen von ihm gehalten wurden. Duch in Oslo, Stockholm und Kopenhagen hat mein Mandant gesprochen.

erkennen, in welch unlessender und aufgeschlossener Weise sich mein Mandant um eine Verständigung und wirtschaftliche Busaumenarbeit Beutschlands nit den übrigen Völkern bemüht hat. Mese auf lange Sicht geplanten Bemühungen, die von den übrigen Verstandskollegen meines Landanten geteilt wurden, hatten aber notwendigerweise die Portdauer des Priedenssustandes zur Veraussetzung. Als dieser unglückselige Krieg aber dennech ausbrach, war es gerade mein Mandant - wie der Zeuge Dr. Murt Irüger bekundet hat und wie weitere Zeugen beweisen worden - , der an seinen Ausbruch nicht glauben wollte. Dr. Jigners wirtschaftliche Pläne und Arbeiten waren auf Prieden ein eingestellt, ein Krieg musste seine Lebensarbeit vernichten.

Fachdem dieser Erieg nun aber einmal Tateache war und die Verbindung mit den überseeischen Ländern abgerissen war, wandte sich mein ländant der Intensivierung der wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen, die mit den südesteurepäischen Ländern bestanden, zu, womit er eine alte Idea aus dem Jahre 1932 wieder aufnahm. Wir haben hier von dem bejabehnenprojekt in Rumänien und Bulgarien gehört, und auch das Densuschilf-Projekt wurde erwähnt. Gerade die Einstellung, die mein Handant auch während des Krieges zu den Sidesteuropaischen Ländern einnahm, ist charakteristisch für seine Einstellung zu den wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen Deutschlands mit der übrigen Welt.

Ich worde dem Rohen Pribunal hierzu neben anderen Beweismitteln die Untersuchungen eines englischen Institutus vorlegen, welches die Wirtschaftspolitik Deutschlands im südesteuropäischen Raum einer Eritik unterzieht und zu wirdigen weiss.

Die Anklage glaubt schliesslich, Herrn Dr. Jigner den Verwurf machen zu können, im Ausland Propaganda für den nationalsozialistischen Staat gemacht zu haben und verweist in diesem Jusammenhang auf den segenannten "Wirtschaftsführerkreis", dem mein Bandant angehörte und der sich durch seine kurze Lebensdauer auszeichnete.

Ich derf zunächst festetellen, dass es kein Gesetz gibt, wolches der Urteilsfindung dieses Hohen Gerichts zugrunde liegt, nach dem es strafber ist, für sein Land und seine Regiorung im Ausland eingetreten zu sein, ja solbst Propaganda gemacht zu haben. Die Anklagebehörde hätte den Beweis - nicht nur die Behauptung - erbringen müssen, dass diese angebliche Propaganda das Siel vorfolgte, einen Krieg zu entfesseln. Diesen Beweis der

Causalität hat die Anklagevertretung jedoch nicht einmal versucht.

Im übrigen kann keine kede von einer Propaganda durch moinen Mandanten sein, wie sie die Anklage behauptet. Wir wissen, dass im Jahre 1933 im Ausland und insbesondere in Amerika sine starke Propaganda gegen deutsche Exportwaren und Erzougnisso der I.G. betrieben wurde. Wir nehmen mit cinigon Erstaunen zur Monntnis, dass die Anklagebehörde glaubt, aus dor Tatsacho einen Vorwurf herloiten zu könnon, dass dieser Boykott-Propaganda scitons der betreffenon Firmen entgegongetreten wurde. Der amerikanische Propaganda-Pachmann Ivy Lee wurde von der I.G. beauftragt. und sein hat erbeten, wie man dieser schwer geschaftsschädigenden Tatsache entgegentreten könne. Ich werde boweisen, dass diese Tatigkeit des versterbenen ir. Ivy Los in Amerika micht zu beanstanden ist und micht im entfornboston die Tendens und das Ausmass hatto, welches die Anklagovertretung uns glauben machen will.

Wie viele Millionen Menschen des In- und auch des Auslandes war Herr Dr. Jigner zum Beginn des Mationalsezialismus der Auffassung, dass die Auswichse und Entgleisungen des Britten Reiches sich als solche in der Bukunft
erweisen würden. Er hatte die Moffmung, dass sich die
wirtschaftlichen Beziehungen mit dem Ausland in der alten
Form aufrecht erhalten und fortsetzen liessen und glaubte zunächst Machsicht empfehlen zu können. In den nächsten Jahren erkannte er jedoch den wahren Korn der sich
entwickelnden Masidiktatur und half politisch und rassisch-

verfolgten Personen im bewussten Gegensats zum Hationalsozialismus. Diese Haltung meines Handanten im In- und Ausland hat mit der Flanung oder Verbereitung eines Angriffskrieges nicht das geringste zu tun.

Wenn ich Ihnen, meine Hohen Herren Lichter, so in grosson Zügen die vesentlichsten Themen meiner Beweisführung sum Punkt I der Anklage angegeben habe, so bin ich mir klar darüber, dass die Anklagebehörde gleichwehl versuchon wird, ihro Bohauptungen mit der Begründung aufrecht zu erhalten, es sei alles nur Tarnung gewesen, wenn die I.G. untor orheblichem Kostonaufwand die ongen Verflechtungen mit der Weltwirtschaft zur Steilerung ihres Exportes suchto. Sie wird Thnon, meine Herren Lichter, orklären, dass es gerade das Wesen der Spienage sei, nach aussen hin alles harmles und legal erscheinen zu lasson, wahrond doch in Vahrheit allo Einrichtungen und allos Strobon moines Handanton auf Spionago und damit auf Führung und Plaming eines Angriffskrieges gerichtet gowoson soi. Domgogonüber darf ich schon hier erklüren, dass ich keinen Beweis zu führen gedenke, den man im Römischen Recht eine "probatio diabolica" nannte. Es war alloin die Aufgabe der Anklagebehörde, ihre Behauptungen zu beweisen. Den Beweis ist sie schuldig geblieben.

II.

Ich komme nunmehr zum Anklagepunkt II, unter welchem die angeblichen Fälle von Raub und Plünderung verstanden werden. In dem Teil II des Trial-Briefes führt die AnklageDosturroich, der Tschecheslowakel, Herwegen und Frankreich sich ereignet baben sellen, und versicht diesen Abschnitt ihrer Darstellung mit der versichtigeren Jberschrift:

*Spoliation Cases apparently legal in form."

Ech kann mich hierzu kurz fassen. Soweit mein Handent überhaupt in Betracht zu ziehen ist, werde ich obense wie meine Herren Kollegen den Nachweis erbringen, dass diese Transaktionen nicht nur "augenscheinlich legal" sind, wie die Anklagebehörde sich ausdrückt, sondern tatsächlich nicht zu beanstanden sind. So haben sich z.B. die Verhandlungen mit den Skode-Wetsler-Werken in Gesterreich über mehrere Jahre hingezogen: Deren Beginn liegt lange vor dem Anschluss Gesterreiche an das Deutsche Reich. Von einem Druck oder Zwang seitens der Angeklagten kenn keine Rode sein.

In moiner Beweisführung werde ich den Gegenbeweis für jeden in Betracht kommenden fall erbringen. Zu diesem Anklagepunkt erheben sich Rechtefragen, die sich sewenl aus dem Völkerrecht als auch aus dem Zontrollratsgesetz ar. 10 herleiten und deren Besntwertung eine Schuld der Angeklagten auch aus Bechtsgründen ausscheiden lässt. Dies zu erörtern wird die aufgabe der Schlussargumentation sein.

Schliesslich hat die Anklagebehörde geglaubt, den Gesamtvoietand der I.G. unter dem anklagepunkt III verantwortlich machen zu können, den sie mit der Jeerschrift 'Versklavung und Hassenmord" zu versehen beliebt. Hein Handant war Mitglied dos Vorstandes. Innorhalb seines Aufgabenbereiches hatte or weder mit Premdarbeitern noch mit ZZ-Insassen otwas su tun. Irgendeine Verantwortung zu diesom Anklagopunkt kann horrn Dr. Haz Jigner nicht troffon. Die Anklagobohorde bemüht sich mit weit hergeholten Argumenten eine persönliche Schuld zu konstruieren. Woder der Tatbestand jedoch noch die Lehren über die Toilnahmeform an cinom Vorbrochen, wio sio in dem Strafrocht aller sivilisierten Velker verstanden werden und wio sie auch nach dem Kontrollratagesetz Nr. 10 auszulugen sind, bieton eine Möglichkeit, meinen Mandanten Vorantwortlich zu machen.

Wonn ich zum Abschluss derauf hinweise, dass von einem Gemeinsamen Plan oder einer Verschwörung der Angeklagten, an der also auch Berr Dr. Jlgner beteiligt gewesen sein soll, keine Rede sein kann (vergl. Anklagepunkt V), so diene ich nur der Vollständigkeit. Auch hier ist die Anklagebehörde den Beweis für ihre allgemein gehaltenen Behauptungen schuldig geblieben. Soweit erforderlich, werde ich in meiner Beweisführung auch auf diesen Punkt eingehen.

Ich hoffe, dem Rohen Gericht mit meiner Beweisführung zeigen zu können, dass herr Dr. Hax Jlgner im Sinne der Anklage nicht semildig ist.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DEFEESE

Opening Statement for Friedrich JAERE

German



Erecffnungerede for Priodrich Jachne vor dem Militaurgurichtshof VI Nuornburg. Von: Dr. Hans Pribilla Rucht samualt.

Dr. Pribilla

Herr Praesident, mains Herren Richter!

alfachleute, die die gemialen Portschritte der Chemiker und Aerzte in stiller unergueilicher arbeit verwerteten und die gewaltigen anlagen praktisch ersamen und aufbauten, in denen die in den Laboratorien erdachten Verfahren Airklichkeit wurden. Direktor Jachne war als Vorsitzender der technischen Kommission der Arabe unter diesen Spezialfachleuten, ein Mann, deusen Qualitant als Ingenieurtechniker der Groesse der Gesellschaft, die ihn auf diesen Posten gestellt hatte, enteprach und dessen riumges Arbeitagebiet seine Kraefte restlos beanspruchte.

Die Stellung eines Ingenieurs in einer chamischen Fabrik ist eine andere wie in sonstigen Fabriken, in denem die Ingenieure ihre eigenen Erfindungen praktisch auswerten. Wegen dieser Sonderstellung des Ingenieure in der chemischen Fabrik hatte mein Mancant keinen binflues auf die Frage, was und in wolchem Umfange produziert werden sollte. An inn trat man erst horan, nachdem die Frage, ob die Anlage gebaut werden sollte und was dort produziert werden sollte, bereite entschieden war. Ar var dann der Mann, der gefragt wurde, gie die anlage am zweekmassesigsten gebaut werden sollte, und der dann auch fuer die notwondigen allgemeinen anlagen, wie Araftwork, Bahmanlagen, Kaianiagen, werkstautten und. zu sorgen hatte.

Jachne war in Houchst Chofingenieur und seit 1,35 stellvertretender Betriebsfüchrer. Heniger gross war sein bielluss naturgemaess in den uebrigen berken der 1.6., da dort Cheringenieure sassen, die ihm organisationsmasselg gleichgestellt waren. Nur die Stellung als Vorsitzer der technischen Kommission (seit 1931), als bitalied des technischen ausschusses (seit etwa 1933) und als zunaschst stellvertretendes (1,34) und spacter ordentliches (seit 1938) Vorstandsmitglied gaben ihm einen groesseren sachlichen und persoonlichen einfluss.

Anch in der Teko war er nur "primus inter pares". Hier war es seine Hauptaufgabe, den Houchstetand der Physik und Ingenieurtechnik fuer Anlage und Betrieb der I.G.-Jerke zu vorwerten. Perner hatte die Tomb billige Energien in groessten beneun bereitzustellen, schließelich die Erfahrungen der einzelnen Horke den ameren nutzbar zu machen, füer eine einhentliche Ausrichtung des gesauten Ingenieurwesens zu sorgen, den Hachwuchs an Ingenieuren und Facherbeitern zu schulen und in Personalfragen mitmusprechen. Die Teko war nur eine von den 30 Kommissionen des TeA. Ihr wurden daher auch nicht alle Kredite zur Stellungnahme vorgelegt, sondern nur solche, die sich auf ingenieurtechnische Fragen bezogen, und die Stellungnahme der Toko erfolgte dementsprechend auch nur von Standpunkt des Ingenieurs aus.

Die Verteinigung wird nachwolsen, dass Jachne neben diesen ihn ganz ausfüellenden technischen Aufgaben nicht die Moeglichkeit und auch nicht das Interesse halte, sich um die Politik des Dritten Reiches zu kneumarn. Sie wird darueber hinaus zeigen, dass er als Begner jeder Kriegs- und Gewaltpolitik bekannt war. Trotsdes haben sich verstachdlicherweise die damaligen Behoerden die ueberragenden Kenntnisse dieses Mannes nutzbar machen wollen und ihn zus Mitglied des Beirates der Reichsgruppe Industrie gemacht. Jedoch hat er in dieser Stellung ebensowenig eine aktive Taetigkeit entfaltet wie als Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer, ein Titel, den er von Reichswirtschaftsministerium und

als es eben nur noch ein Titel war und scinerlei Vorpruefung auf politische Zuverlassigneit erforderte. Seine Tautigkeit in den ihn uebertragenen Ehrenaustern las, wie deren Liste zeigt und im Binzelnen nachgewiesen werden wird, stats und ausschliesslich auf rein technischem Gobiet.

Nonn ich nun die Beweisthesen der Verteidigeng den einselnen Anklagepunkten gegenneberstelle, so darf ich mir nach den Ausfuchrungen mehrer Verreiner allgemeine Bewerkungen vöellig ersparen.

Direktor Jachne war night an der Flanung und Burchfüchrung von Angriffskriegen beteiligt, jedenfalls night mehr als irpendeln Baner, der seinen Acker bestellte und die Greeugnisse seiner Arteit nun im Kriege der Veruflügung der Soldaten zufuchrte. So wie dieser Bauer hat auch mein Kaneant nur selne staatsbuergerliche Pflicht getan und nichts Verbrucherisches.

Die Stellung Jacknes als des ersten Ingenieurtschnikers der I.G. brachte es mit sien, dass man sulmen technischen Rat auch auf den Gebiete des Leftschutzes heranzog, wo es sien ja in erster linie um Bauten von Luftschutzracumen, jedenfalls um rein bechnische Angelegenheiten handelte. Jedoch wird sieh seigen, dass es sieh dabei um eine bei allen gefachrecten Nationen seit langen beruuchsichtigte, ausgesprochens Defensivmassname hancelte. Darruber hinaus wird die Verteinigung zeigen, dass Jachne, entsprechend seiner voellig auf Miedenmassessige Arbeit eingestellten Gesamtpersochlichkeit, brasste, sparte und sich gegen die Anforderungen der Wehrmacht wehrte, wo er nurkennte.

Director Jackse sake entsprechend solner Stellung auch an Vorarbeiten four die Belegungsplaces des Werkes Houchst four den
kichtlisierungsfall toil. Es wird gezeigt werden, dass auch dies
nichts mit einem Angriffskrieg zu tun hatte, sondern sich im
Rahmen der in allem Laundern geblichen kassnahme der Landesverteildigung hight. Seine Tautigkeit beschrachkte sich darauf, führ
den ingenieurtechnischen Toil die Zahlen an Arbeiten und Rohstoffen ansugeben, die bei der vorgesehenen Produktion führ diemen Teil des Betriebes gebraucht wurden.

Im umbrigen words ich nachweisen, dass das work Houchst obenso wie die Werke des Maingaues keine eigentlichen Ruestungsprodukte Hoforte . Sie waren ausgesprochen auf Friedensproduktion eingestellt, Entsprechend sind such die Investierungen verwandt worden. worm im Laure des Krieges bestimmte Zwischenprodukte der Priecensindustric als Zwischengrodukts der Kriebeindustrie verwandtwardon, so ist dies eine awangslacufige Entwicklung und eine brechelnung, die im seson der chemischen Industrie liegt, die ja letzten Brace immer auf die gleich z Urprodukte zurweckgreift. Eine Ausnalmo macht nur Civ Nebelsseure, die schon in Friedenszeitun zu militaerischen Zwecken geliefert worden ist. Mit dieser hatto Houghst aber schon vor 1933 das kleine Reichshoer und die winzigo Reichscarino sa reinon Vertoidigungszwecken beliefert. Der Sprengstoff Herogen ist im Houchst woder erfunden, noch fabrigiert worden. Violache wurde von einigen Chemikern des Verkus lediglich ein neues Herstellungsverfahren im Laboratorium untdeckt, und zwar 1935, zu einer Zeit also, als Direktor Jachne noch nicht stellvertretender Betriebsfüchrer des Jerkes Houchst und stellvertretender Oberleiter der Maingauwerke war.

Zu dem Anklagepunkt "Plaenderung" wird der Name meines Mandanten in den Anklagedokumenten nur in Zusammenhang mit der Sauerstoff- und Acetylenfabrik in Netz-Diedenhefen gemannt. de sind in dieser Angelogenheit einige Informationsschreiben wie an andere Stellen so auch an Direktor Jachne gegangen. Irgendeine aktive Tastigmeit meines Mandanten ist aus diesen Dokumenten nicht ersientlich. Die Verteidigung wird nachweisen, dass die Verhandlungen von der Kaufmaonnisch-juristischen Seite gefüchrt worden sind, wachrend die Techniker nur in Sewertungsfragen um Rat gefragt wurden. Die Verteidigung wird ferner nachweisen, dass es weberhaupt nur zu einer Verpachtung und nicht zu einem Kauf gekommen ist und dass sich der hert des Werkes infolge der von der I.G. vorgenommenen Impostlerengen ganz erheblich erhocht hat.

Davon, dass eine kleine Anlage kurs vor Arlegsachluss aus einer polnischen Fabrik nach Offenbach am main genemmen ist, weste Jachne nichte, da es sich nur um einige Apparate im unbedeutenden Wert von etwa 20.000.— Al handelte, und das Jork Housist den Kauf weder vermalasst, noch Kenntnis davon bekommen hat.

Mit der Anwerburg und dem einsste von Auslaumiern und von KlHaeftlingen in der 1.G. hatte Herr Jachne nichts zu tum. Wenn
Kreditentrauge der Werke führ Barackenbauten führ deutsche Arbeiter, Frundarbeiter usw. beim TeA durchlinten oder von der Teko
vom technischen Stamepunkt begutzentet wurden, so handelte os
sich hier um eine rein formale Tactigkeit, da die Art der Barakken, ihre Zahl und Groesse einschließelich der Nebengebseude führ
eine bestimmte Anzahl Arbeiter seit langem feststand und demmach
auch die Ausgaben pro Bettplatz. Die Geldsummen wurden den einmelnen werken, die sie beantragten, zur Verbesserung der Unterbrin-

gung der Arbeiter genehmigt und eine Ablehnung wuerde eine Verschluchterung des Loses der Fremmarbeiter zur Polge gehabt haben.

Begueglich der Verhaultnisse in den houdhster Werken wirldie Vortoldigung machavison, dass die in dem Schaubild Exh. 1559 (NI 7376 A) Dokumentenbuch 66, Seite 17a four Leiharbeiter usw. angegebone Zahl unrichtig ist und auch insofern irrefuchrend wirken muss, als in Houghst suborhaupt seine KI-Haeftlings buschauftigt worden sind. as wird in Mide-legung des affidavits De Bruyn, Exh. 1367 (NI 11613) Dokumentenbuch 69, Selte 207 garusber hinaus busineson worden, dass die Beschauftigung von Auslaundern und Kriogs of angenon in an emcassoner miss orfulgto und nicht gegen Artikol 31 dos Guniur Abkonsons von 27.7.29 verstiess, dass four apercializado Unterprincipas, Varpflegone, auto meratliche Versergung, Schulen, Machetaben and dergielehen gesorgt war und der Betriebefuenrer Fret. Lautenschlasger und Berr Jachne als s. in Stellvertreter sich hierum gann besonders bemuchten, entsprochend war die Echandlung der Auslander in Hoochet anstaendig und menschlich. Daruebernismus war such foor die Freizeltgesteltung in grosssuugiger Weise gesergt. Es gab grosse Aufenthaltsracess mit Radio, Zeitongen, Bibliothemen, Mantinen, Sportplactzo, Sportgoraute, Theater, Kino und vor alles auch die Mouglichkuit sur Teilnahme as Gottesdienst. Seitens der Betriebsfüchrung warde alles getan, was unter den nun einmal herrschenden Kriegsverhaelthiseen zu ten mogglich mor.

Swine ingeniourtechnische Stellung brachte es mit sich, dass er viele berke der I.G. zur Klaerung irgendeiner speziellen technischen Frage besuchte. So betrat er auch kurz und fluechtig das I.G.-Werk in Auschwitz. Das KL Monowitz hat er dabei nachweisbar nicht betreten und nichts besohen, was ihn zu einem Eingreifen

in die selbstaendige Geschaeftsfuehrung des dortigen Werker, das nicht zu seiner Zustaendigkeit genoerte, haette veranlassen musssen. Eine durch eigene Becoachtung funnierte wer ueber Geruechte hinausgehende Kenntnis von Vergasungen hat er esenfalls nicht erlangt.

Die Verteidigung des Angeklagten Jaenne wird ihre beweisfuehrung durch Vernehmung des Angeklagten als Zeugen in eigener Sache erbeiffnen und sodann durch Beibringung von Dokumenten und Affidavite und durch die Vernehmung einiger weniger wesentlicher Zeugen beschlieseen.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DE7153

Opening Statement for Dr. von K W I R R I R W

German



Réferme Gase 6

OPETING-STATEMENT

den

Rechtsanwalts Horst Pelckmann als Verteidiger

dem Angeklagten Dr. v.KNIERIEN in dem Strafverfahren der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika

gegen CARL KRAUCH u.n.

vor dem Military Tribunal No.6 Nuernberg (Doutschland)



fyrm.

Hones Gorldhi

die Anklagebehoerde argumentierte allgemein gegen alle Angeklagten unter Himmeis auf ihre Stellung in der oder zur Nazi-Partei und ihre Bedeutung im deutschen Wirtschafteleben.

Der Angeklagte Dr.v.Knieriem stand - abgeschen von seiner formellen 1942 begruendeten Vitgliedschaft in der NSDAP - Parteikreisen voellig fern. Seine Mitarbeit in den Organen der Selbstvorwaltung (Reichsgruppe Industrie, Wirtschaftsgruppe Chemie) und staatlichen Sinrichtungen ergab sich aus seinem anerkannten Ruf als Sachverstaen-diger in Fragen des Patent-, Kartell- und Gesellschafte-mehts und blieb auf diese Gebiete beschrachtt.

Die Verteidigung geg mucher den besonderen Anklageverwuerfen erfordert eine Darlegung der Stellung und des Verantwortungsbereichs des Angeklagten.

Dr. von Knieriom war - jedenfalls seit 1938 - der orste Jurist (first lawyer) der I.G. Diese Bezeichnung und den Inhalt dieser Ste Lung kann man nur verstehen, wenn man die Dezentralisation des Rechtswes na der L.G.kennt.

Dr. von Knieriem war nicht der Leiter der Rechtsabteilung (legal department) der I.G., dem so etwas gab es nicht. Er hatte auch nicht die Aufgabe, sich um die rechtlichen Vorgaenge zu knemmern. Die juristische Teetigkeit in einem solchen Unternehmen

niker und Kaufleute und war ebenso wie lotztere

Land dezentralisiert. Es bestanden eine Reihe von

selbstaendig arbeitenden Rechtsabteilungen (legal derertments) der einzelnen Werke, die unter ihrer eigenen Verantwortung die fuer sie zustsendigen Techniker und Kaufleute berieten. Herr von Knieriem

hat die Taetigkeit dieser Rechtsabteilungen (logel departments) nicht ueberwacht und brauchte sie nicht zu ueberwachen. Eine anders Regelung war schon in Anbetracht der Grossse des Unternehmens nicht moeglich; sie war auch unmoeglich, weil mit Ruscksicht auf die Vielgestaltigkeit der Fabrikationen und der Kompliziertheit der chemischen Materie ueberhaupt die Juri sten der verschiedenen Rochtsabteilungen technisch und kaufmannisch informierte Spesialisten werden mussten.

Wogen dieses selbstandigen Arbeitens der Rechtsabtailungen wurde die Zentralstelle fuer Vertrage geschoffen, die aber einzig und allein bei Abschluse von neuen Vertraagen die Frage einer moeglichen Kollision zu pruefen hatte. Perner gab es den segenannten "Rochtsmusschuss" (logal committee). Buchtantustiummen. Er trat etwa 2 mal im Johr unter dem Voreitz von Herrn von Knieriem gusemmen, um gewisse allgemeine Zweifelsfragen zu koordinieren und um Beauch von Herrn richte entgegenzunehmen, me v.Knieriem u.ber sein eresielles Arbritagebiet der internen gesollschafterochtlichen Vorgachge, wie z.B. Coneralvorsammlung m, Grachaefteabachluessa, Bilansen, Kapital vora anderungen, Statuten, Anleichen, Strukturwandlungen im Konzern; ferner ueber das in dor I.G. eine grosse Rolle spielende Patentgebiet, das He rrn v. Knieriem unterstand, wachrend as den uebrigen I.G .- Juristen fern 1 ag.

Unter den Punkten der Ankloge, die in den Geschaeftabereich des Herrn v. Knieriem fallende Gebiete beruchren oder in denen Geschaeftsvorfachle mit seinem Namen verknuepft sind, befinden sich namentlich

Vorgeenge, in denen zu Unrecht eine verdaechtige auf Vorbereitung eines Angriffskrieges gerichtete Zusammenarbeit mit militaerischen oder sonetigen staatlichen Stellen erblickt wid: Im einzelnen werde ich zeigen, dass die Behandlung der Patentang logenheiten in jeder Beziehung einwandfrei war. Die "Camouflage" genannten Massnahmen lassen in keiner Weise den Schluss zu, es habe innerhalb der I.G. oder bei meinem M andanten Kanntnis eines bevorstehenden Angriffekrieges bestanden oder gar die Abeicht, einen solchen zu foerdorn. Die Vorwoorfe, die I.C. habe durch ihre sogenannten Kartelle bewusst das Kriegspotential anderer Launder geschwaecht, werden sich auf Grund der Beweinaufnahme als voellig unbegruendet herausstellen, nachdem der rein privatwirtschaftliche Charakter solcher Vereinbarungen dargetan worden ist. Hiorgu werde ich auch auf des von Dr. v. Knieriem mitgeschaffene, von der Anklagebehoorde musfuchrlich behandelte Vertrageverhaeltnie zur Standard Oil Co., New Jersey, singohen. Trotz dos grossen von der Anklagebehoerde zur Kertellfrage vorgelegten Dokumentenmaterials werds ich mich auf das fuer dioses Verfahren was entliche beschreenken, mehl wies and, dass die grundsactzliche Frage ueber Wert oder Unwert der Kartelle meder von der Anklage noch von der Varteidigung untersucht zu werden braucht.

Die persochliche Kennthis meines Klienten von den von der Anklagebohoerde kritisierten sogenannten Aufruestungsmassnahmen und seine Einstellung zu diesen wird im Zuge meiner Darlegungen behandelt werden.

Im Rahmen der Eroerterung von allg meinen, alle Angeklagten angehenden Fragen werds ich Tatsachenmaterial vorbringen, zur Frage der Gesamtverantwortung des Vorstands und der Verantwortlichkeit der einzelnen Vorstandsmitglieder und werde zeigen, wie die von Dr. von Knieriem seinerzeit verfasste von der Anklagebehoerde vorgelegte Geschaeftsordming füer den Vorstand vraktisch gehandhabt murde.

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFIESE

Opening Statement for Carl ERAUGH

German



referre 6

EROSFFNUNGSREDE

fuer den Angeklagten

CARL KRAUCH

vor den

Militaergerichtshof Fall VI

von

Rechtsanwalt Dr. CONRAD BOETTCHBR



fund.

Bei Beginn ihres Vortrages steht die Verteidigung vor
einer schwierigen Frage: Soll der Vortrag der Verteidigung den geradezu nammutartigen Umfang der Anklage angepasst werden? Soll dieselbe Bahn beschritten werden, die
die Anklage mit ihren auf Wirkung nach aussen abgestellten Debersteigerungen gewachlt hat? Oder soll ein streng
sachlicher, oft geradezu nuechterner Vortrag erfolgen?
Ich habe mich den Charakter und einen Wunsche von
Dr. Krauch entsprechend, fuor den letzteren Weg entschieden, wobei ich in der fuer einen Verteidiger gluecklichen
Lage bin, festzustellen, Jass diese Einstellung neines
Mandanten sich mit meinem eigenen Naturell deckt. Ich
wachle also nach Art, Ton und Umfang eine Linie des Beweisvortrages, die unter Vermeidung von geusseren Effekten sich auf das sachlich unbedingt Notwendige beschraenkt.

I. General TAYLOR hat in seinen Opening Statement mit besonderen Nachdruck die Anschuldigung der Anklageschrift unterstrichen; wonach auch der Angeklagte Dr. KRAUCH einen grossen Teil der Verantwortung fuer die Heimsuchung der Menschheit mit den verheerendsten und katastrophalsten Krieg in der Geschichte zu tragen habe. Er hat ihn der Messenversklavung, der Pluenderung in Grossen und des Messenwersklavung, der Pluenderung in Grossen und des Messenmordes beschuldigt. Meine Beweisfuehrung wird zum Ziel haben, diese furchtbaren Anschuldigungen in jeder Beziehung zu widerlegen. In einzelnen werde ich darlegen, dass Dr. KRAUCH nicht ein ehrgeiziger und ruecksichtsloser Industriemgnat, sondern ein ehrenhafter, christlicher, schlichter Mensch, ein verantwortungsbewisster Wissenschaftler und Forscher war, der nie eine strafbare Handlung beging, sein genzes Leben vielnehr den techni-

schen und wissenschaftlichen Fortschritt widnete, und zwar nicht nur zu Gunsten Deutschlands, sondern auch des Auslandos, und nicht zuletzt der Ver-

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einigten Staaten von Amerika.

Die Anklage behauptet unter Punkt 19 folgendes: "Die IG synchronisierte ihre gesante Taetigkeit nit den militaerischen Plachen des deutschen Obberkommandos". Sie verweist dabei insbesondere auf die "Vermittlungsstelle W" und in Zusammenhang damit auf die Taetigkeit des Angeklagten KRAUCH. Sie behauptet ferner: "Die IG nahm teil an der Aufstellung des Vierjahresplanes und an der Lenkung der Wirt- schaftlichen Mobilisierung Deutschlands fuer den Krieg."

Ich stelle dengegemueber die These auf, dass die in den Punkten 19 ff der Anklage geschilderte Taetigkeit, insbesondere die des Angeklagten KRAUCH, in Rehmen der Vermittlungsstelle W und die Teilnahme au Vierjahresplan keine Taetigkeit und Verbereitung fuer einen Angriffskrieg und auch keine Teilnahme an der Fuehrung eines Angriffkrieges war. Ich werde den Beweis fuer diese These fuehren durch die Vernehmung des Angeklagten KRAUCH, den ich zu dieseu Zweck in den Zeugenstand rufen werde.

Ich worde insbesondere in Rahmen meiner Beweisfuehrung die Stellung des Angeklegten KRAUCH zu den antlichen Stellen der nationalsozialistischen Regierung ab 1933 aufzeigen, sowie die Entwicklung seiner Taetigkeit an Hand seiner eigenen Erklaerungen und an Hand anderer Beweismittel be-handeln.

Daraus wird sich ergeben, dass die Aufnahme einer Verbindung nit antlichen Stellen der nationalsozialistischen Regierung nichts Ungewoehnliches war, weil es zur Tradition der IG auch schon vor 1933 gehoerte, Regierungsbeziehungen zu unterhalten; denn die IG war ihrerseits daran interessiert, ueber die Wirtschaftspolitik der Regierung Bescheid zu wissen, und andererseits hatte jede Regierungsstelle ein Interesse deran, ueber die Wirtschaftliche Lage eines solchen Unternehmens, wie es die IG war, unterrichtet zu sein. Die Verbindungen kamen aber von Dr. KRAUCH's Seite her nicht

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zustande aus irgend velchen politischen Momenten, sondern weil KRAUCH einer der international anerkannten Sachverstaendigen auf den Hydriergebiet, Stickstoffgebiet, Bunngebiet, usw. war. Der Beginn seiner Vorarbeiten und seiner Kenntnisse, seiner internationalen Beziehungen liegen zwei Jahrzehnte vor 1933 zurueck. Die Beweisaufnahne wird ergeben, dass KRAUCH's Handlungsweise immer davon diktiort war, die Viederholung der fuer die Arbeiterklasse so schweren wirtschaftlichen Ereignisse der Jahre 1929 bis 1933 durch eine richtige Lenkung der Firtschaft zu verneiden. Deshalb begruesste er den wirtschaftlichen Aufschwung, der im Jahre 1933 durch die Arbeitsbeschaffungsmasnahmen der neuen Rogierung einsetzte. Dass diese Arbeitsbeschaffung zu ihren Teil auch der Ruestung und Wiederaufruestung Deutschlands diente, wird dabei nicht bestritten werden. Die Beweisaufnahme wird aber den Standpunkt unternauern, dass solche Kennthis nicht gleichzusetzen ist mit Kriegs- geschweige denn Angriffskriegsebsichten. Auch sein Eintritt in den Rohstoff- und Dovisenstab in Jahre 1936 spaeter in den Vierjahresplan stand, wie zu zeigen ist, unter denselben Gesichtspunkt.

In diesen Zusanmenhang wird die Stellung Dr. KRAUCH's als G ebechonie in Rahmen des Vierjahresplanes zu klaeren sein, was die Anklage bisher voellig unterlassen hat.

Die Anklage bezeichnet Dr. KRAUCH als die "rechte Hand Goerings". KRAUCH leitete aber, wozu ich die Organisation des
Vierjahresplanes vorlegen werde, nur eine von mehr als 20
nebeneinander bestehenden gleichgeordneten Dienststellen des
Vierjahresplanes. Ich nehme nicht an, dass von mir ain Gegenbeweis nach der Richtung hin erwartet wird, dass Goering
nicht ein Mann mit mehr als 20 rechten Haenden war. KRAUCH

fuel fuer berbestische Titel die Bezeichnung "Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung".

Die Beweiszufnahme wird aber erweben, dass er entregen dieser Bezeichnung keinerlei Mirwirkung an der Ausuebung irgend Welcher Machtbefugnisse und Machtvollko wenheiten hatte. Er war ein hervorragender Generalsachverstaendiger von

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hohen Standing, dies aber auch nicht fuer das resaute Gebist der Chemie, sondern nur fuer einzelne Gebiete, fuer die er seit Jahrzehnten als Sachkenner bekannt war. Ein Sachverstaendiger hat aber nur Vorschlaege zu machen; die Entscheifung und Bestimmung lag, wie die Beweiseufnahme feststellen wird, bei anderen Stellen.

- 5 b

Was den von der Anklage behaupteten engen Zusamenhang zwischen der IG und der Taetigkeit von Dr. KRAUCH im Reichsant füer Wirtschaftsaufbau, im Vierjahresplan, anlangt, so werde ich aufseiden, dass die Taetiskeit von Dr. KRAUCH füer das Reichsaut füer Wirtschaftsausbau und als Gebechenie gegenweber der IG streng abgegrenzt war. Schon aus Gruenden persoenlicher Sauberkeit achtete KRAUCH auf voellige Noutralitaet seiner antlichen Handlungen gegenweber der IG. Diese Tatsachen werden unterstrichen dadurch, dass er seit 1936 mur noch formell, nicht mehr materiell, Mitclied des Vorstandes var. Auch seine Taetigkeit als Vorsitzer des Aufsichtsrates von Fruehjahr 1940 ab hat er praktisch nicht ausgewebt, sondern seinen Stellvertreter weberlassen.

Wonn KRAUCH sich fuer eine staetliche Litwirkung zur Verfuegung stellte, so hat er dies nicht getan aus Ehrgeiz, nicht aus Geltungsbeduerfnis, nicht um Ehre und Titel zu erwerben, sondern aus dem Gefuehl einer persoenlichen Verantwortung der Wirtschaft gegenueber und dem Wunsche eines Mannes folgend, der alles andere als ein Freund des Mationalsozialismus war, naemlich des hervorragenden Wissenschaftlers und danaligen Aufsichtsratsvorsitzers der IC, Carl BOSCH. Mitgeklungen bei der Uebernahme einer Beratung im Vierjahresplan haben dabei auch Erinnerungen an bekannte Erscheinungen des Auslandes, wo sich ebenfalls bewachrte und erfahrene Fuehrer der Industrie autlichen Stellen fuer bestimte Zwecke zur Verfueugung stellten; sie sind unter den Schlagwort "one-Dollar-men" in die Wirtschaftsgeschichte eingegangen. Die Darlegung gerade dieser Tatsachen und dieser Motive fuer die Uebernahme der Aenter im Rohstoff- und Devisenstab und Vierjahresplan wird ein Brennpunkt meiner Beweisfuehrung sein, denn daraus folgt, dass nicht Machthonente ERAUCH bestimmten, sondern dass nach den eigenen Worten Carl Bosch's das Ziel war, die "Wis-senschaft vor Hitler zu retten" und Parteikraefte auszuschalten, die die Wirtschaft in einen Sinne beeinflussten, der vornuenftigen wirtschaftlichen Zielen nicht antsprach.

- II. Ich werde sodenn Stellung nehmen zum Anklagepunkt II und darlegen, dass Dr. KRAUCH
 - Woder in seiner Stellung als Leiter des Reichsantes fuer Wirtschaftsausbau, noch als Generalbevollmachtigter fuer Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung an den dort behandelten, von der Anklage als strafbar bezeichneten Handlungen beteiligt war;
 - 2. und dass dasselbe auch fuer ihn als Mitglied der IG-Verwaltung galt. Ich habe hierbei wiederun daran zu erinnern, dass Dr. KRAUCH ab 1936 nateriell nicht nehr Mitglied des Vorstandes war und dass er auch eine Taetiskeit als Vorsitzer des Aufsichtsrates in materiellen Sinne nicht ausgewebt hat.

Darweber hinaus werde ich zeigen, dass er gerade im Gegenteil aktiv fuer den Schutz der Wirtschaft der besetzten Laender eingetreten ist. Ich nenne nur zwei Beispiele, die im Beweisvortrag behandelt werden: Es ist dies der Schutz der belgischen, nordfranzeesischen und hollaendischen Stickstoffindustrie gegenweber der von antlichen Stellen beabsichtigten Denontage und die Verhinderung der Verschleppung des grossen wissenschaftlichen Laboratoriums, das den Shell-Konzern in Amsterdam gehoerte. In beiden Faellen hat sich Dr. KRAUCH gegen von ihm hissbilligte Massnahmen, die als Raub und Pluenderuns haetten bezeichnet werden koennen, unter den Einsatz seiner Person mit Erfolg zur Wehr gesetzt.

III. In Rahmon meiner weiteren Beweisfuchrung werde ich Stellung nehmen zur Franz der Beschaoftigung von Fremdarbeitern und Mz-Haeftlingen unter den Gesichtspunkt, dass es an jeder straffechtlichen Verantvertlichkeit führ Dr. KRAUCH mangelt. Ich habe bereits darzelegt, dass ein wesentlicher Punkt meiner Beweisfuchrung sein wird, die Befügnisse und Zustachdickeiten von Dr. KRAUCH gegenweber den Behauptungen der Anklage auf die richtige Bbene zurueckzufuchren, nachlich die, dass er ein wissenschaftlicher Bechverstachdiger für Hegierung führ Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung im Vierjahresplan var. Dr. KRAUCH het aber niemals in seiner Tactickeit als Gebechanie Machtvellkermenheiten und Machtbefurnisse führ die Verpflichtung, den Binsatz und die Zuteilung von Arbeitneh ern gehabt.

Es wird das Ziel der Beweisaufnahme sein, die Teeti-keit Dr. KRAUCH's in diesen Zusamenhang dahin klargustellen; er war auch hier Gutachter fuor die Zehlen und Kontingente der Arbeiter, die fuer bestimmte Bauverhaben als notwendig von anderen Stellen angefordert waren; or hatte zu berutschten die Zuteilung der Arbeiter - aber niemals selbst zuzuteilen - nach den verschiedenen, von Behoerden, die weber ihn standen, festgesetzten Dringlichkeitsstufen; genau so wie er zu begutachten hatte, welches Material, welche Art von Material, welche Bauausfuehrung usw. notwendig und angenessen waren. Die Frage des Arbeitseinsatzes selbst war Sache der Arbeitseinsatzbehoerden. Wenn er, wie meine Beweisfushrung dartun soll, Jarueber hinaus eine soziale Betreuung der Arbeiter der von ihn beratenen Grossbauten durchfuchrte, so aus humanitaeren und menschlichen Gruenden, Weil im

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Drang der wirtschaftlichen Erschwerungen der Kriegsjahre, die sich staendig steinerten, vielerlei Sorgen an ihn herengetragen wurden, insbesondere solche ueber Unterbringung, Verpflegung und Bekleidung der Arbeiter in den von ihr begutachteten Bauverhaben.

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De hielt as rewiss auch aus wirtschaftlichen Gruenden, vor allen eber auch aus selchen rein menschlicher Art, Dr. KRAUCH fuer seine Pflicht, einzugreifen und einen Erfahrungsausteusch zu organisieren. Diese Betreuung wird deshalb einen weiteren Punkt meiner Beweisfuehrung Barstellen.

Zinc grosse Rolle in Beweisvortrag der Anklage spielt auch die Frage der Beschaeftigung von Arbeitern unter Zwang. Ich worde dartun, dass KRAUCH dieses Problem klar erkannt hat: Auf Grund seiner ganzon menschlichen Entwicklung war er gewen sing solche Beschaeftigung unter Zwang, denn ihn als Wissenschaftlor lag mur das Ethos der freiwilligen Arbeit. Fuer dieses Prinzip setzte er sich in menschen meglichen Rahmon ein . Er hat deshalb auch fruehzeitig, insbeondere auf Grand vor Erfahrungen 20 Jahre frucher bein Wiederaufbau des zerstoorten IG-Werkes von Oppau, den freiwilligen Binsatz unter dem Gesichtspunkt der freiwilligen Verpflichtune der Arbeiterschaft ganzer Firmen, segenaanter Firmencinsatz, cingefuchrt. Diese These verfolrte Dr. KRAUCH nach meiner Beweinfuehrung auch weiter, als das Programm des Generalbovollmachtigten fuor den Arbeitseinsatz mit der Heranziehung von Arbeitern unter Zwang zum Anlaufen kan. Die Beweisaufnahme wird ergoben, dass Dr. KRA UCH auch nach dieser Zeit den sogenannten "Firmeneinsatz" mit Erfolg entgegon der Tondenz amtlicher Stellen weiter betrieb. Dabei words ich beweisen koennon, dass Dr. KRAUCH an der Schaffung der Gesetze fuer diesen zwangsweisen Arbeitseinsatz und ah der Durchfuehrung dieser Gesetze in keiner Weise beteiligt war. Fuer alle diese Fragen lag er auf Grund seiner Stellung auf einer littleren Ebene, die mit solchen grundsactzlichen Entscheidungen weder nach der Seite der Anregung noch nach der Soito dos Befehls irgend etwas zu tun hatto.

Allgemeine Fragen des Arbeitseinsatzes behandelt Herr Rechtsanwalt Dr. Hellmut D I X . Zur Vermeidung von Ueberschneidungen und zur Abkuerzung des Verfahrens werde ich diese allgemeinen Fragen nicht behandeln, es

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Bei denn, dass ich nach der Beweisaufnahme von Herrn Dr. Hellmuth D I X noch etwas besonderes unter den Gesichtsbunkt der Verteidigung meines Mandanten zu samen haben sollte.

IV. In cinen letzten Punkt werde ich auch aufzeigen, dass
Dr. KRAUCH seine Stellung als Gebechenie geradezu dazu
benutzt hat, Massnahmen nationalsozialistischer Autsatellen, die er nit seinen Gewissen nicht vereinbaren
konnte, Juden, Wissenschaftlern, kirchlichen und wissenschaftlichen Einrichtungen regenueber, zu verhindern
bezw. zu mildern. Ich werde hier ein erfolgreiches Eingreifen von Dr. KRAUCH schildern lassen, als er von
Misstaenden bei der Betreuung von Kz-Haeftlingen - ausserhalb der IG, wie ich unterstreichen deschte - hoerte,
ferner seine Hilfe fuer russische, aus der Ukraine geflohene Missenschaftler, denen er nicht nur das nackte
Leben, sondern auch ihr geistiges Standing durch seine
Massnahmen erhielt.

Zusammengefasst geht der Inhalt meines Beweisvortrages dahin:

Die Anklage ist in einem Weer von Tatsachen ertrunken.

H inter den Tatsachen steht der Mensch, und es ist der schwere sachliche Vorwurf, den ich gegen die Anklage zu orheben habe, dass sie in diesen, nach ihrer Behauptung um der Menschlichkeit willen eingeleiteten Prozesses den Menschen vergessen hat. Es ist die schwere aber auch schoene Aufgabe der Verteidigung, das Bild des Monschen ERAUCH zu zeichnen und dies zu beweisen: KRAUCH ist kein Mann des bedenkenlosen und gewissenlosen Angriffkrieges, kein Raeuber und kein Pluenderer, kein kaltherziger Sklavenhaendler und kein Klavenantreiber. Die Formulierungen

und Appelle, wie sie die Anklage wachlt, noegen wirksam sein fuer politische Propaganda; mit der Feststellung krimineller Tatbestaende haben sie nichts zu tun. Wie sehen betent, werde ich in kurzen, aber wesentlichen Zuegen ein Bild fuer die Beweisaufnahme sebah, webei das Gericht es bei den Ernst der Aufgebe gewiss verstehen wird, dass ich auf Tupfen des Details nicht verzichten kann.

- 10 -

In usbrigen moschte ich diese Brocffnungsrede nicht abschliesen, ohne an den nach Dr. KRAUCH's und meiner Auffassung menschlich ergreifendsten Moment im bisherigen Sitzungsverlauf zu erinnern, als Herr Dr. v. KELLER anlaesslich der Vernehmung des Zeugen SPIELVOGEL Werte tiefsten menschlichen Bedauerns fand fuer all die Leiden, die Unschuldige in den 12 Jahren ueber sich ergehen lassen mussten. Dr. KRAUCH und ich haben sich diese Werte zutiefst zu eigen gemecht und gerade je sicherer wir auf das Ergebnis unserer deweisfuehrung vertrauen, um so eher kommen wir an das Ende dieses ersten Opening Statement im IG-Prozess als Ausklang das Wert stallen: "In Ehrfurcht meigen wir uns vor den ungluccklichen Opfern jener unseligen 12 Jahre".

CASE 5 - TRISUEAL VI

DEFEESE

(see letter inside)

Opening Statement for Hans I U I H W I



GAME NO. 6 - TRINCKAL VI

III III II

Spening Statement for Defundant Bushes.

De Opening Statement was relatited,

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CASE 6 - TRIBUTAL VI

DEFEE

Opening Statement for Dr. Hane E U G L E R



Réferre 6 TENTNO STATEMENT

dea

Rechteanwalts Helmuth Henze

vor dem

Amerikanischen Militaertribung! W. Wuemberg als Verteidiger

dea

Dr. Hana K TG I SR .



Meine Herren Richter.

schwierige Aufgebe, aus dem umfangreichen Anklagemateriel herauszuftnden, was sich auf den einzelnen Angeklagten bezieht. Die Anklagebehoerde het ihr Material nicht hinsichtlich der Personen spezifiziert. Es besteht die Gefahr, sich mit entfernter liegenden Dingen zu befassen, was nicht im Interesse der Beschleunigung des Verfahrens liegt. Diese Gefahr ist besonders gross im Falle meines Mandanten Dr. Huns WEITH, da er mit Ruecksicht auf seine Position in der T.G. eine weeiger wichtige Stellung in diesem Prozess einnimmt. Ich werde versuchen zu wermeiden, weniger relevante Dinge vorzutragen, bin allerdings der Ansicht, dess es nicht mein Fehler ist, sollte mir dies nicht gelingen.

Bei meinen Ueberlagungen habe ich davon auswigeben, dass mein Mandant night Vorstandsmitglied der T.G. war. Er hatte somit nicht einmal die aktienrechtliche Verantwortung eines Vorstandsmitgliede, die --wie bereits einer meiner Kollegen ausgeführt bat-- eine Verantworbing des Zivilrechts ist, nicht aber eine strafrechtliche. Mein Mandant war hinsichtlich seines geschaeftlichen Handelns lediglich seinen Vorgesetzten verantwortlich. Er ver aber auch von den Weimungen seiner Vorgenetzten abhaengig. Teb werds zu untersuchen haben, und ich bitte das Hobe Cericht, bei der Pruefung zu beschten, ob im Einzelfalle mein Mandant ibm arteilte Anordnungen susfishrte oder im Rehman seines Aufgabengebietes selbstaendig handelte. Im ersteren Falle ist es von Bedeutung, ob mein Mandent eine etwa vorhandene Absicht, die den Behauptungen der inklage entspricht, erkennte oder erkennen musste, sofern sie ueberhaupt bei seinen Vorgesetzten vorlag. Inwieweit ich im einzelnen auf diese Gesichtspunkte noch besonders einzugehan habe, wird von dem weiteren Verlauf dieses Verfahrens abhaengen.

De mein Mendant lediglich Mitglied einiger Ausschusse der T.G. war und diese Ausschusse keine eigene Rechtspersoenlichkeit hatten, sondern von Fell zu Fall eillkuerlich zusammngesetzt murden, ist in strafrechtlicher Hinsiaht seine Stellung nicht anders zu behandeln wie die jedes anderen seiner Mitbuerger, der in Deutschland lebte. Teh

behaupte, dass die erwashnten Ausschiesse der T.G. in keiner Weise den dunklen Charakter hetten, den ihnen die Anklage wuruschreiben beabsichtigt. Ich werde darueber und ueber die Bedeutung meines Mandanten in diesen Ausschiessen im einzelnen moch Beweismittel vorbringen.

Mein Mandant war Kaufmann, er verkaufte Farbstoffe, ar arbeitete in einem Buero, in dem as nur kaufmaennische Angestellte gab,
nicht aber Arbeiter. Diese Tatsache wird meinen Beweisvortrag begrenzen.
Diese meine Ansicht steht auch im Sinklung mit dem, was General Taylor
in der Zusammenfessung am Schlusse seiner Anklagerede ercerterte. "C"
Er orwachnte meinen Mandanten lediglich im Zusammenhang mit Punkt I und
II der Anklage. Dieser Himmeis wird mir Richtschnur sein.

Neben der Behauptung, dass mein Mandant sich durch sein eigenes Handeln unmittelbar in Widerspruch mum Kontrollra tagesetz Wr. 10 gestellt hat, behauptet die Anklage weiterhin, dass mein Mendent mit den anderen Angeklagten an einem gemeinsamen Plan oder einer Verschwoerung teilgenommen habe, die eich auf die Vorbereitung des Angriffskrieges richtete. Wenn diese Mensehen, ueber die des Hobe Gericht zu entscheiden hat, eine derartige Verschwoorergilde gewesen wasren, so ist anzunehmen, dass sie einender gut kannten und auch haeufig musammenkamen, um ueber ihren Plan zu beraten. Man kann nicht einwenden, dess Verschwoerergilden dies im allgemeinen nicht taten, weil sie nicht bekannt werden und nicht den Hasschern in die Haende fallen vollten. Dies mag bei den historischen Verschwerungen der Fall gewasen sein, da die Verschwerer sich gegen thren eigenen Steat randten. Nicht aber waare on so gewesen, menn die Angeklagten sich mit ihrer Regierung, mit der sie bereits 1933 ein Busndnis abgeschlossen haben sollen, zuesmen gegen den Weltfrieden sich verschworen haetten. Im eigenen Lande haetten sie keine Haescher zu befuerchten gehabt. Also konnten sie es tun.

Dazu darf ich dersuf hinweisen, dass mein Mandent, als das nach Ansicht der Anklage verbrecherische Treiben der Angeklagten begenn, 32 Jahre alt und Prokurist der I.G. war. Prokuristen geb es damals in der I.G. schon Hunderte. Weiterbin mechte ich bemerken, dass mein Kandent die meisten Herren, die jetzt mit ihm zusammensitzen, in der araten Hamlite der Epoche seit 1933 nur dem Nemen nach, mit sehr venigen einen angen Kontakt hatte. Ich streife diese Gesichtspunkte im
Augenblick lediglich, um meine Behauptung versteundlich zu mechen,
dass mein Mandant an dem Phantom der Anklage, dem gemeinsamen Plan dieser Angeklagten wohl nicht mitgeerbeitet haben kann. Anhaltspunkte,
dass entgegen dieser Anelcht, deren Richtigkeit sich prima facie aus
der Stellung meines Mandanten in der T.G. ergibt, Momen te vorliegen,
dass er bewusst und im Zusammenwirken mit anderen an dem behaupteten
gemeinsamen Plan gegen den Frieden gearbeitet habe, kann ich aus dem
Dokumentenmaterial nicht entwehmen.

Die Anklage wirft minen Menden ten vor, eich persoenlich an der Planung, Vorbereitung des ingriffskrieges beteiligt zu haben. Tm Punkt I der anklage hat die Anklagebehoerde in muchsvoller Arbeit mosaikartig ein Gebasude sufgebaut, das einen urasechlichen Zusammenhang zwischen der Tastigkoit der Angeklagten und dem 1939 begonnenen Angriffskrieg darstellen soll. Ich merde aus diesem Mossik die jenigen Steinchen herensmeuchen heben, die in einem Zusammenheng mit der irbeit meines Mandenten stehen. Ich werde den Washreis erbringen, dess dieses Hendeln nicht nur dem von der inklage behaupte ten verbrecherischen Zweck displieb sein kann, nasmlich zur Verbereitung eines Angriffakrieges beimstragen. Man kann natuerlich in einem modernen Staste jedes Handeln eines Staatebuergers to Zusammenhang mit einem Kriege bringen, da das ganzo Wirtschaftsleben in einem Artoge in ellen seinem Einzelheiten fuer die Fuehrung eines Krieges von Beceutung ich Tob creachno, dass die Tetescho, dass jemend Forbetoffe noch Bumserien verkauft, gleichzeitig den Staat in die Lage vermetzt, mit dem erloesten Golde Labensmittel oder Lader fuer Schuebe fuer die Wehrmscht zu kaufen-Moine Beweisfushrung wird Ihnen, meine Herren Richter, zeigen, dass manches, was die Anklagebebrerde als eine auf den Angriffskrieg gerichte te Handlung darstellt, sich als barmloser Geschneftsvorfall sufklasrt, wenn men ihn in anderem Lichte als dem Lichte eines argwochnischen Interrogators sicht.

einen Krieg bedeu tungsvoll sein koennen, bei diesem Anklagepunkt nicht die objektive, sondern die subjektive Seite, die Frage der Schuld, die Frage des Wissens um gewisse Dinge, die Frage des Kennens von Zusammenhaungen um diesen Krieg und seine Vorbereitung besonders zu beschtenDie Bedeu tung dieser Frage hat General Taylor selbst unterstrieben, als er auf die Schuldfrage besondere aufwerkenn machte. Da die Anklagebehoerde nichte vorgetragen hat, aus dem ieh entsehmen kann, dess meinem Mandanten ein spezielles Wissen um die Vorbereitung eines Ingriffskrieges vorgeworfen wird, sehe ieh mich vor die Notwendigheit gestellt zu untersuchen, ob mein Mandant eine spezielle Kenntnis oder eine allgemeine Kenntnis von der Abeicht der Beichsleitung hette, Ingriffskriege vorzubereiten.

Es ist dem Hohen Gericht bekannt, dass des DAT den frueheren Wirtschaftendnister und Beichebankpraesident Schacht von der Anklage der Teilnahme an der Vorbureitung des Angriffskrieges freigesprochen hat, de Schacht trotz der Tatsmohe, dass er Reicheminister var, nicht zum inneren Kreis der Eingeweibten gehoerte, denen die Plasne Hitlers bekannt waren. Ten stelle also den Reicheminister Schacht gegenüsber dem Prokurieten der T.G. Parbenindustrie und Varkaufeleiter fuer Farbstoffe in sinigen suedos teuropaeischen Laendern. Dr. Hans RWIER. Die anklage hat oun keinen Beweis angetreten, dass dieser Angeklagte etra mehr gewisst hat ale Schecht, dass or Spezialinformationen hatto, die inn ueber Hitlers Places unterrichte ten. Joh march in thiper Bewelsfushrung die von der inklage vorgetragenen unschaefts vorfeel a untersuchen, um ueber den nicht gelungenen Bereis der Anklage hineus meinorseits einen Boweis zu fuehren trachten, dass mein Mandent seine geschaeftliche Aktivitaet nicht auf einen Angriffskrieg, sondern auf nicht verbrecherische Zmecke ausrichte to.

Ich wende mich nun zu den Vorwuerfen, die die inklagebehoerde unter Punkt II der inklage gegen meinen Mandanten erhoben het. Im Rahmen der lufteilung, die zwischen mir und meinen Kollegen vorgenommen worden ist, behandele ich in der Hauptssche die Vorgaunge, die sich im Herbet 1938 in dem Teil der Techechoslowakei abspielten, den wir als das Sudetenland bezeichneten.

Wie Anklage wirft wor Raub und Pluenderung. Wach den Rechtebegriffen, die in diesem Lande in der Zeit vor dem Dritten Reich gelehrt wurden, liegt in einem Raube und einer Pluenderung die gewaltsame Wegnahme fremden Rigentums. E'n wesentliches Kriterium ist die Thfreiwilligkeit des Sigentuemers. Nach dem Vertrag der Anklage scheint es zweifelhaft, ob andernerts such mit dem Bugriff Raub und Pluenderung das gewaltsame Wegnehmen fremden Sigentums identisch ist. Sie bringt wum Ausdruck, dass jede Eigentumeversenderung ein Haub darstellt, die in einem Lande hervergerufen wurde, in dem die deutsche Wehrmacht sich aufhielt. Ich darf bemerken, dass die Anklagebehoerde den dekumentarischen Beweis erbracht hat, dass nach einem B febl von Keitel die Wehrmicht am 20.0ktober aus dem Sudetenland zurueckgezogen wurde bis auf Friedensstaerke. As erscheint der inklage unwesentlich. ob ein direkter Zwang auf den bisherigen Bigentuemer vorgenommen wurde oder ob der Kaufpreis angemessen war oder nicht. Tob ueberlasse es dem Hohen G richt festzustellen, ob die Anklage demit abgeruscht lat von den mines Krachtens unvermieckbaren Grundssetzen des Strafrechts. indem sie Tatbestaende unter den Bogriff Raub und Pluenderung aubsumiert, die in keinem der ziviliaierten Laender als solche bezeichnet wurden und auch nicht dem Kontrollratagosetz Mr. 10 entspricht, in dem von Gewaltakten gegen des Eigentum gesprochen mird.

Nach ihrem Beweisvortrag zu urteilen, erscheint as der Anklage selbst zweifelhaft, ob die vor dem 1.9.1939 begangenen Esndlungen els Kriegsverbrechen im Sinne des Kontrollratsgesetzes 10 b anzuseben sind, weil im Falle Sudeteniand kein Kriegszustand vor. Sie wuenscht daher vorsorglich diese Tatbestasnde als Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit anzuseben in der Hoffnung, dass das Gericht wenigstens insoweit folgt, wenn es aus Rechtsgruenden gleubt im Falle der Massnahmen im Sudetenland das Vorliegen eines Kriegsverbrechens zu vorneinen. Tudessen bin ich der Ansicht, dass sein ein Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit nicht in Frage kommt, weil nach dem Urteil des INT Gerertige Randbungen

in Assfuchrung oder in Verbindung mit einem Angriffskrieg stehen miessen. Dieses Orteil ist ergangen, als bereits das Kontrollratagesetz
Nr.10 erlassen war und lassst erkennen, dass das Kontrollratagesetz
keine musdehnende Wirkung gegenneber dem Statut haben sollte. Andernfalls has tie somehl das IMT, da das Pontrollratagesetz Vr. 10 bei Urteilsfindung bereits vorlag, nicht die bekannte ablehnende Stellung
zur Frage der Verurteilung von Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit
-eingenommen, die nicht im Zusammenhang mit einem Kriege standen.

Unabhaongig davon werde ich in meinem Beweisvertrag die Ersignisse des Herbstes 1938 zu betrachten haben, um dem Gericht den Deweis zu erbringen, dess ein Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit aus objektiven und subjektiven Gruenden nicht als vorliegend anzusehen ist.

Die dammligen Tatsachen sind weitgehend unstreitig. Bine vosentliche Frage ist es, ob die Vertreter des Prager Vereins unter einem
Zwang gebandelt haben. Ze ist die Frage, ob der Zwang ein durch die
Zeitumstaende verureschter Zwang war, der es der Leitung des Vereins
richtig erscheinen liess, das Schwergewicht ihrer Produktion nech
dem Sueden zu verlagern und sich von den Werken Aussig und Falkenen
zu trennen. Sine solche Tendenz ist, wie ich beweisen werde, bereits
1937 erkennbar gewesen. Die weitere Frage ist, ob bei Vertregesbschluss mit der I.G. ein unmittelberer Zwang, der die Freivilligkeit
des Handelns ausschloss, verhanden war.

Zwang gesprochen worden. Des Hohe Gericht gleibte Zwang els nicht vorliegend feststellen zu mieseen. Is kann deher beinahe schon von einer
festen Hechtsprechung zu dieser Frage gesprochen werden. Teh glaube
mir hier einen vergleichenden Hinweis erlauben zu duerfen und stelle
fest, dass die Umstaende, wie der Zeuge Dvoracek sie schilderte, in
keiner Weise derartig waren, dass von einem Zwang seitene der T.G. gesprochen werden kann. Der Zeuge Dvoracek kam im Jahre 1938 mit seinen
Geschaeftsfreunden freiwillig aus dem von der Wehrmecht unbesetzten
Frag, zu einer Zeit, als - ich erwachnte es bereite - auch im Sudetenland nur Truppen im Friedensstaerke lagen. Er wurde nicht etwa morgens

aus sinem Militaergefaengnis zu den Verhandlungen zw angereise ueberfuehrt. Er konnte mit seinen Freunden wieder in das unbesetzte land
zuruschreisen und brauchte nicht das unangenehme Gefuehl zu haben,
abends wieder in dieses Gefaengnis zuruschkehren zu zuessen. Er var
deshalb nicht von drohenden Begleitunzteenden beeindruckt, als er vor
der Frage stand, den Vertrag mit der I.G. zu unterzeichnen. Er hatte
nicht koerperliche Misshandlungen irgendwelcher Art oder irgendwelche
Vorzuerfe zu erwarten. Er selbet hat vor diesem Gericht verneint,
dass er fuer den Fell des Verangens der Unterschrift unter den Vertrag
Nachteile zu beführen, ist vohl nicht meeglich.

General Taylor bringt in seiner Anklagerede selbst zum Ausdruck, dass die allgemeinen Grundssetze des Strafrechts in diesem Verfahren zur Anwendung zu bringen sind. Im Besonderen betont er, dass den Angeklagten eine Schuld an diesem Geschehen nachzuweisen ist. Teh bitte daher das Hohe Gericht, mir kurz auf dieses Gebiet zu folgen und mir einige Ausfushrungen zu gestatten, die meinem Srachteus beweisen, dass den Angeklagten im ellgemeinen und meinem Mandanten im besonderen bei den Vorgeengen, die sieh im Herbat 1938 in der Tachechenlowskei abspielten, das Bewessteeln fehlen misste, dass demals es sich um eine Verbrecherische Invasion handelte. Diese Gedanken betreffen sorohl die Vorweerfe zu Funkt I der Anklage, soweit es diesen Zeitreum umfesst, als such die Vorweerfe zu punkt II.

Die Anklagebehoerde het musgefuehrt, dass das TMT *ie Tingliederung des Sudetenlandes als einen verbrecherischen Akt bezeichnet hat und auf die Ordinance Mr. 7 hingeriesen, nach der -Art.Xgewisse Feststellungen des IMT bindend sind. An dem Urteil des IMT
Kritik zu ueben, ist nicht meine Abeicht. Teh gestette mir lediglich
auf einen Punkt binzuweisen, der fuer die Frage der Musieserschaft
gemeess Art.X des Kontrollratsgesetzes von Bedeutung ist. Das TMT
konnte im Jahre 1946 weber eine Kntwicklung urteilen, die 8 Jahre zurueckgelegen hat. Das IMT hat aus den Vergaangen der Jehre 1939 und
der folgenden seine Schlusses ziehen koennen. Thm hat Muterial worge-

legen, das Rueckschlusses auf das Gescheben von 1936 gestattete. Thm . stand musserdem Material zur Verfuegung aus dieser Zeit, das den Zeitgenossen nicht zugsanglich vor. Wann die mes Hohe Goricht weber die Schuld von Parsonen befinden will, die im Jahre 1938 in dieser oder joner Form in das Zeitgeschahen singsgriffen haben, so -ird das Gericht nur alles das in Erraegung stellen koennen, was der Menech von demais susste. Das INT hat in seinem Urteil die Vorgaunge im Sudetenland als sinen Toil des verbrecherischen Planes von Hitler bezeichnet. der die Eingliederung des Sudetenlandes als einen Schritt auf seinem verbrecherischen wege zur Weltherrschaft ansah. Das Gericht hat nicht damit gewagt, dass die Vorgaange der dammiigen Zeit als einzelne verbrecherisch varen und das Zeichen des Verbrechess offen auf der Stirm tragen, also als solche erkennt werden konnten. He sich dem damels in Duutschland lebenden Monathen dieses Zeitgescheben derbot, ist ein susserordenthich wichtiges Moment fuer die Trieilsfindung dieses Gerichtes.

Frage nicht ein Phantom var, das von Hitler konstruiert wurde, um seine Plaene zu werwirklichen. Dieses Problem bestand bereits seit dem Entstehen des techechoslowskischen Staates. Dies ist nicht meine private Meinung, es ist auch nicht sins in den letzten zwei Jahren genausserte Meinung. Es ist die Ansicht, die am 21,9.1938 lord Runciman gegemmeber dem anglischen Premier Chamberlein neusserte. Lord Runciman war von der anglischen Regierung zum Studium der Situation nach Pragentesandt worden. Er sagte

The problem of political, accial and economic relations between the Teuton and Slav races in the area which is now called Techocalovakia is one which has existed for many centuries with periods of scute struggle and periods of comparative peace. It is no new problem, and in its present stage there are at the same time new factors and also old factors which could have to be considered in any detailed review.

Der tscheche-slowakische Staat wurde im Anschluss an den Wrieg 1914-18 gegruendet. Das Gebiet war worher ein Teil der oesterreichischungerichen Monerchie. Diese Schoepfung ist nicht nur von deutscher Seite, sondern auch von Historikern und Politikern aller Leender els eine unglueckliche Lossung bezeichnet worden, u.s. deshalb, weil in diesem Staatsmesen nahezu die Haulfte der Beweelkerung keine Tachechen, sondern anderer Nationalitaet waren.

Fuer die Deutschen war der Zustand der, dess in den Grenzgebioten vorwiegend Doutache wehnten. In dem en Deutschland im Jahre 1938 abgetre temen Gebiet rehaten 1918 24 000 Techechen, 1938 waren es 250 000. Die Deutschen zachlten ungefachr 3 Millionen. Es ist oine historische Tatsache, dass diese Deutschen sich im Johre 1919 an die Doutech-Cesterreichische Ropublik anschliessen wellten, aber daren gehindert wurden. Die Unbultberkeit dieser Zustsende, die tschechtsche Unduldsammeit gegenueter den nationalen Minderheiten und der Versuch. das ganze Staatsvesen zu einem tochechischen zu michen, murde von den Kennern der Lage inerkunnt, ehe Hitler bei den meisten ueberhaupt dem Namen nach bekannt war. Davon waren auch die polnischen ungarischen und slowaki schen Minderheiten betroffen. Ich errnehne in diesem Zusammenhang die elewaktache Freiheitebevegung unter Fuehrung von Poter Hinks, der nach USA flob und in Pitteburg unter den dortigen Blowchnern slowakischer Abstanning die Unabhaengigkeit der Slowaken proklemier to.

Es lat night jetzt meine Aufgabe, historische Tetsechen zu beweisen. Soweit es eines solchen in Einzelfeellen bedarf, werde ich es
tun. Ich bitte lediglich das Hohe Gericht derauf himselsen zu duerfes,
dass is den letzten beiden Jahren nech dem deutschen Zusammenbruch
Millionen Deutscher mus dem Techechischen Staat ausgewiesen wurden und
besonders den Besatzungsbeheerden der amerikanischen Zene Deutschlands
wiel Sorgen machten megan der dichten Beweelkerung dieser Zone. Teh
glaube, es bedarf keines weiteren Hinweises fuer die Bichtigkeit der von
mir ungedeutsten Tatsschen, als auf diese Voelkerwanderung hinzuweises.
Sie zeigt, dass tatssechlich Millionen Deutscher in diesem Lande lebten.

Sie zeigt, dass ihr Bestreben ein verstaendliches war, sich an einen Staat zu wenden, in dem sie ihre Muttersprache sprechen konnten, in dem sie ihre Kinder in Schulen schleken konnten, in denen ihre Muttersprache nicht unterdruscht, sendern gelahrt wurde.

So sah man in Deutschland, meine Herren Richter, im Jahre 1938 dieses Problem. So konnte es jeder Deutsche schen. Wenn dann in einem gemeinsamen Stantsvertrag mit den Grosemsechten England und Frankreich - dem Muenchener Abkommen - eine Lossung dieser brennenden Frage gefunden murte, dann konnte ein Mann wie z.B. mein Mendent, nicht annehmen, dass die Herren Chamberlain und Daladier einem Vertrag unterweichneten, dessen Herschtigung sie selbst nicht anerkannten. Er konnte nicht annehmen, dass die Hesprechungen und Untermichungen des britischen Abgesandten Lord Runcimen Dag und Trug waren und dass er sich etwa bewasst vor den Wagen der Hitler schen Kriegsworbereitungsmassnahmen und Weltherrschaftsplassa stellen wollte. Des INT sagt, Hitler habe das Muenchener Abkommen nicht halten wollen. Hitler hat damels aber diese Absieht nicht der Oeffentlichkeit bekannt gegeben. Das INT hat mich nicht gewagt, dass dies damels bekannt var. Daven ist jetzt die Rede.

Sicher wird mancher Deutscher die Art und Weise, wie Hitler seine Flasne biusichtlich des Sudetenlandes durchsetzte, nicht als besonders fein bezeichnet haben. Er wird aber nicht lug und Trug vermutet haben, als er vom Muenchener Abkommen erfuhr. Er konnte auch nicht eine Unwahrhaftigkeit annehmen, als er in der Presse las, dass Chamberlain glaubte, "peace for our time" erreicht zu haben.

Als im Zuge dieser Breigniese das Deutsche Reich auf Grund eines Stüntsvertrages die Souversenitaat geber des Sudetenland als Beständteil des Deutschen Reiches gebernoumen hatte, hat ein deutsches Ministerium es führ notwendig ersehtet, führ die sudetendeutschen Werke des Vereins führ shemische und metallungische Produktion in Prag einen Treuhander einzusetzen. Es war bekannt, dass in diesem Gebiet grosse Unruhe herrschte und führ die Werke kussig und Falkenau infolge der Treuhander von der Zentrale in Prag Gefehren bestanden. Dieser Treuhander führte die Bezeichnung *Kommisser*. An der Berechtigung dieser staat-

lichen Massnahme Zweifel zu hegen, war keine Veranlassung führ jemanden, der in Deutschland lebte, in einem Steatswesen, in dem der Staat
weitgebend in die Wirtschaft einzugreifen gewohnt wer. Derusber wird
im Laufe dieses Verfehrens seitens der Verteidigung noch Material beizubringen sein. Dasselbe gilt defuer, dass deutsche Steatsangehoerige
sich den Anordnungen ihres Staates entsprechend füer dieses Amt zus
Verfuegung gestellt haben. Dies hat mein Mendent geten.

Teh behaupte weiter, dess mein Mandent dieses Amt in einer wolch gefuehrt hat, dass die Interessen des Eigentuemers nicht vorletzt wurden. Die Anklage hat einige Tatumsteende behauptet, aus denen eich ergeben soll, dass mein Mandent eich nicht korrekt benommen hat.
Darusber ist die Burstsaufnehme seitens der Anklage noch nicht abgeschlessen, so dass ich daven absehen miss, auf diesen Punkt jetzt necher einzugehen.

Sinn meiner Ausfushrungen ist, darzuten, dass sich hier Diege abeptelten, die sich dumals -historisch gesehen- nicht als eine unberechtigte Entwicklung darstellten, dass sie weiterhin in einer seusseren Form vor sich giugen, die nicht als verbrecherisch im Sinne der Anklage anzuschen war. Ich folgere daraus, dass priva faste keinem Beteiligten der Verwurf des Wiesens um verbrecherische Tatumstasnde gemecht werden kann.

Mir bleibt mi diesem Punkte mur noch uebrig, kurs zu den keusserungen Stellung zu nehmen, die General Taylor am 27.8.47 gemacht hat.
Er hat nuegefuehrt, duse die T.G. die Volkswirtschaft der besetzten
Gebiete veellig varnichtet hat. Ich behaupte und merde den Beweis prbringen, dass im Sudetenland nach der Vebernehme dieses Gebietes durch
das Doutsche Reich die Werke Aussig und Falkenau hinsichtlich ihres Bestandes und ihrer Produktien in keiner Weise gelitten haben, dass in
diesem Gebiet keine Demontage betrieben wurde, dass vielmehr ein bufschwung eingetreten ist. Ich weise nicht, ob diese Bewerkung von General Taylor nuch auf die damels nicht besetzte Techechoslowskei sich besieht, Damu kann ich behaupten und werde Beweismittel erbringen, dass
mit Hilfe der I.G. der Verein fuer ehemische und metallungische Pre-

duktion sein Botastigungsfold erweitern konste.

Danit, Hohes Gericht, bin ich am Ende meiner Ausfuchrungen. die ich im Interesse meines Menden ten zu mehrm habe. CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFEESI

Opening Statement for Dr. Carl Ludwig LAUTRESCHLARGER

German



Thefense Case 6

Erbffnungerede

fur

Professor Tr. Carl Ludwig Lautensohlager

vor don

Militärgerichtshof VI

Murnberg

Von: Dr. Hans Pribilla Rodhtsanwalt.



Genn.

Dr. Pribilla

Herr Präsident, meine Herren Richter !

Wenn in Agypten eine Cholera-Epidemie ausbricht, so liest auch der Lais in allen Zeitungen, dass von Höchet mit dem Flugzeug Cholera-Impistoffe nach Agypten gesandt wird. Die ärztlichen Wissenschaftler in aller Welt aber nennen die Namen der Höchster-Farbwerke und der Behring-Werke mit Achtung, weil sie wissen, dass dort seit Jahrzehnten Minner am Werk sind, welche zu Gunsten der leidenden und krænken Menschheit unzählige wirksame Heilmittel geschaffen haben. Der oberste Teiter dieser Werke. Professor Tautenschläger, situt auf dieser Anklagebank, Gegenüber der einseitigen Derstellung der Anklage wird die Verteldigung zunkohst derlegen, in welchem Geiete Professor Lautenschlüger dort arbeitete, lebte und lebrte. Sie wird eufzeigen, dass er besonders in aratlich-ethiocher Beziehung an sich and seine Mitarbeiter so hohe Anforderungen stellte, dass die hier vorgelegten, nicht migammengehörenden Ausschnitte seiner Gesnuttätigkelt in einem anderen Lichte erscheinen. Es wird sich herausstellen, dass die Anklageerhebung gegen diesen Mann statt einer notwendigen Elerheit Verwirrung unter den Gutgesinnten angerichtet hat.

Elarheit zu bringen in die hier angeschnittenen Begriife und behaupteten Zusammenhänge wird daher das erste Ziel der Verteidigung zein.

Was die Amerifie der Anklage gegen die Erztliche Ehre Professor Tautenschlägers anbelangt, so wird zunächst der Begriff der "klinischen Prüfung" zu klären sein. Sie erfolgte nach jahrzehntelang bestehenden Erztlichen Grundsätzen. Dabei erhält der prüfende Kliniker von dem Hersteller des neuen Heilmittels die genauen Unterlagen über alle wichtigen Eigenschaften der Anwendung, Dosierung und etwäiger Nebenwirkungen, sowie Ausklinfte über die Ergebnisse des Tierversuchs und über die Wirkung und Verträg-

lichkeit im Selbstversuch. Die Verantwortung hierfür trigt die Porschungsstätte. Pür die weitere Anwendung der Priparate, die Auswahl der Kranken, die Anderung der vorgeschlagenen Dosierung usw. trägt der prüfende Arat die Verantwortung. In einer solohen systematischen Prufung ist kein Unrecht und keine inhumane Handlung au erblicken. Wenn die Anklage von den etwa 50 Meilmitteln, die in den Jahren 1940 - 1945 von den Höchster Laboratorien entwickelt und sur Prüfung gegeben wurden, einige wenige herausgreift, so wird die Verteidigung zeigen, dass von Seiten Professor Lautenschlägers auch bei diesen wie bei den übrigen Heilmitteln nicht nach anderen ale den strengsten ethischen und ärztlichen Grundeätzen verfahren wirde. Es wird ausserdem dargelegt werden,. dass die Überlassung der Heilmittel an die Dienststelle Mrugowskys nicht aus dem Grunde erfolgte, weil dort NZ-Haftlinge nur Verfügung standen, sondern weil dor Einsatz gerade dieser Heilmittel auf Grund von Seuchengefahren geboten war, die bei den von dieser Stelle betreuten Verbänden bestand.

Soweit die Anklage die Prüfungen der Behring-Werke und der Röchster Werke als eine zusammenhängende Polge zu zeigen versucht, muss domgegenüber klargestellt worden, dass as sich um getrennte Arbeitegebiete handelte, Lautenschläger, der die Oberleitung über die Marburger Bohring-Werke inne hatte, gab von seinem Höchster Dienstsitz aus nur die allgemei- . nen Richtlinien. Die leitenden Herren der Behring-Werke waren selbstundig arbeitende anerkannte Wissenachaftler, deren Porabnlichkeit die Gewähr gab, dass sie nicht von den Richtlinien ärztlicher Ethik abwichen, Diese Selbständigkeit der Behring-Worke brachte es mit sich, dass Professor Lautenschläger nicht über die Einzelheiten der klinischen Prüfungen unterrichtet wurde; denn die Behring-Werke gaben die Impistofie im Rahmen der Lautenschlägerischen Richtlinien selbständig zur klinischen Prüfung. Diese Prüfungspräparate waren keine neuentdeckten

Trzeugniese, sondern bokannte und schon verher erprobte Impiatoife. - Das gegen die Behring-Werke vorgebrechte Beweismaterial der Anklage zeigt in keinam Punkte, dess diesen Werken die missbräuchliche
Anwendung dieser Impiatoife durch verbrecherische
Ärzte bei der Auslieferung und Prüfung der Präparate zur Menntnis kam. Die Beweisführung der Verteidigung wird dies durch Zeugen und Dokumente bestätigen.

Die Anagebe von Prüfungspräparaten in dem ihm unmittelbar unterstellten Hönkster Work erfolgte durch einen seiner Untergebenen, für dessen sorgfältige Auswahl und hohe berufliche Qualifikation Proissor tautenschläger Sorge getragen hatte. Die Vorteidigung wird machaeisen, dass in den von der Anklago vorgobrachton Fallen die Ausgabe der Praparate sur Pruiung genau wie in allen sonstigen Normal-Fallen orfolgto. Es kam dann durch den personlichen Besuch Dr. Dings der Tag, an dom Professor Lautonechläger, wenn auch nicht die verbrecherische Natur dieses SS-Arates, so doch seine fragwirdige Erstlichs und charakterliche Eignung zum Bewusstsein kam. Es wird bewiesen werden, dass von diesem Augenblick ab Professor Lautenschläger die klare Anweisung gab, Ding als klinischen Prüfer auszuschalten. Es wird gezoigt werden, dase diese Anordnung befolgt murde.

Dabei wird die Beweisführung der Verteidigung Elarheit auch noch in einem anderen Punkte bringen, in dem bisher Verwirrung zu herrschen scheint. Die Einbeziehung Erugewskys und seiner Dienstatelle in den Kreis der zur klinischen Prüfung von Präparaten herangezogenen Arate ist in keiner Weise gleichzusetzen mit einer Einschaltung Dr. Dings. Mrugewsky war der oberste Hygieniker eines Tehrmachtteiles und anderer Verbände, die speziell in den Seuchengebieten des Ostens eingesetzt waren. Es bestand daher kein Anlass, die Dienststelle Mrugewskys von der Belieferung mit Präparaten auszuschalten, ganz abgeschen davon, dass dies nach dem Stand der Dinge in Deutschland völlig unmöglich gewesen wäre. Man kenn daher auch nicht, wie die Anklage es tut, spätere Norrespondenz mit Brugoweky sum Beweis für eine Fortsetzung der Arbeiten mit Ding anführen.

Was die Stellung Professor Lautenschlägers als Loitor der Maingauwerke anbetrifft, so beschränkte sich seine Stellung auf die einheitliche Ausrichtung dieger Worke in den allgemeinen Fragen von Produktion and Monschenführung durch antsprochende Richtlinion. Inegozant war die Stellung des Leitere der Betriebsgemeinsemft so, dass or den angeschlessenon Verken syar keine Veisungen oder Befehle erteilon ho ate, dage or abor out Grand soiner Stolling als unmittelbarer Leiter des grossen Möchster Worhos Binfluse out diese Works nahm. Im Chrigen aber hatto jodge Work seinen Betrichsichrer, dem olne grosso Selbständigkeit gegoben war. Dieser entschled jewe'ls unter eigener Verantwortung and selbstandig in aller Fragen, welche die Belvindlung der Gefolgschaft dieses Workes betrafen. Lautenaphlager als toiter der Betriebsgemeinschaft Maingau hatte die Verpflichtung, derauf zu gehten, dass die einzelnen Werke dabei im Rahmon seiner Richt-Linion blieban, sowoit night anders Amerdnungen von behördlichen Stellen gegeben weren. Seine besondere Sorge gult der Cafolgschnit des Höchster Workes. Ju seiner Unterstützung auf diesem Gebiet matto Lautenschläger eine Gefolgschaftsabteilung, aio die Unterbringung und Verpflegung, sowie die Lohnverhiltnisse der gesamten Gefolgschaft einschlieselich Fromdarboitorn und Friegegefangenen gu besorgen hatte.

Vas die grundsätzliche Frage der Beschäftigung von ausländischen Grbeitern enbetriift, so war diese Frage von der Staatsführung entschieden worden. Lautenschläger hatte auf diese Frage keinerloi Biniluss. Unter den in Doutschland herrschen-Jon Vorhältnissen hat er in den ihm unterstellten Worken Fremdarbeiter genauso beschäftigt, wie jeder andere doutsche Betrieb. Die Verteidigung wird sich in ihrer Beweisführung derauf beschränken, spoziell für die Lautenschläger unterstellten Worke zu zeigen, dass die soziale Butrouung, die Verpflogung, Wohnung, Erzilioho Firsorge, der Einsatz und die Bohandlung der Pronderbeiter aufe beste und sorgamste von der Verkeleitung angeordnet und von ibren Besuftragten durchgeführt wurde. Ich darf es dabel wohl als eine Zinmaligkeit hermisstellen, dass dor Loitor dioses Chemia-Workes von Weltruf zugleich ile gütiger Arzt häufig seine Nachtstunden dagu benutate, um veinen ausländischen .rbeitorn im Lazarett die sorgeamste Arztliche Hilfe und Fürsorge porsönlich zu geben.

Dieser Mann war selbstverstandlich kein Mazi. Die Blickrichtung Beiner gesamten Persönlichkeit war so susschliesslich auf Heilon und Helfen eingostellt, dass or, wie sahlreiche Zougniese belegen werden, niemals einen Unterschied der Rasso, Religion oder Staatsungehörigkeit zu machen in der Lago war. Seine Stollung verdankte er ausschliesslich seiner sachlichen Qualifikation als Wissensonaftler, Niemals verloren die Machthaber des Dritten Reiches das Hisstranen gegen einen solohun Hann. Daran Andert auch der von der Anklage vorgebrachte Parteibeitritt oder die Ernennung wam Wehrwirtschaftsführer nicht das mindeste. Mics, was Lautenechläger zu Guneten seiner auslandischen Arbeiter und auf Erhaltung der friedenemissigen Heilmittelproduktion tat, mueste er unter den misstrauischen Augen der Partei und im Gegensatz zn ihr tun.

Die Beweisführung der Verteidigung wird zeigen, dass nichts dafür, sondern alles dagegen spricht,

dass dieser Mann en der Planung und Verbereitung eines verbrecherischen Krieges beteiligt gewesen wäre. Die Aufstellung von Luitschutzplänen, die Fertigstellung von Arbeitsplänen für den Fall einer Mobilisierung, sowie die spätere Lieferung von Verprodukten, welche durch Weiterverarbeitung für Kriegeswecke verwendbar gemacht worden kennten, liegt im Rahmen der normalerweise in allen Ländern der Welt üblichen Landesverteitigung. An dem Charakter der Möchster Werke, als überwiegend mit der Aerstellung von Heilmitteln und sonstigen Friedensprodukten beinesten Unternehmungen, hat sich das durch nichts gemindert.

Die Beweisführung der Verteidigung wird mit der Vernehmung Professor Lantenschlägers als Zeuge in eigener Seche beginnen. Sie wird ferner zahlreiche Dokumente vorlogen und einige wenige wesentliche Zeugen zur Vernehmung bringen.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DIFFEE

Opening Statement for Wilhelm R. M A N N

German



Wefenne 6

OPENING

fuer den Angeklagten Wilhelm R. Mann im Fall VI, Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gegen Carl Krauch et.al.

> gebalten von: Dr.Erich BERNDT Rechtsanwalt und Notar Verteidiger



Gem.

OPENINGSTATEMENT

H err Pracaident! Hohea Gericht!

Wenn Sie nach Leverkusen kommen, sehen Sie neben dem Hauntsebaeude der Ver-altung der IG einen Bau, der durch seine einfache, klare und zwechmaessige Linienfuchrung auffaellt. Er steht schmucklos da und traegt in der Mitte das meltbekannte BAYER Kreuz. Mit dem Hauntyerwaltungagehaeude ist er durch eine Bruecke verbunden. Dieser Bau ist der Sitz der BAYER Verkaufsgemeinschaft. Leiter der Verkaufagemeinschaft BAYER war frueher der Vater des Angeklagten M a n n, 1931 folgte mein Mandant seinem Vater in dieser Stellung. Wie der Bau, so war die Verkaufsgemeinschaft: einfach, klar und zweckmaessig. Von hier aus wurden die BAYER. Produkte gesandt ueber Deutschland, ueber Europa . und ueber die ganze Welt, auch nach den Vereinigten Staaten. Der Abeatz stieg von Jahr zu Jahr und die erfolgreiche Arbeit vieler Chemiker der I.G. garantierte die Guete der Mittel, durch welche die Leiden unzaehliger Menschen gemildert, Krankheiten geheilt und viele Menschen vor Krankheiten und Leiden hewahrt -urden. Dies war die Aufgabe meines Mandenten M a n n .

Der BAYER_Bau steht fuer sich selbstaendig da, mit dem Hauntbau der Vermeltungsgebeeude der I.G. durch eine Bruecke verbunden, So war auch die Stellung der Verkaufsgemeinschaft innerhalb des grossen Konzenns. Sie war selbstaendig, aber mit der I.G. verbunden. Dies werde ich Ihnen im einzelnen dartegen, de ohne dies die Stellung des Angeklagten M a n n und sein Hendeln und Wirken nicht verstanden und nicht richtig beurteilt werden koennen.

Diesem Angellagten wird nun als Erstes vorgeworfen, dass er allein oder mit seinen Vorstandskollegen oder mit anderen Personen sich der Vorhereitung, Planung und Fuehrung eines Angriffskrieges schuldig gemacht habe. Diese Vor-werfe werden ausgerechnet gegen diesen Angeklagten erhoben, dessen Lebensarbeit der Bekaemnfung des Todes und der Linderung der Leiden der Menschen diente. Ausgerechnet dieser Angeklagte soll der Teilnahme an der Entfesselung eines Krieges schuldig und fuer die Toetung von Millionen Menachen mitverantwortlich mein. Ausgerechnet er, dessen Devise es war: Wunden zu heilen, nicht Wunden zu schlagen. Das und nichts anderes war der Phrzeiz seines Lebene und Sie werden im Laufe meiner Beneisfuehrung erkennen, dass mein Mandant diesem seinem Leitsbruch in den 25 Jahren seines Wirkens fuer BAYER treu geblieben ist und nichts mit irgendwelchen Verbrechen, wie sie hier Gegenstand der Anklage mind, gemein hatte.

Die rechtlichen Bedenken gezen Punkt I und V der Anklage sind in der am 17. Dezember weberreichten Motion niedergelegt. Ich kann mir daher ersparen, auf sie einzugehen. Ber Angeklagte ist aus den Gruenden dieser Motion vom Punkt I und V freizusprechen.

Dennoch bin ich gezwungen, auf einzelne bestimmte Vor-werfe, die gegen Mann im Anklagebunkt I enhoben worden, kurz einzugehen:

Durch was versucht man, dem Angeklagten eine Schuld nachzuweisen?

Er soll zumsechst die Partei und ihre Gliederungen druch grosse Snenden unterstuetzt haben. Ich werde den Nachweis fuehren, dass diese Snenden der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Pharmazeutika und des Angeklagten M a n n fuer die NSDAP und deren Gliederungen aeusserst gering waren, wenn man sie auf die gesamte Zeit von 1933 bis 1945 umlegt oder sie sit den enormen Unterstuetzungen oarltativer und sozialer Art der Verkaufsgemeinschaft BAYER vergleicht. Es wird sich zeigen, dass diese sogenannten politischen Snenden nicht im entferntesten als eine Unterstuetzung der Partei oder des Naziregimes gewertet werden koennen, und dass diese Zahlungen in keinem einzigen Fall zur Unterstuetzung irgendwelcher umstuerzlerischer Propaganda oder Umtriebe im Auslande erfolgten.

Der Angeklagte eoll sich ferner nach den Worten General Taylors an der "Entfesselung eines heftigen und heimtweckischen Propaganda-Feldzuges, der selbst Goebbels zur Ehre gereicht haben wuerde" beteiligt haben. Wie steht es demit?

Die I.G. hatte selbstverstaendlich einen ausgezeichneten wirtschaftlichen Nachrichtendienst, und ebenso
selbstverstaendlich betrieb sie eine umfangreiche wirtschaftliche Propaganda. Gerade BAYER, dessen Arzneimittel in der ganzen Velt gekauft werden, war auf dem Gebiete der kaufmaennischen Propaganda sehr aktiv. In den Jahren 1934 und besonders ab 1937 war der Absatz im Ausland
durch Boykottmassnahmen gegen deutsche Waren sehr erschwert. BAYER hat deshalb eine verstaerkte Verbung fuer
ihre Produkte betreiben muessen und stellte hierbei unter Hinweis auf gewisse wissenschaftliche Leistungen

den deutschen Charakter der Erzeugnisse heraus. Hiermit wurde keinesfalls einer Naziregierung oder einem politischen System gehuldigt, sondern es handelte sich lediglich um eine Werbung fuer die I.G. Erzeugnisse, die eben deutsche Produkte waren. So richtig gesehen, wird man schon das vorgelegte Beweismaterial der Anklage anders wuerdigen muessen, als es die Prozecution getan hat. Darueber hinaus werde ich aber durch Dokumente und Vernehmung von Zeugen beweisen, dass keineswegs in fremden Laendern Mazipropaganda getrieben wurde. Interessant ist es, in diesem Zugammenhange darsuf hinzuweisen, dass die Anklagebehoerde es ale eine schr starke Belastung herausstellt, dass eine BAYER Vertretung dem brasilianischen Rundfunk auf dessen besonderen Wunsch Material fuer eine anti-kommunistische Propagandaktion ueberlassen hat. Es genuegt, das zu unterstreichen, ohne ein Wort hinzuzufungen.

Die Behauptung der Anblage, die BAYER-Organisetion habe in Uebersee durch Gewachrung besonderer Zuschussse oder durch die Entsendung von nazistischem Propagandamaterial politische Propaganda getrieben, ist nicht richtig.Ich werde nachweisen, dass das Propagandaministerium
und die Propagandastellen der Gauleitung von der BAYEROrganisation dies zwar verlangten. Es gelang aber, durch
das Verhalten des Angeklagten M a. n. und weiner Mitarbeiter den weitaus groessten Teil dieser Forderungen
abzulehnen.

Die Behaubtung der Anklage in ihrer Eroeffnungsrede, BAYER habe "ihre Verkaufs- und Werbenrogramme sorgfaeltig den nationalsozialistischen Ideen angenasst" ist durch die Beweisvorlage der Anblage nicht erwiesen. Im Gegenteil, ich werde beweisen, dass die Richtlinien des Propagandaministeriums in keiner Weise beschtet wurden, und dass gerede die Stellung meines Mandanten als Mitglied des Werberates der deutschen Wirtschaft ihm die Moeglichkeit gegeben hat, diesem Draengen scharf und erfolgreich entgegenzutreten.

Auch die Beschuldigungen bezueglich der Entfernung juedischer Angestellter im Zusammenhang mit der Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP werde ich restlos widerlegen.
Ich werde nachweisen, dass elle- beinshe 50 - Juedischen
Angestellten, die der Verkaufsgemeinschaft BAYER angehoerten und auf ausdrusckliche behoerdliche Anweisung ausscheiden mussten, ohne Ausnahme Abfindungen erhielten, die weit
ueber die gesetzlichen Vorschriften hinausgingen, in mehreren Faellen bis zu drei Jahresgebaeltern. Niemand ist durch
meinen Mandanten oder seine Mitarbeiter ruscksichtslos auf
die Strasse gesetzt worden und niemanden ist jemals eine
Hilfe versagt worden. Kein von BAYER entlassener sog.
"nichtarischer" Angestellter wurde misshandelt und keiner
ist umgekommen.

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Es wird ferner behauptet, die BAYER-Vertretung habe sich auch mit Spionage befasst. In keinem einzigen Falle ist erwiesen, dass BAYER an irgendeiner Spionage beteiligt war. Auch die Vorwuerfe gegen einige BAYER Angestellte in Suedamerika werde ich ohne Schwierigkeiten entkraeften. Ich werde ausdruecklich nachweisen, dass von BAYER in keiner Weise jemals Spionage getrieben oder geduldet wurde.

Als Beitrag tur wirtschaftlichen Staerkung Deutschl lands nach 1933 wird meinem Mandanten die Foerderung des Exportes vorgemorfen, da er hierdurch bemusst zusaetzlich Devisen zum Zwacke der Aufruestung geschäffen habe. Der Angeklagte hat, wie sich leicht bemeisen laesst, niemals ein Exportorogramm fuer die Regierung aufgestellt oder deren mitgearbeitet. Zu betonen ist, dass der Auslandsumsatz der I.G. von 406 Millionen im Jehre 1933 ouf 428 Millionen im Jehre 1939, also nur um 5 %, gestiegen ist. Der Gedanke, durch den Export und die Schaffung von Devisen einen Beitrag zu leisten fuer einen durch die damaligen Machthaber im Stillen vorbereiteten Angriffakrieg, war und konnte ihm wie allen anderen deutschen Industrialen niemals kommen. Die angefudrten Exportzahlen beweisen deutlich, dass es sich weniger um eine Foerderung des Exportes, als um eine Verteidigung der im Ausland in langen Jahren muchaam errungenen kaufmaennischen Position handelte. Wohl hat mein Mandant sich spacter im Jahre 1940, also nach Kriegsbeginn, fuer einen besonders ausgearbeiteten BAYER Exportplan eingesetzt. Dieser Plan verfolgte jedoch, wie ich beweisen werde, ausschliesslich den Zweck, das in vielen Teilen der Welt weitverzweigte BAYER_ Geschaeft waehrend des Krieges ueberhaupt erhalten zu koennen.

Mit Mob-Placenen, wie sie die Anklage als Vorbereitung fuer den Angriffskrieg ansicht, hatte die BAYER. Verkaufsgemeinschaft nächts zu tun. Sie hatte aber wrbereitende Uebersichten aufzuetellen, welche den kaufmachnischen Personslbederf im Kriegsfalle aufzeigen sollten. Diese Massnahmen lagen voellig im Rahmen der technischorganisatorischen Masanahmen fuer den Fall einer Mobilmachung, wie dies auch fuer die eigentlichen Mobolaene zutraf.

Durch die Anklage ist weiter der Vormurf erhoben worden, dass die BAYER_Vorkaufagemeinschaft gewisse Praeparate wie Atebrin und die Sulfonamide den USA vorenthalten habe, um deren Kriegspotential absichtlich zu schwaechen. Irgendvelche Beweise fuer diese Behauntung hat die Anklage jedoch nicht angetreten. Sie mere hierzu auch kaum in der Laza. Ich werde den Nachweis fuehren, dass IO Farben such in Berug auf die Bulfonamide und Atebrin ihre vertraglichen Veroflichtungen gegenueber dem UBA-Partner voll und ganz erfuellt hat. Washrend Professor Hoerlein das Verdienst hat, durch die rechtzeitige Weberlassung der Verfahren und der michtigsten Grundstoffe es dem USA-Vertrageonrtner ermoeglichtzu haben, alle Massnahmen zur Atebrin-Heratellung voellig unabhaengig von der IG zu treffen, so hat zusaetzlich mein Mandant sich mit Erfolg bemueht, die Durchfuchrung unter schwierigsten Umstaenden sogar noch 1 1/2 Jahre nach dem europaeischen Kriegsausbruch zu Gunsten des amerikanischen Vertragspartners zu gemehrleisten. Hierbei musste er den deutschen Behoerden gegenueber mit groesster Zurwockheltung vorgehen. Tatearchlich hat die volle Kenntnie des Herstellungsverfahrens von Atebrin den USA die Moeglichkoit gegeben, eine Riesenproduktion an Atebrin aufzuziehen und dadurch die Malaria in Ostasien zu bekaempfen. N ach amerikanschen Veroeffentlichungen ist diese erfolgreiche Bekaempfung der Molaria als apusserst wortvoller Beitrag zu dem

Sieg Amerikas ueber Japan zu werten.

Mehr ist zu Punkt I nicht auszufuehren.

Unter Anklageounkt II wird meinem Mandanten vorgeworfen, bei der Pluenderung Russlands und Frankreichs beteiligt zu sein .

Bezueglich Russland soll er als Leiter des Russland-Ausschusses betw. des kaufmaennischen Ostausschusses an der Vorbereitung zur Auspluenderung Russlands teilgenommen haben. Ein Russlandausschuss hat ueberhaupt nicht bestanden. Die Aufgaben und die Teetigkeit des kaufmaennischen Ostausschusses hat die Anklage, -ie ich beweisen werde, vollkommen verkannt. Dieser Ostausschuss -ar zunaschst nichts anderes els eine cerisse Leitstelle von Informationen, die in Bezug auf die mirtschaftliche Lago Busslande bei dieser Stelle genemelt wurden. Als ein solcher, ausschliesslich auf Informationen der Behoerden, namentlich des Ost-Ministeriums, beruhender Lagebericht er-eist sich das im Auftrage meines Mandanten an den Vorstand versandte Dokument des Herrn de H a a s, auf das sich in wesentlichen die Anvlage als Stuetze three Vorwurfs bezieht. Der kaufmaennische Ostausschuss war an keiner Gruendung einer Ostgemellschaft beteiligt. Er hat lediglich die Gruendung der Rigs-Kontor-Verkaufsgesellschaft befuer-ortet, die in Deutschland hergestellte Produkte in den Ostgebieten, vornehmlich in den baltischen Laendern, verkaufte. Diese Gesellschaft hat keine Waren, Maschinen oder sonstige Gegenstaende aus dem Ostraum entfernt. Durch Manns Taetigkeit ist also Bussland nichts, aber auch nichts entzogen worden. Im Gegenteil: ihm ist es zu verdanken, dass Russland dringend notwendige Pharmazeutica und andere I.G .Produkte erhalten hat. Dies alles werde ich durch Vorlage
von Dokumenten oder durch Aussagen von Zeugen helegen.

Mein Mandant soll femmer an der Pluenderung Frankreiche beteiligt sein und zwar im Falle Rhone-Poulenc. Fier diese Transaktion uebernismt M a n n die Verantwortung. Ich werde beweisen, dass die von meinem Mandanten mit Phone-Poulenc abgeschlossenen Vertracge dem franzoesischen Partner ganz erhebliche Vorteile brachten. Ich werde in meiner Beweisfuehrung darlegen, dass die stattgefundenen Verhandlungen Abmachungen auf die Dauer von 50 Jahren auf der Grundlage vollsteendiger Gegenseitigkeit zur Folge hatten. Es wurden seitens der IG gegenusber dem franzoesischen Partner seusserst bedautende Zusagen gemacht, welche in der bisherigen Geschichte des BAYER Hauses nur noch in einem einzigen Falle- naemlich im Fall Winthrop in USA - zugestanden wurden. Weit davon entfernt, eine Kontrolle der franzoesischen pharmazeutischen Industrie zu gewinnen, -ie die Anklage dies behauntet, hat im Gegenteil die I.G. durch die von meinem Mandanten gefuehrten Verhandlungen die bisher von der IG in Frankreich unternommenen pharmazeutischen Geschaefte durch den Theraplix-Vertrag unter die Montrolle einer von Franzosen gefuehrten Gesellschaft gebracht. Die I.G. hat

auf die Fortsetzung ihrer seit Jahrzehnten erfolgreich betriebenen eigenen Geschaeftsbetaetigung in Frankreich zu Gunsten der Firma Rhone-Poulenc verzichtet, und
zwar in einem Zeitpunkt, in dem ein solcher Verzicht
unter der damaligen Nazi-Herrschaft nur meusserst schwer
durchzufuehren war. Ich merde nachmeisen, dass durch die

Vertræge mit Rhone-Poulenc die Souveraenitaet dieser franzoesischen Firma nicht beschraenkt wurde. Mein Mandant beut auf eine in Jahrzehnten durchgefuehrte Verstaendigungspolitik zwischen den beiden in ihren Laendern fuehrenden oharmazeutischen Firmen Rhone-Poulenc und ID auf.
Er nahm jede in der Vergangenheit gebotene Gelegenheit wahr, um als aufrichtiger Freund Frankreichs die politischen Hemmungen durch eine weitreichende, wirtschaftliche Verstaendigung auszursaumen. In diesem Geiste ist mein Mandant in dem Augenblick mit seinen Plaenen an den franzoesischen Partner hemmgetreten, in dem dieser sich durch Ereignisse, die ausgerhalb der Macht meines Mandanten lagen, vor eine voellig neue Lage gestellt sah.

Es wird meine Aufgabe sein, dem Hohen Gericht den tatsaechlichen Ablauf der Geschehnisse und die vorteilhaften, aussergemochnlichen Ergebnisse dieser Vertraege zugunsten des franzoesischen Partners darzulegen und zu beweisen. Dann werden Sie, meine Herren Bichter, auch erkennen, dass die Geeinnung, selche meinen Mandanten bei diesen und auch bei seinen sonstigen geschseftlichen Verhandlungen erfuellte, nicht jener Art war, wie es der Anklageschrift und namentlich dem Vortrag des Herrn Anklasgers bei Einfuchrung seiner Beweisdokumente entnommen werden koennte. Der von der Anklarebehoerde eingefuehrte Beschluss des franzoesischen Gerichts ueber die Nichtigkeit der mit Phone-Poulenc abgeschlossenen Vertraege ist nicht praejudizisch. Wir kennen nicht die Rechtsvorschriften und die nacheren Umstaende, nach denen jene franzoesische Entscheidung gefacilit mirde. Keiner der Angeklagten war an dem franzoeSischen Verfahren beteiligt, keiner hatte rechtliches Gehoer, und Monnte Gegenbeweise einfuehren.

Die grundlegende Aenderung der Gesamtlage mag heute Anlass sein, die hier zur Verhandlung stehenden Vertraege sus anderen Aspekten zu sehen. Das kann dann aber nicht die Meinung von Maennern sein, die mit der durch die damalige Lage three Landes gebotenen Zurusckhaltung dennoch die Verantwortung fuer Abnachungen uebernahmen, die ihrem Untermehmen und damit der franzoesischen Wirtschaft grosse Vorteile brachten. Es war nicht die Haltung politischer Collaboratoure; nicht "Collaboration", sondern Cooperation" war die Parole fuer eine Verstanndigung auf sachlich vernuenftiger Grundlage, welche den wirtschaftspolitischen Hintergrund zu diesen Ahmachungen darstellte. Wie mein Mandant fuer sich in Ansoruch nimmt, fair und korrekt das sachlich Gebotene unternommen zu haben, so ist er auch mineraeits stets sich der politischen Integritant seiner Partner bomusat gemosen.

Als Leiter einer Verkaufsgemeinschaft hatte mein.

Mandant mit Ängelegenheiten der Produktion nichts zu tun.

Er ist daher auch mit den sich auf diesem Gebiet ergebenden besonderen Problemen niemals in Beruehrung gekommen, auch nicht mit den in der Kriegezeit erwachsenen

Fragen, z.B. der Beschaffung von Arbeitskreaften.

Der ungeheuerlichste Vor-urf, der meinem Mandan.

ten gemacht wird, ist der, dass er an dem groessten Massenmord, den die Geschichte kennt, beteiligt ge-esen sei.

Er soll als Vorsitzender des Verwaltungsrates der DEDESCH

von einer Vernichtung von Millionen Menschen durch Zyklon

B Kenntnis erhalten und trotzdem hiergemen nichte getan
haben. Diese Beschuldigung, die sich auch gegen einige

andere Angeklagte richtet, wurde am Schluss der gesamten Beweisaufnahme erhoben. Dieser Vorwurf und die Art seines Vorbringens kommt mir vor, =ie =enn men am Schluss eines Feuerwerkes noch einmal eine Rekete bochsteigen leesst. Sie leuchtet schnell auf, erlischt nach kurzer Zeit aber michts bleibt uebrig. So wird auch dieser Vorwurf in meinem Beweisverfahren in sich zusammenfallen. Dieser Vorwurf ist in diesem Same vor der gesamten Welt gegen meinen Mendanten und andere Angeklagte erhoben worden. Ich muss darauf bestehen, dass ich in voller Oeffentlichkeit den Bemeis fuehren kann, dass dieser Vorwurf durch nichts, aber auch durch nichts gerechtfertigt ist. Ich muss daher beantragen, dass die von mir hierfuer gestellten Zaugen nicht durch einen Commissioner, sondern vor diesem Hohen Gericht gehoert werden. Ich glaube, dies verlangt die Fairness und das einfachste Gerechtigkeitsgefuehl.

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So wie ich diesen letsten, den schwersten Vorwurf
gegen meinen Mandanten entkræeften werde, so werde ich auchdavon bin ich ueberzeugt --, die anderen, gegen ihn erhobenen Beschuldigungen widerlegen. Wie General Taylor bei
seiner Eroeffnungsrede sagte, darf hier kein Akt der
Rache vorgenommen werden, sondern die Handlungsweise der
Angeklagten ist zu messen an Gesetzen und Geboten. Nach
Gesetzen hat der angeklagte Mann nichts Strafbares getan,
nach Geboten nichts Unrechtes.

CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL TI

DEFINSE

Opening Statement for Dr. Fritz ter N E E R

German



Freferse 6

OPENING STATEMENT

fuer den Angeklagten Dr. Fritz t e r M e e r im Fall VI, die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gegen Carl K r a u c h et al.

> gehalten von: Dr.Erich BERNDT Bechtsanwalt und Notar Verteidiger



Isem

OPENING STATEMENT.

Herr Praesident!

General Taylor hat in seiner Eroeffnungsrede gegen die Angeklagten die achmermiegendsten Vormuerfe erhoben. Er hat sie beachuldigt, der Verantwortung fuer den verheerendsten und katastrophalsten Krieg in der Geschichte der Menschheit, des Raubes und der Fluenderung im Grossen, der Massenversklavung und des Massenmordes". Das sind die schwersten Anschuldigungen, die Jemals in der Geschichte gegen Industrielle als Angehoerige eines besiegten Staates erhoben -urden, gegen Maenner der Wirtschaft und der Wissenschaft, die kein Amt eines fuer die Staatsfuehrung verantwortlichen Ministers oder fuer die Staatsfuchrung verantwortlichen Parteifuehrers bekleideten. Welche abgrundtiefe Verworfenheit traut die Anklagehehoerde diesen Maennern zu, denselben Maennern, mit denen bis zum Kriegsausbruch Industrielle und Geschaeftsleute Amerikas und der uebrigen Welt im Gelate aufrichtigen gegenseitigen Vertrauens auf freundschaftlicher Basis zu beiderseitigen Nutzen und Frommen zusammengeerbeitet haben. Will man dem Gericht und der Welt wirklich glauben machen, dies alles sei eine Farce gewesen und diese Industriellen haetten insgeheim Ueberfaelle, Facubereien, Sklavereien, Massenmorde im Schilde gefuehrt und seien derartiger Schaendlichkeiten fachig?

Die Anklagebehoerde hat sich in emsiger Arbeit, weit ueber zwei Jahre lang, bemusht, eine Theorie aufzustellen, mit der sie hoffte, den Angeklagten -- ich darf offen reden -- die Treone zum Galgen zu bauen. Sie hat versucht zu beweisen, mit einer Unzahl von Dokumenten, aus Bergen von Akten des I.G. Farben- Unternehmens herausgesucht, meist aus den natuerlichen geschaeftlichen Zusammenhaengen herausgeriesen, mit einer scheinbaren Systematik zusammengereiht und gemischt mit Auszuegen aus Hitlers "Mein Fampf", - diesem vielvertriebenen und wenig gelesenen Buche - , und die Schuld belegt mit der These des veremeintlichen allgemeinen Wiesens, so hat die Prosecution beweisen wollen, dass diese Angeklagten schuldig meien beispielsweise an Hitlers Verbrechen, an Angriffskriegen, ja sogar an Vergasungen in Auschwitz.

Die Schwere der furchtbaren Beschuldigungen, die gegen die Angeklagten erhoben werden, legt der Verteidigung die Pflicht auf, mit groesster Genauigkeit und beinlichster Sorgfalt die wahren Zusammenhaenge und Tateschen aufzuzeigen, um bei der Findung der Wahrheit zu einem gerechten Boruch dem Hohen Gericht dienlich zu sein. Die Erfuellung dieser Veroflichtung erfordert eine erhebliche Zeit, die der Verteidigung unbedingt zugestanden werden muss.

Meine Herren Richter! An diesem Platze hat als erster der Angeklagten mit Ihrer Erlaubnis Dr. Fritz ter Meer gestanden, um einen Bachverstaendigen im Kreuzverhoer zu befragen. Sie haben dabei sicher den Eindruck bekommen, dass er ein Mann ist, der sein Fach beherrscht, so beherrscht, dass er restlos in seinem Beruf aufging, und sich um nichts anderes gekuemmert hat, besonders nicht, wie ich beweisen werde, um Politik. Sie haben von ihm schon mehrere wichtige Affidavits gelegen, z.B. das ueber den Aufbau und die Entwicklung der I.G. (Document NI 5187, Exhibit 134, Band XII, engl. S.126, deutsche S. 107).

In diesen Affidavite hat sich Dr.ter M e e r ueber viele bedeutende Vorkommniese reaeussert. Mag er sich auch in der einen oder anderen bleinen Einzelheit geirrt haben, da er in der Haft ohne Unterlagen arbeiten musste ueber Ereignisse, die jahrelang zuruschliegen — in keinem Falle wird man ihm eine bewusst unwahre Angabe nachweisen koennen. Er hat nicht noetig, falsche Aussaren zu machen. Selbst in Notlagen greift er nicht zu Luegen. Er ist nicht der Charakter dazu. Was er getan, ist nichte Unrechtes und erst recht nichte Strafbares. Deshalb tritt mein Mandant restlos fuer das, was er getan, ein. Ich kann daher einen grossen Teil meiner Beweisfuehrung durch ihn als guten Zeugen fuehren,

Die Anklage beschuldigt Dr.Ter Meer in den Punkten 1, 2, 3 und 5.

Was zunaechst Punkt 5, den Vorwurf der Beteiligung an einer Verschwoerung zur Bezehung von Kriegsverbrechen und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit angeht, so verweise ich auf die gestern eingereichte motion.

Zum Anklagebunkt I halte ich das Vorbringen der brosecutionschon aus rechtlichen Gruenden nicht füer ausreichend und habe daher gestern füer meinen Mandanten den sich daraus ergebenden Antrag gestellt.

Trotzdem will ich vorsorglich Folgendes darlegen:

Mein Mandant bestreitet entschieden, von den in dem

IMT-Urteil festgestellten Angriffsabsichten Hitlers und seiner
engsten Vertrauten irgendetwas gewuset zu haben. Er weist
die Annahme, er habe an diesen Plaenen teilgenommen, sie gebilligt und bewuset unterstuetzt mit aller Entschiedenheit
zurueck, Seine Mitarbeit an der Entwicklung und dem Aufbau
der I.G., insbesondere auf dem Gebiet des synthetischen

Kautschuks, hat zur Erhoehung der Wirtschaftskraft und damit zwanzalseufig auch der Wehrfachigkeit beigetragen. Dies allein ist aber nach der Feststellung des DMT-Urtsils nicht strafbar. Ich werde Bemeis dafuer vorlegen, dass Dr.ter M e e r sich bei allen seinen Handlungen, als Leiter des TEA oder der Soarte II oder in einer seiner sonstigen beruflichen Stellungen stets nur von rein privatwirtschaftlichen Erwaczungen leiten liese. Nicht Freude am Zerstoeren, sondern Fraude am Aufbau war stets die Triebfeder seines Handelns.

Mein Mandant war bei seinen technischen und wirtschaftlichen Planungen nicht frei. Hier erscheint es notwendig, auf eine allgemeine Frage kurz einzugehen und zwar auf das Verhaeltnis von Staat und Wirtschaft, -ie es sich in Deutschland in der Zeit bie zum Kriegeende entwickelt hatte. Die Anklage hat es so darzustellen versucht, als ob die EG, bandelnd durch die angeklagten Vorstandsmitglieder, als gleichberechtiger und gleichmaschtiger Partner mit Hitler gomeinsame Sache gemacht habe. Diese Annahme keruht auf einer voelligen Verkennung der wirklichen Verhaeltnisse in Deutschland. Ich halte es daher fuer erforderlich, bei der Verteidigung d arzutun, dass in Deutschland der Staat die primaere Rolle gegenueber der Wirtschaft gespielt und einen von Jahr zu Jahr steigenden Einfluss auf sie ausgewebt hat. Ich werde nachweisen, dass dieser Einfluss sich in der Zeit nach der Uebernahme der Macht durch Hitler im Jahre 1933 so verstaerkte, dass man bald nicht einmal mehr von einer gelenkten, sondern nur noch von einer kommandierten

Bevormundung durch den Staat und seine Organe, zu denen sich noch die NSDAP mit allen ihren Dienststellen gesellte, konnte sich die Industrie bei dem raffiniert ausgeklusten Diktetursystem Hitlers nicht entziehen. Auch einem Unternehmen von der Groesse und Bedeutung der I.G. Farben war das unmoeglich. Trotz innerem Widerstreben geriet auch sie immer mehr aus der Stellung eines selbstäendigen Unternehmens in den Zustand eines lediglich nach etsatlichen Weisungen arbeitenden Betriebes. Durch Anordnungen und Auflagen griff der Staat immer mehr in die Betriebe ein und regelte, wie sich durch die Beweisfuehrung ergeben mird, zahlreiche Einzelheiten auf dem Gebiete der Produktion und des Arbeitseinsatzes.

Die Anklage hat dies alles ausser Acht gelassen. Bie hat es so darzustellen versucht, als habe es sich stets um von der IG selbst angeregte oder gewuonschte Masenahmen gehandelt, die ueber-iegend zur Verwirklichung eines gemeinsamen Planes der Vorbereitung und Fuehrung von Angriffskriegen ergriffen worden.

In diesem Zusammenhang wird von der Anklage unter anderem auf die Vermittlungsstelle W in Berlin verwiesen. Ich werde den Beweis erbringen, dass dieser
Stelle keine so weitzehende Bedeutung zukam, wie es
die Anklage annimmt, und dass sie mit der Planung eines
Angriffskrieges ueberhaumt nichts zu tun hatte. In einer
Zeit steigender behoerdlicher Einflussnahme auf die
deutsche Privatindustrie war fuer einen Konzern von
der Groesse der IG die Behaffung einer Vermittlungsstelle
eine unbedingte Notwendigkeit, um den laufenden Kontakt

Diterrichtung der zahlreichen Werke und Bueros zu sorgen und ein einheitliches Verhalten im Konzern gegenueber den behoerdlicherseits befohlenen Massnahmen herbeizufucheren. Dies betraf u.s. die Vorschriften fuer den Luftschutz, fuer Geheimhaltung und fuer die Aufstellung der sog. Mob-Plaene.

In der Anklage -ird die Durchfuchrung der Synthese des Kautschuks als eine bewusste Vorbereitung des Angriffskrieges durch meinen Mandanten hingestellt. Ich werde den Beweis erbringen, dass dies voellig unrichtig ist. Sollte die I.G. thre soit dem Jahre 1906 aufgenommenen, in der ganzen wissenschaftlichen Welt anerkannten Forschungsarbeiten ueber die Kautschuksynthese in ein Bafe schliessen, nur well ein Hitler in Deutschland ans Ruder kam? Alle Masenahmen der I.G. bei der Ver-irklichung der Buna-Synthese beweisen thre sorgame, wirtschaftliche und technische Vorbereitung, ein massvolles, von privatwirt schaftlichen Erwaegungen getragenes Vorgehen, das sch'iesslich in den Jehren 1936 und 1938 zum Bau der beiden grossen Werke Schkonau und Huels fuehrte. Das waren keine haatig gebauten Fabriken fuer einen erwarteten Krieg, keine Bereitschaftsanlagen der Militaerbehaerden - os waren vorbildlich angelegte Betriebe der deutschen chemischen Industrie, die nach dem Willen der I.G. und meines Mandanten unter normalen, friedlichen Verhaeltnissen Tausenden von Angestellten und Arbeitern eine sichere und glusckliche Zukunft gewachren sollten.

Nun behauptet die Anklage, dass die I.G. gerade diese Technik der Bung-Erzeugung den USA vorenthielt, indem sie, im Einverstaendnis mit der Nasi-Regierung, den sogenannten "Know-how" ihrem amerikanischen Vertragepartner, der Standard Cil, nicht mitteilte, um das Kriegspotential der USA zu schwaschen. Ich werde den Beweis erbringen, dass diese Behauptung nicht den Tatsachen entspricht. Die ganz anders gelagerten Verhaeltnisse in den USA, das keine Devisennot kannte und den billigen und guten Naturkautschuk nach Redarf einkaufen konnte, machen eine Anwendung des komplizierten deutschen Buna-Verfahrensy das vom Rohstoff Karbid ausging, von vornherein wenig aussichtsreich. Trotzdem wurden diesbezuegliche Behritte in den USA unternommen, allerdings ohne braktisches Ercobnia. Die I.G. entwickelte daher etwa ab 1937 ein spezifisches Verfahren fuer die USA, das von dem Pohstoff Erdoel ausging. Mein Mandant hat im Spaetjahrt 1938 dieses hzwischen einigermassen fabrikationsreif gewordene Verfahren der Standard Oil angeboten und in vollem Einverstandnis mit ihr einen Plan ausgearbeitet, im das Verfahren in einer Grossanlage zu verwirklichen. Dieses wurde zudem den Technikern der Standard 011 im deutschen Versuchsbetrieb in Oppau vorgefuehrt. Die gemeinsem mit der Standard Oil aufgestellten Kalkulationen ergaben fuer die USA einen dem Naturkautschukpreis angenacherten Einstandspreis. Die amerikanische Reifenindustrie wurde im Jahre 1939 durch einen ersten Fachmann der IG mit allen Einzelheiten der Herstellung von Buna-protektierten Reifen vertraut gemacht. Da brach der Krieg aus und machte die in greifbare Nache gerueckte Entwicklung zunichte. Das sind die Tatsachen, die ich beweisen werde.

In Laufe des Beweisverfahrens der Verteidigung wird sich ergeben, dass die gegamte Friedensproduktion und Friedenskapasitaet der I.G. nicht fuer Zwecke eines Angriffskrieges geschäffen war, sondern auf friedenswirtschaftlichen Erwaegungen beruhte. Die im Vergleich mit den Werken der IG verschwindend keleinen Bereitschaftsanlagen, die fuer den Fall eines Krieges gebaut waren, verdankten ausschließlich staatlichen Anordnungen ihre Entstehung. Sie gehoerten nicht der IG, sondern dem Reich und wurden von ihm finanziert. Auch hierfuer wird der Beweis erbracht werden.

Hohes Gericht! Alle wirtschaftlichen und technischen Errungenschaften einer jeden Industrie dienen den Fort schritt der Voelker und der Besserung der Lebenshaltung der Bewehner eines jeden Landes. Dass derartige Errungenschaften unter den Auswirkungen des modernen Krieges mit seiner Totalitaet des Einsatzes aller technischen Moeglichkeiten gleichzeitig das Kriegspotential staerken, ist nun einmal eine unvermeidliche Konsequenz. Ein Beiebiel moege dies erlaeutern: Als die bekannte amerikanische Firma Dupont in tehnjachriger Arbeit das Nylon entwickelte, war sie gewiss von rein friedensmaessigen Tendenzen bewegt, in diesem Falle von der Aufgabe, die Damenwelt mit besseren und haltbaren Seidenstruempfen zu versorgen. Nun -- Nylon wurde im Kriege die Fallschirmseide der amerikanischen und englischen Kriegeflieger. Derum wird niemand der Firma Dupont die Vorbereitung eines Angriffskrieges vorwerfen.

Was den Anklageounkt II anlangt, so erscheinen mir schon die von der Anklage angefuehrten rechtlichen Gesichtspunkte nicht gedignet, den Vor-urf eines strafbaren Verhaltens meines Mandanten zu begruenden. Hierauf werde ich in meinem Plaidoyer eingehen. Haute will ich nur auf einen Gedanken hinweisen und zwar auf die in vielen fuehrenden, wirtschaftlichen Kreisen Europas seinerzeit an Gemicht zunehmende Konzection eines gesamteuronaeischen Wirtschnftarsumes, ein Gedanke, der heute noch, wenn auch in versenderter Form, von vielen Wirtschaftspolitikern, auch solchen Amerikas, vertreten wird. Unter diesem Gesichtspunkt war es das Ziel meines Mendenten, die Auslandsbetriebe moeglichet zu erhalten (to maintain), sie zu betreiben und zu verbessern, somohl im allgemein volkswirtschaftlichen Intenesse wie auch zum Nutzen der in den Werken beschaeftigten Angestellten und Arbeiter.

Mein Mandent war an Verhandlungen bei der Gruendung von Francolor beteiligt. Die Verteidigung wird nachweisen, dass die Gruendung der Francolor auf wirtschaftlich gesunden Erwaegungen beruhte. Sie sollte ein beide
Beiten befriedigende Zusammenarbeit auf dem Gebiete der
Farbstoffe und organischen Erzeugnisse herbeifuchren und
jahrzehntelange Holbungen beseitigen. Die I.G. stellte fürer
die vorgenannten Arbeitegebiete den vollen Schafz ihrer
technischen Erfahrungen zur Verfuegung. Die führ die Ueberlassung der franzoesischen Beteiligungsrechte von der I.G.
gewachrten Verguetungen entsprachen voll dem Werte der
uebernommenen Anlagen und Rechte.

Ich komme schliesslich zum Anklagepunkt III, der Sklavenarbeit. Zu diesem Punkt hat die Anklage die morelisch schwersten Vorwuerfe erhoben. Diese Beschuldigunge richten sich aber bei allen Angeklagten an die falsche Anschrift, Die Tatsache, dass in Werken der IG auslaendische Arbeiter und auch KZ-Haeftlinge gegen ihren Willen beschaeftigt waren, kann den Angeklagten nicht ab Verbrechen angerechnet werden. Die Verteidigung wird den Nadhweis erbringen, dass die IG hier lediglich die von den sustsendigen Behoerden erlassenen, bindenden Vorschriften weber Einstellung und Beschaeftigung von auslaendischen Arbeitern, Kriegegefangenen und KZ-Haeftlingen ausfuchrte, =ie es die ganze deutsche Industrie tun mueste. Ein Widerstand gegen diese Anordnungen war voellig unmoeglich. Er waere sofort mit den drakonischsten Mitteln uls Sahotage un der vom Staat verlangten Produktion im Keime erst-ickt worden, ohne jede Aussicht, an dem Einsatz dieser Arbeitskraefte irgendetwas zu sendern. Die Bereisfuchrung wird dies dartun.

Was Dr.ter Meer weber die Beschaettigung dienstveroflichteter Fremdarbeiter und den Einsatz von KZ-Haeftlingen musste, das wird er Ihnen im Zeugenstand selbst bekunden. Ganz entschieden meist er den Vorwurf zurweck, er habe irgendmelche Misstaende gekannt. Meine Herren Richter, Sie sind aus Amerika gekommen, um in Europa zu richten. Sie sind rekommen aus den Vereinigten Staaten, um ueber Deutsche ein Urteil zu faellen betreffend Breignisse, die sich in Deutschland zugetraren haben. Diese Ihre Aufgabe ist achwer. Denn die ganzen Vorgaenge haben sich abseabielt zu einer Zeit, die nicht einmal mir Deutsche restlos verstehen und voellig aufklaeren koennen. Wir Verteidiger werden Ihnen bei Ihrer schweren Aufgabe nach Kraeften helfen. Wir tragen den stolzen Titel "Rechtsanwalt", d.h. wir sind Answelte des Rechtes;mit aller Kraft werden wir dazu beitragen, dass in diesem Prozess, einem der grossten der Weltgeschichte und wohl des grossaten der Wirschaftsgeschichte, nur Eines siegen wird, das R. e. o. h.t. 1

DEFEESA

Opening Statement for Dr. Heinrich OSTER

German



1 Pefense 6

OPENING STATEMENT

des

Rechtsanwal to Helmith Henze

vor dem

Amerikanischen Militeertribunel vI. Suernberg.

als Verteidiger

den

Dr. Heinrich OSTER .



Genr 1

0

Hobes Gericht,

als Verteidiger des Angeklagten Dr. Heinrich OSTER
stehe ich vor der Aufgabe, mich sowohl mit seiner persoenlichen Thetigkeit im letzten eineinhalb Jahrschnt zu befassen, da die Anklege
simmal sich gegen ihn als Person richtet. Sie erstreckt sich auch gegen ihn als Kitglied des Vorstandes der T.G. und buerdet ihm eine Verantwortung fuer die gesamte geschaeftliche Thetigkeit der T.O. auf.

Ich habe mich damit ebenso zu befassen wie mit dem weiteren Vorwurf, dass
er zusammen mit den anderen Angeklagten einem gemeinsemen Plan nachgegangen ist, um die in der Anklageschrift niedergelegten Straftaten zu
begaben, die eich gegen den Frieden richteten. Teh will mich in diesem
Zeitpunkt nicht damit befassen, ob der Gedanke der Conspiracy eine weitere Ausdehnung gestattet, wie es die Anklage wuenscht. Teh beschraenke
mich heute auf die Ausfuehrungen zu verweisen, die die Verteidigung in
der Mörgensitzung vom 29.0ktober dieses Jahres gemacht hat.

Nach Studium der umfangreichen Anklageschrift und des unermesslichen Beweismeterials von nebezu 1400 Dokumenten habe ich den
Bindruck gewonnen, dess die Anklagebehoerde bewiset die Verantwortungsbersiche der einzelden Angeklagten nicht zu klaeren wuenscht, um ihren
geringen Anteil an der Aktivitaet der T.C. nicht aufzuzeigen. Teh werde
deshalb versuchen, in dieses gewollte Dunkel etwas licht und Klarheit
zu bringen, da nach anerkannten Grundssetzen des Strafrechte, die such
wom IMT ausgesprochen worden sind, der einzelne Angeklagte nur füer
das verantwortlich gemacht werden kann, was er tetssechlich seibst getan hat oder woran er bewuset teilgenommen bet. Dem hat eich der Militaergerichtshof II in dem Verfahren gegen Pohl u.s. angeschlossen. Er
hat in seinem Urteil eindeutig sich auf diesen Standpunkt gestellt.

Ich werde, um mich nicht in's Uferlose zu werlieren, die Anklagedokumente wachrend meines Heweisvortrages nur insoweit in Erwangung mieben, als sie mit meinem Mandanten in einem vermuenftigen Zasammenhang stehen.

Wenn ich mich nun mæret dem inklagepunkt T zuwenden darf und auf das eingehe, was mein Mandant in diesem Dusammenhang getan hat oder geten haben soll, finde ich bei Durchsicht des Dokumen tenmaterials nur sehr wenige Dokumente, aus denen sich ein eigenes Handeln meines Mandanten oder seiner Untergebenen ergibt. Diese venigen Geschmeftsvorfaelle sind im Vergleich zu dem Umfang des gesamten wklagematerials so unbedeutend, deas man zu dem Ergebnie kommen muse, dess sie in keiner Weise kausel sind fuer das unter Anklage gestellte Gescheben der letzten 15 Jahre, der Planung, Vorbereitung und Puehrung des Angriffskrieges. Andernfalls wuerde es den Begriff der Mausalitaet in einer Weise ausdehnen, die jeder enerkannten Lehre der Keusalitaet widerspricht. Soweit as sich weberhaupt um Vorgaenge handelt, die in eine Verbindung mit dem Kriege gebracht werden koennen, ergibt sich aus ihnen nicht notwendig ein Zusammenhang mit einem Angriffskrieg. To den venigen Feellen, in denen sie mit einem Kriege in Zusemmenbang gebracht verden knennen, ist es die entecheidende Frage, ob mein Mandant die behaup te ten Geschaeftsvorfaelle aus Gruenden bearbeitete, die mit dem Wriege oder mit anderen Tatumstaenden in Zusammenhang standen. Dies ist dann eine Frage der inneren Einstellung meines Mandanten, auf die ich mpester zurueakkommen werde.

Hinsichtlich der Verantwortlichkeit meines Mandanten als Vorstandsmitglied der I.G. fuer die Aktivitaet dieser Firms moschte ich einige tatemechliche Festatellungen vormusschicken.

Mein Mandant war vom Jahre 1930 ab bauptamtlich Geschaeftsfuehrer der Stickstoff-Syndikat G.m.b.H., einer melbataendigen Firma,
der die gesamten Stickstofferseuger Deutschlande den Vertrieb des von
ihnen preduzierten Stickstoffe unbertragen hatten. Das Syndikat war
sine I.G.-fremie Geschlachaft, Dr. esten war einer der Geschaeftsfuehrer dieses Unternehmens und bearbeite te verantwortlich den Verkauf des
Duengestickstoffe. Der Verkauf des technischen Stickstoffe unterstand
nicht ihm, sondern einem anderen der Geschaeftsfuehrer, der ihm gleichgeordnet war. Dieses erhellt, dass sein Arbeitsgebiet mit der Aufruestung, die des IMT als solche nicht fuer verbrecherisch erklaert hat.

nichts zu tum hette. Es masste vielnehr im Gegensatz zu dem technischen Stickstoff stehen, da nach Lage der Dinge er besonders deren
intereswiert sein musete, meglichet viel Stickstoff der Landwirtschaft zuzuführen, da dies sein Geschaeft war.

Mein Mondont war zu 90 % seiner Zeit demit beschaeftigt, sich seiner Aufgaben im Stickstoff-Syndiket zu widmen, in dem er zudem noch der Betriebefushrer war. Das Stickstoff-Syndikat beschaeftigte ca. 1000 Personen und hatte sinen Tmeatz von 500 Millionen Reichsmerk. Dem etelle ich gegennaber, dass zur Bevesltigung seiner Aufgaben innerhalb der I.G. als deren Vorstandsmitglied, meinem Mandenten die zur I.G. gehoerende Abteilung Bedemmen mit einer Angestelltenzahl von 6 Personen zur Verfungung stand.

Dase Dr. Oster als von der I.G. in des Syndikat delegierter Geschaeftsfushrer dem Vorstand der T.G. angehrerte, ist darauf zurusckzufushren, dass das Stickstoffgeschaeft fuer die T.G. in den Jahren vor 1930 eine erheblich grosssers Bedeutung hatte als im vergangenen Jahrzehnt, welebes die Anklage beleuchtet. Die Entwicklung der
Stickstoffindastris in Deutschland und in der gebrigen Welt und die
damt t verbundene Preis- und Hentabilitaetsentwicklung haben es mit sich
gebracht, dass der Stickstoff erheblich en Bydeutung verlor gegenneber
der gewaltigen neuen Entwicklung auf dem Gebiet der Pohle-Hydrierung,
der Acetylenchaude und wieler anderer Gebiete der chemischen Industrie.
Washrend der Umsatz des Stickstoffs im Jahre 1928 noch weber 1/3 des
Gesamtummstzes der I.G. eusmachte, par 10 Jehre speeter des Bild schon
so, dass der Stickstoffumsatz nur noch die Heelfte davon, naemlich es,
15 % des I.G.-Umsatzes betrug.

Ich darf noch hinnifuegen, dass die Sciekstoffproduktion aller Stickstofferzeuger Deutschlands vom Jehre 1929 bis zum Jehre 1939 um ca. 25 % gestiegen ist, wobei der J.G.-Anteil staendig sich abraute entwickelte. Ich erwachne dies um klarzulegen, dass es sich bei dem Arbeitsgebiet meines Manianten -- von der J.G. aus geschen-- um ein Randgebiet geringerer Bedeutung handelte, sodnes sich des Schwergericht seiner Tustigkeit immer mehr auf das Stickstoff-Syndikat verlagerte. Es

deutung und Verentwortung zu verkleinern. Joh will lediglich klardeutung und Verentwortung zu verkleinern. Joh will lediglich klarstellen, dass Dr. Oster im Vesentlichen zuf einem Gebiet arbeitete,
das ausserhalb des in der Anklageschrift gesteukten Rahmens liegt. Bezeichnend ist in diesem Busaumenhang noch, dass bei seiner vensionisrung im Jahre 1944 nicht benösichtigt vor, seinen Wechfolger im Syndikat zum Verstandsmitglied der I.O. zu mechen. Deber diese von mir
mur angedeuteten Tatsachen werde ich des Beweisunterial in meinem Beweisvortrag bringen.

Da die Stellung von Dr.Cater eine keurmannische var.

lag nahe, dess er Mitglied des Kaufmannischen insechusens -urde. Teh

wirds einmal den Seveis erbringen, dess dieser bisschiese bei weitem

nicht die Bideutung hatte, die ihm die Anklage beimiest und dass mein

Mandant auch im Rahmen dieses Ausschieses eine mehr nebennsschliche

Pigur var. de ihm die kaufmennische I.J.-Organisation fehlte, die die

underen Leiter der Verkeufsgemeinscheften hatten, er ausmerdem die

dortigen Ansegungen und Beschlusses nicht ohne weiteres in die anders
geartete Organisation des Stickstoff-Syndikats unbernehmen konnte.

Die Syndikat var im unbrigen an atweige inordnungen der T.G. gegenneber

nicht gebunden.

Machdam ich kurz die Tatenchen bervergeheben habe, die Klarheit weber die Stellung meinen Mandanten bringen, darf ich auf die Folgerungen, die ich deraus ziehe, zu aprechen kommen. Bei dem geraltigen Umfang der T.C. und dem am Rande liegenden Gebiet meines Mandanten ist ereichtlich, dass meinem Mandanten viele Dinge aus der Iktivitaet der I.G. fremt bleiben musatem Jen habe dies armehnt zur
Stuetzung meiner Behauptung, dass as in einer Aktiengesellschaft von
einem derartigen Jurang unmeglich ist, dass die einzelnen Vorstandemitglieder verantwortlich führ die gesamte Aktivitaet der Firme gemacht
werden kommen. Man kann in diesem Branmenbang die T.C. nicht als eine
der weblichen aktiengesellschaften anschen; mm mes sich vergegenwaertigen, dass die I.G. auch nach dem Zusammenschluss aus mehreren Firmen
eine dezentralisierte Firme geblieben ist, in dem jeder our einen Weberblick weber sein Gebiet und verwandte Gebiete hatte. Dies trifft auf Dr.Oster besonders zu, da er keine I.O.-Abteilung, sondern eine selbstandige Firma mit I.G.-Beteiligung leitete, Wollte min in einem derartigen Unternehmen jedem einzelnen Vorstandsmitglied die Pflicht aufbuerden, die gesamte Ektiviteet der Gesellschaft zu weberpruefen, wuerde der Vorstand aus Personen bestehen, die von vielem etwas, aber nichts ganz kennen.

Dis einem Vorstandemitglied obliegende Verantwortung ist midem eine des Aktienrechts, also des Zivilrechts und hat mit der Verantwortung des Strafrechts, die nur eine persoenliche sein kann, nichts zu tun. Wonn die Anklagebehoerde eins Gesamtworentwortung eller Vorstandsmitglieder feststellen will, wurde dies hinmslaufen auf den Versuch, den Vorstand der T.G. als eine verbrecherische Organisation im Sinne des Statuts zu bezeichnen. Die Anklage hat dies bewusst nicht getan, weil damit ein Hinmeis auf des Urteil des TMT gegeben worden waere, des mich in diesen Fasilen eine persoenliche Schuld verlangt. Nacher derauf einzugeben wurde bedeuten zu wiederholen, was bereits von meinen Kollegen gesagt worden ist. Wenn die Anklage den Wunsch bet, die Verantwortung esemtlicher Vorstandsmitglieder festmistellen, dann haette ein ellen Sinzelnen die Konntnie eller Gescheeftsvorfeelle nachweisen mieseen, was eie nicht getan hat.

Die von mir dergelegten Tatumsteende zeigen such, dass von einem gemeinsamen Plan zur Planung. Verbereitung und Durchfushrung von Angriffskriegen nach Lage der Dinge nicht gesprochen verden immn. Soweit ich bieher sehne konnte, hat die Anklage in keiner Weise Beweinmittel gebracht, dass binsichtlich Dr. • STER Momente verliegen, die auf einen gemeinsamen Plan schliessen lassen, die behaupteten Verbrechen zu begehen. Die Tatsache, dass eine Mehrzahl von Versonen in einer Firma an leitender Stelle gearbeitet haben, und dass diese Firma eine geschaaftliche Aktivitaet antwickelt hat, die teilweise fuer einen Krieg von Bedeutung werden konnte, bringt nicht den Beweis, dass alle Beteiligten in ihrem Bestreben bewusst und in Webereinstimmung auf einen Wrieg hinzielten, geschweige denn zuf einen Angriffskrieg.

Indem scheint as mir, dass die Anklage as sich recht leicht gemecht hat, als sie alle Vorstandsmitglieder den t.G. als Teilnehmer sines gemeinsamen Planes oder einer Verschederung bezeichdete. Die von dem Vorstand eines Wirtschaftsunternehmens normalerweise werfolgten Ziele sind andere als die der Teilnehmer eines gemeinsamen Planes, eines Argriffskrieg vormbereiten. Es erscheint unglaubhaft, dass alle Vorstandsmitglieder gleichmeitig Mitglieder einer Verschwostung sind, deren Ziele anderer Noter sind als die eines Wirtschaftsunternehmens. Ich bitte zu erwaegen, dass die Berufung in die Leitung einer Gesellschaft bestimmte Kenntnisse, leistungen und Erfahrungen wordessetzt und dass die Auswahl nach diesem Gesichtspunkten getroffen wurde. Dass gleichzeitig alle diese Menschen sich zur Verfolgung eines gemeinsamen andere gearteten Planes zusammengefunden haben, ist so unnetwerlich, dass dies eines direkten Bereises bedurft heette, der nicht angeboten wurde.

Ich weise darauf hin, dass der Vorstend der T.G. freigehalten werden konnte von Reprossentinten des Dritten Reiches. Warum geschah dies, wenn alle Vorstandsmitglieder sich einig varen, fuer einen
Angriffskrieg zu wirken 7 In diesem Falle weere es doch einereich gewesen, einen Vertreter des Nazi-Systems in ihren Reihen als Verbindungsmann zu haben.

Wenn ich nan zu der Frage der paracenlichen Verantwortung meines Mandanten füer sein eigenes Arbeitegebiet etwas sagen darf, so ist ee das, dass ich dem Gericht den Someis erbringen werde, dass mein Mandant in der von ihm zu verantwortenden Geschaeftspolitik als Richtschnur die Verstwendigung hatte. Danneh handelte er in seiner Arbeit mit den partnern des Stickstoff-Syndikate; diesen Geist liese er auch in Verhandlungen mit den ausleendischen Partnern walten, mit denen gerrade auf dem Stickstoffgebiet in Jahre lang vor Beginn des Krieges Webersinstimmung bestend. Auch nach Ausbruch des Krieges liese sich Dr.Oster von diesen Gesichtspunkten leiten und hat insbesondere nach der Besetzung werschiedener Leender durch die deutschen Armeen elsbald wieder den Kontakt mit den dortigen Partnern aufgenommen, um ihn in der

muf dem Kriege gewebten Weise fortzufuehren. Sein Bestreben var as, muf dem Stickstoffgebiet an einer Planung mitzunrbeiten, die nach Beschligung des Krieges as erleichtern sollte, dort aufzubeuen, vo das Bund der Verstwendigung im Jahre 1939 zerschnitten wurde. Diese Heltung werden die von mir bei meinem Beschlevertrag anzubietenden Beweismittel zeigen. Sie beweist, dass mein Mandant im direkten Gegensetz mu den von der Anklags behaupteten Tatsachen stend und dass die Kenntnie eines auf den Angriffskrieg gerichteten Treibens nicht vorhanden war.

Die Anklagebehoerde hat einen direkten Beweis der Schild meines Mandanten nicht angeboten. Unabhaengig von den soeben erraehnten Tateachen durf ich auch in diesem Zeiermenheng auf das Urteil des IMT hinweisen, das verschiedene Personen von der Anklage der Planung, Vorbereitung und Durchfushrung des Angriffskrieges freigesprochen hat, die der Leitung des Deutschen Reiches angeboerten, else der Stelle, die die politische Willensbildung des Reiches darstellte, um ein Vielfaches number stand els mein Mandant Dr.OSTER. Se kann also nicht angenommen werden, dass Dr. OSTER besoere Kanntnis als diese Personen hatte.

Zu punkt II der Anklageschrift erwechnt die inklage in den Vorgelegten Dokumenten meinen Mandenten lediglich hineichtlich der nach Baginn des Russlandkrieges errichtsten Stickstoff Dat D.m.b.W. Ich werde den Nachweis erbringen koennen, dass diese auf Veranlassung des Reichs gegruendete Gesellschaft keinerlei Massnahmen ergriffen hat, die auch nur entfernt als Raub oder Pluenderung angesehen werden koennen

Mandant 1940 Mitglied des Styre der Norsk Hydro VS. Oslo, des grosseten Unternehmens auf chemischen Gebiet in Norwegen wurde. Die laklage bringt diese Ernennung in Zusammenhang mit der Gruendung der norwegischen Firms Nordisk Lettmetall VS. jener gemeinsem mit Norsk Hydro vorgenommenen Gruendung auf dem Leichtmetallgebiet, und sieht derin eine Teilnahme an Haub und Pluenderung. Insieweit dort von Reub und Pluenderung gesprochen werden kann, darueber werden meine Kollegen Gegenbeweise erbringen. Toh behampte lediglich und werde es beweisen, dass die Ernennung meines

Mandanten zum Styre-Mitglied dieser Gesellschaft, mit der er bereits jahrelang auf dem Stickstoffgebiet freundschaftlich zusammenerbeitete, nicht diese vermuteten Gruends hatte.

24 Funkt III der Anklageschrift bemerke ich, dese Dr. 05777 als Kaufmenn und Leiter eines kunfmennischen Unternehmens mit Fragen des Arbeitzeinestzes michts zu tun hatte. Ihm unterstanden keine Fabriken. Mit ihren Sorgen um Beschaffung der notwendigen Arbeitskreefte zur Erfuellung der vom Reich gegebenen produktionesufjagen hatbe Dr. 057ER sich nicht zu befassen. Mbenso wenig mar er mit dem Fremdarbeitorprogramm befasst. De dieses in der Hand des Stastes jeg und von diesem gelenkt wurde, stand er ihm doppelt fern. Teh habe deher kein Beweismeterfal in tatssechlicher Hinsicht vorzulegen.

Von Punkt IV der Anklage ist Dr. CSTER nicht betroffen, weber Funkt V habe ist bereits gesprochen, sodass ich demit meine Ausfushrungen beschliesse.

CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

23737 51

Opening Statement for Hermann S C H M I T Z



German

Defense 6

OPENING STATESPEC

funr

SERLANG SCHLITZ

vor des

Americanischen Militaergerlehtshof VI

Fall VI

im Process games a R a U C R und andore

700

Dr. Budelf T 1 1. Enchtmanwalt

Numraberg, in Desember 1947



Gern.

Hohes Gerichii

Somenante Erie Liverbrecherprozeste haben schon einmal stattmefunden, und zwer nach dem ersten Weltkrieg vor dem deutschen
Reichsgericht. An diesen Prozessen hat ein englischer Anwalt
nemens Claud & u l l i u s als Beobachter teilgenommen. Er hat
1921 hierueber eine Schrift verfacht mit dem Titel: The Leipzig Trials*. Ich zitiere aus dieser Schrift;

"The war Oriminals" Trials were demanded by an angry public rather than by at teamen or the fighting services. Had the public opinion of 1919 had its way, the trials might have presented a grim spectacle of which future gener than sould be ashomed. But, thanks to the statemen and the lasgers, a public yearning for revenue was converted into a real demonstration of the majesty of right and the power of law."

auf deutach:

*Die arieg verbrecherproze de wurden mehr durch eine errebte iffentliche beitzig als durch die Staatsmaenner und die fechtense frup e gefordert. Haette men der
eeffentlichen beinung des Jahres 1919 ihren lauf geleusen, heetten diese Verfahren ein weble: Schauspiel
Engeboten, dessen eich kuenftige Gemerationen geschaent haetten. Aber denk der stattemenner wed der
Juristen aurde der oeffentliche schrei nach hache verendelt in eine echte Jemonstration der Majestret
des bechtes und der hacht den Gesetzen.*

Heute ist mech pressure befahr, dant Leidenschaft und Vorurteil den Währheit und Derschtigkeit auchenden blick des Richters
zu trumben auchen. Zu Schweckliches ist geschehen! Zu sehr ist
der Genochheit Guerde verletzt worden! Zu dem natuerlichen und
terschtigten aufschrei verletzter benochensuerde gesellen sich
mber dessen besoliche degleiter, als da sind: Der Verleumder,
welcher im trueben Webber den aufgernehrten Achenmeeres der
Leidenschaft zu fischen aucht, der politisch, atrefrechtlich oder
norsliech Belantete, welcher Gene schuld abzummelzen und nach

Suspondboecken wucht, der politische Achjunkturist, fem es nicht um "chrheit und verschtigkeit, nicht um der kenschbeit- und soinel eigenen Landel wohl geht, sondern dem es nur un sein politischer Ziel echt, gleichgweitig mit welchen Mitteln er es erreichen zu koegnen glaubt; dies such dann, wenn diese Mittel das bohe Bechtagut der Ehre seiner Mitmenuchen verletzt. Zu diesen nassalichen degloitern werellt bich des ferneren auch eine der stnerkoten und gefaehrlichsten Laschte, naemlich des Vorunteil. All diese, des Lichte der Wehrheit abholden Weechte, sind Quellen der bogenannten meffentlichen beinung. Die ist nicht mur nicht unfohlber, sondern unter Um teenden ein hoe hat gefaehrlicher und unbermherziger Diktotor, Dieser Diktotor kann nicht nur eine unabhaengige Rechtspflege vernichten, somern, wie wir erfuhren, e nue Demekration. Les desckritische Deutschland der Fepublik von welmar ist durch den Stiesmettel eines i hoechsten Sinne demekratischen Wehlsystens vernichtet worden, denn bis zum 30. Januar 19'3 waren die Wahlen zweifelloo frei. Eine irre geleitete weffentlithe Leinung lot also ein unheilbrin ander Diktator und va fat eine der vornehmeten, auch stantspolitisch bedeutenmaten Auf hen einer unabhaengigen Justiz, diese Brunnenvergiftung zu beseitigen, um damit ueber die Labraeit dem Pfod zur werschtigkeit zu finden.

Sie, meine Be zen Biobter, beben nicht nur im groessten mirtschuftsprozesu lies Zeiten zu urteilen, sondern auch in einer
Zeit, o des Charakterbild der angeklagten von der Parteien Gunst
und Hase verwirtt ist. Aus kann de halb nur aus tiefstem Herzen
beten, dess der missel Ihren orteilsspruch segnen moege.

In diesem Prozess verteidige ich unter den angeklagten Vorstundsmitgliedern der Lu deren Primus inter pares, den Vorsitzer des Vorstanden der IG, Soch m.i t z.

wie von meinem Vorredner angekwendigt, haben wir Verteidiger durch Themenverteilung den stoff der Verteidigung auf federfushrende Referate verteilt, white dem Einzelsen des Rocht zu nehmen, seiner Pflicht gemmens dieser Jederfuehrung eigenes im Laufe der Beweissufnahme hinzuzufuegen. Vorweg moechte ich zu der Aufgabe cines sogenanten vegenbeseites, also der Beseisfuchrung der Verteidigung bezerken, dass dieler Gegenbeleis logilich eine zum mindesten schluensige Beweinfoehrung der anklage vorsussetzt. Diese achlucacije Beseisfuchrung fuer den Beleatungsbesein ist meines Brochtens von der anklage zu keinem ankl gepunkte erbrecht. Was die anklage in einzelnen vielleicht besieben hat, wenn auch nur im Sinne eines prima facio-Seveisen, vechtfertigt nicht die Schauptung eines strafrechtlich releventen schuldhaften Handelns der Angeklasten. Ueber die Beweibfuehrung der anklage mass men sa en: multe non multum, "ie anklage ist dechalb achen im jetzigen Stadium im Sinne eines Spruchs auf nichtschuldig abseisungsreif. Der sogenannte Gegenbeseis der Verteidigung atceset denhalb in die Leere einer nichtschlues ig substantlierten Beweisfushrung der Anklago. Ein Gegenbeseis der Verteidigung ist derhelb, wenn men sein mesen rein begrifflich abstrakt betrachtet, nicht nur umberfluessig, sondern grunisastzlich auch nicht morglich. Die Verteidigung tritt diesen Beseit mur on, um Diligenz zu proestieren.

juristisch richtig aublegt, ist von der wnidage kein besein da-

feer erbracht, dass das Hemdelm oder Unterlassen meines Alienten mit an sich atreferen Pathestenden im hauselzusammenhong atcht und diese von ihm schuldhaft verurascht sind, Schuldhaftes Veruraschen bedeutet, dass sein mandeln oder Unterlassen eine Lechtespflicht oder unch eine morelische Pflicht verletzte, durch deren Arfuellung er in der Lage var, Unrecht zu verbindern oder zu beseitigen.

Num Nachweis, instanced er Fatsache, ise mein klient nicht in der Luss er, Onrecht zu verhueten, geschweige denn, dass er wolches selbst vermaschte, spielt die Tatsache eine letztend-lich entscheidende Rolle, dass die politische und soziale wtruktur des Dritten Reiches, nasclict die in ihm herrschende setrenkenlose Tempotie eines einzelden und dessen engoter betrepen, ihm kolne kweglichkeit bot, das zu tun, as die anklage von im fordert. Die Tatsache ist der im Britten Leich herr ebende und eich von Jahr zu Jahr uteigernde Terror, bowohl in molner federfushrenden beweisfushrung als auch in eventuelien Nachfragen an Zeugen werde ich versuchen, diesen Ferror dem Wericht plaatisch erkennbar nochzuweisen.

Det seiteren wird, und wer im I haen der Arbeits-und Themenverteilung zwied en den einzelnen Verteidigern, meine Heuptaufgabe darin bestehen, den Beweis dafuer anzutreten, dass diese Anklage aufgebaut ist auf einer falschen historischen Auffacsung ueber
die Arundssetzliche seltanschauliche und danit auch politische
Einstellung derjonigen sozialen und Berufsschieht, selcher der
Angeklagte S c h m it m. ungehoert, else der deutschen Industrie,

des deutschen Grossunternehmertung.

General Taylor hat in beinem Opening Statements in den beiden bisherigen Industrieprozessen folgender ausgefushet. Im Flick-Prozess: Ich mitiere:

* Ahapp. Filch, This In und cinice indere zogen die Industriellen suf ihre seite; BECh, von FiltsCH, hunderEhr und andere militaerische Munteresemplare beheirschten die militaerische Clique, auf diese Gruppen gestuetz schaung Hitler eich mir hacht empor und im Besitz der kacht schritt er zur Aroberung.* *Hitler ver zwar der eronspunkt der hoenhoten uteriteet, aber Bitler hat seine bacht von der Unterstuetzung anderer sinflussieleher kaenmer und Gruppen abgoleitet, die mit seinen grundesetzlichen Ideen und Zielen Mebereinstimmten.* Inde der Zitete.

Es int klor, dons diese Ausfuehrungen des Generals auf die Industrie ubzielten. den zitiere een General weiter:

Der haufmann und der Offizier, -enn sie nicht judisch waren, lebten gut und gedieben unter Hitler. * Die Diktaturdes Britten Reiches stuetzte sich auf die unbeilige Breieinigkeit des metionalsezislismus, Militarismus und Wirtacheftsimperialismus.*

Die kleine Gruppe der Kohlen- und Stahlke nige hatte grosse Aucht in den Beanden, um des deutsche Wirtschafts furge zu formen, die deutsche Politik und deutsche lebensfushrung zu beeinflusen, wir werden in diesem und in anderen Prozessen sehen, wie sie von dieser hacht webrauch machten. Ende des Altate.

Die gleichen Gedankenquenge Rebrten in dem Opening Statement des Generals in diesem Prozessos wieder. Ich mitteres

> * Es wird die Beschuldigung erhoben, dass die an_eklagten gemeinsem mit underen Industriellen eine eichtige bolle bei der Errichtung der Diktotur des Britten Feinhes spielten.*

Dat Ziel der angeklögten sor Ereberung. * Der Uroprung der Verbroenen, deren die angeklogten beschuldigt sind. kann viele Johre zurusekverfolgt serden, aber fuer den vorliegenden Zeek kann ihr Beginn in des Jahr 1932 verlegt verden, als Hitler sich zu einer politischen Hauptfigur im Reich gemacht hatte. Jedoch vor zeiner Machtergreifung und dem Kommen de. Dritten Feiches. Es wird die beschuldigung erhoben, dass die Angeklagten geneinsem mit andern Industriellen eine Bichtige holle bei der Errichtung der Diktatur des Dritten Feiches spieltentwenn wir die Beschuldigung eines Buendnisses zwischen den Angekleuten und hitler und der Noripartei erheben usf.*. Ohne diese Zusammenarbeit, naemlich die Zusammenarbeit mit der Industrie, haetten Hitler und seine Farteigenossen niemals die Macht in Leutschland ergreifen und festigen koeneen und das Dritte feich heette nie gewagt, die Belt in einen "rieg zu stuerzen": Die Hingsbung der IG an die Nationalsozialistische Portei und das Dritte Feich waren weiterhin unerschuetterlich. Ende des Zitzte und viele ondere Stellen mehr.

Die Auffessung, welche aus diesen und achmlichen Ausfuchrungen zutuge tritt, ist falsch; sie ist ellerdings versteendlich in der Person sines hanges, der nicht im Britten Leich geleht hat und seino acinuma, sicherlich im whrlichston Bemmehen um wahrheit, teils auf ununterrichtete verurteilabela tete Emigrantenauskuenfte stuetzen muss - schel ich die moralische Berechtigung einer solchen Voruntella konzediere. Din charakterlich und geistig ungemein hochstehender Alient von mir, naemlich der frushere Chefredekteur des "Berlinder Tageblatts", Theoder & o 1 f , welchen ich in den ersten Pagen seiner Emigration in der Schweiz besuchte, erklarte mir demale, deas er zwar in der Emigration schriftstellern, aber nie die politischen Verhoeltnisse in Destachland zum Gegenstand seiner literarischen Setestigung machen merde, weil ein Emigrent naturgemmess und gottgewollt der am schlechtesten qualifizierte Bourteiler der heimi chen Verhoeltnione Bei". Dicees wort hat demals einen tiefen Rindruck auf mich gemacht und die Erfahrung hat the vellkenmen recht gegeben. Des ferneren muse der General seine auffassung otuctmen auf eine recht boeswillige Erkonntminquelle, meemlich unf einen micht unerheblichen Teil der deutschen sublimietik mach dem Zusammenbruch, in welchem zum mindeaten ein unerheures heusentiment dus Grundtheme bildet.

Zu dieser irrigen auffassung bezerkte ich in meinem Schlussplacdoyer im eraten Industrieprozess, naemlich im Flickprozess, und
ich moschte dies nicht zur wiederholen, sondern in meiner Beweisfuchrung nuch unter neuela atellen:

"Hitler verdankt meinen aufstieg der Esteuche, dass die wewerkechaften, selche noch im Jahre 26 beim happ-Putsch diese von ihnen els recktioneer geheltene Ecogung durch benerulatreik zu Boden achlugen, 1993 durch die Jahre der arbeitelosigkeit mermuerbt aren, seil die Keine Meaben, welche ihren Glauben an die Gewerkschaften verloren hetten, mahr hinter nich hatten. S millienen arbeitelose lagen num Teil meis Jahren auf der etranse und die Gewerksch ften, welche ihnen mit Jahrzehnten den semislistischen Himmel versprochen hatten, seren unfachig, ihnen zu helfen. De kam aus den keinen des Proleturiate der "Heilund", der ihnen Rottung versprach. Bettung aus der allere und alle diese kassen des kleinen Mittelstunde, und des Proleturiate folgten diesem hattenformer. De kommen denn sonst die Stimmmiffern bei den wielen her?"

Ich erinnere en dieser stelle meines Plordoyere im blickprozess on die aussuge hrueger, welches im breuzverhoer plaatisch schilderte, wie erschroeken er eer, als er plootzlich in den Quartieren des sogenannten kleinen bittelstandes und der arbeiterschaft nach der buchtergreifung teusonde von Hekenkreumfehmen aneimandergereiht erblickte. Und so führ ich im blick-Plandeyer fort:

* Die Massen haben Hitler attragen, nicht die Elite, um in diesem Ausumenhang diesen soziologisch technischen ausdruck zu gebrauchen, bei de een enhl Sie mir keine snebistischen oder irgendeit sozial unberheblichen kotive unterlegen wollen. he ist nun einmal ein terminus technicus. Die Blite aber ist machtlee ohne die kausen. he eird heute die Fiktion aufgestellt, als nachte die gesente fruchere nachlerschaft der Sozialdemokratie und der kommunisten in der Opposition gegen den wationalsozialienus gestanden. Die schief, wie unwahr diese Behauptung ist, ergibt sich einfach aus den stimmiffern der heichstagswehlen; all' diese Tatsachen sind durch ein Gewirr von Legenden entstellt, legenden, die heute schon als unanfechtbare Tatsachen gelten und Grundlage von acgenannten eltenschauungen geworden sind.

Thre held sufgabe, meine Herren Bishter, im IG-Promes ist es, die Tatsachen von diesen Legenden zu befreien. Ich erhebe nicht den geringsten Vor urf gegen diese beteerten kassen, ich kaompfe nur dagegen, dass men ungerecht suendenbeseke sucht. Diese von mir bekaompfte auffassung, welche die anklags sich zu eigen macht, ist aber nach meiner festen Ueberzengung nicht nur der entscheidende Grund fuer den Entschluss der anklage, diese anklagen gegen Grossindustrielle zu erheben, nondern auch ein Haupthindernis fuer die Erkenntnis der schrheit und damit auch ein Haupthindernis fuer die Nichtschuld dieser industriellen Forseber und dieser industriellen Kauf-leute auf der anklagebank.

On diceen fundamentalen historieeben Irrtum zu beeritigen, ist es notwendig, vor dem Gericht Be-eis defuer enzutreten, dans keine bede devon sein kann, dans die funkrenden Machuer der Industrie als seleher - wusnahmen bestaetigen nur die Regel - und insbesondere die funkrenden Saenzer der IS den Prototyp des Nazie derstellten, dans von einem Buendeis zeischen ihnen und Hitler mit dem Ziele, Hitler und seine brune Schar an die Lacht zu bringen, an die er Macht dann zu partizipieren und mit dieser Macht in der weiteren Folge erst die Masse des deutschen Volkes und dann die usbrige Welt imperialistisch durch Sewalt und gegebenenfalls durch Krieg zu unterJochen und zu versklaven, mine Bede bein kann, an der Erheblichkeit dieses Bo-eisthemse nicht nur zu Anklagepunkt 1, sondern farst zu

allen Vorsuerfen der ankluge, duerfte ein Zweifel nicht bestehen. Be ist wielmehr ein ömsisthems.

Num brachte as die Natur dieser Nurmberger Verfahren mit sich, dass die Verteidigung eft und ochl zum ist nur mit Zeugen arbeiten konnte, welche bis zu einem gewissen Grede Zeuge in eigener wache waren, will sie "mit daze gehoerten". Ich werde mich bemichen, - hoffentlich gelingt mir dies technisch - Deugen zu bringen, welche durch die Nazis ihres Berufes und Wirkens verlustig gingen und welche frueher oder spactor im Dritten is ich von den Nazis verfolgt wurden.

Teb beffe, swime Herren Richter, Ithoen durch diese Reweisfuchrung zu zeigen, dass hier nur von Tragik und nicht von Schuld,
geschweige von einer erafrechtlichen Schuld, die Rede sein kann.
wer in einem solchen staate lebte, wie es den Dritte Reich war, und
moch dasu an preminenter Stelle seines eintschaftslebens, henn nicht
vermiden, dass die Schatten des besonn Geschehens auch seine lebenssphaere berüchten. Miemand hat dies bezonr erkannt als derjenige hann,
densen auterliest von allen auf der christlichen Ideologie berühenden Verfassungen und Gemeinschaften schlechthin amerkannt wird, nachlich der heilige augustinus, sonn er in seinem Buche * Civitas dei*
folgendes sucto:

* was mucht as sun, unter welch r Fegierung ein sterblicher hensch lebt, solunge jeme, die regieren, die Fegierten nicht zu Gotzloern und Ungerechtem zwingen."

Nun, die angeklagten haben im Dritten Feich unter einer Fegterung

gelebt, welche die legierten auch zu Gottlosen zwangen. Deer dies der vorhin erwachnte tragische Schatten war und damit die Tragik der Angeklagten aber nicht ihre strafrechtliche oder moralische Schuld, hoffe ich dem Gericht durch diese mir von der Gesamtverteidigung anvertr ate Beweisfushrung derzutun. CASE 6 - TRIBURAL VI

DEFREST

Opening Statement for Christian S C H W E I D E R



Referre 6

O P B N I N G S T A T E N E N T

dea Dr. Hellmith DIX

vor dem

Amerikanischen Militeergerichtshof VI

in Case VI t

Earl K r a u o b und andere

fuer

Ohriotian SOHNEIDER

Miernberg, Derember 1947

Wirnberg S

gein.

Meine Herren Richter ,

Im Pahmen der Gesantverteidigung werde ich federfüshrend die Fremdarbeiterfrage, d.h. die sien hieraus zu Runkt III der Anklagescorift ergebenden grundsaetzlichen Rechtsprobleme behandeln - die der Ariegsgefangenen und Haeftlinge werden sonst im Rahmen der Gesamtwerteidigung ercertert -. Die Vertretung der Anklage haelt in des von mir benandelten Fragenkomlex easatliche Angeklagten fuer schuldig. Sie nimmt zur Begruendung ihrer Auffassung in grossem Umfang auf den Inhalt des Urteils des Internationalen Militaergerichtshofs Benug, Dieses Urteil aber betraf Personen, die bei der Sin-und Durchfushrung des Zwangsarbeiterprograms die politisch fushrendan und richtungsweisenden waren. Se hat deshalb vor allem such die ethoden behendelt, durch die die Arbeitskreefte foer die deutsche Kriegewirtschaft von oaffentlichen Organen erfasst und sichergestellt mirden. Die Beschaeftigung en der Arbeitsstelle selbst und die Lebensverhaeltnisse hierbei werden im Rahmen des Gesantprograms von IMI mir anhand von Misstachden ercertort, die im wesentlichen wieder auf behoerdliche Anordnung oder deren Auswirkungen im Fahmen des Ariegsmechebens mirusekzufusbren und deshalb den fuehrend verantwortlichen jenes frozesses zugurechnen waren. Die besonderen rechtlichen und tetsmechlichen Sedingungen, unter denen die deutsche Wirtmobaft und insbesondere der einzelne private Industrielle zwangslaeufig in den Lauf der Dinge eingeschaltet waren, eind im einzelnen weder im Urteil des Internationalen Militaergerichtehofes moch von der Anklagebehoerde dieses Prozesses macher ercertert worden.

Diese Bedingungen aufzuzeigen wird also much in diesem Prozess Aufgabe der Verteidigung sein. Die moderne technische Kriegfuchrung zwang Deutschland allmachlich mehr und mehr, seine Gesemterbeitskraft der Russtung und den sonstigen Notwendigkeiten dieses Kampfes dienstber zu machen. Auch die anderen curopacischen Lauder arleiten eine sahnliche Entwicklung. Grundmastzliche gesetzliche Bestimmingen hierfuer werde ich dem Geriont vorlegen. Der Gedanke der Arbeite flicht in und nach dem Kriege setzte eich euch in den nicht totalitaeren Staaten mehr und mehr durch. Mit der Deuer des Krieges und den wechsenden Ansprüschen der Truppe gemegten die verfüegberen Arbeitekresefte Deutschlende in keiner seize den Beduerfnismen von Industrie und Landwirtschaft. Die Regierung untschlose mich denhalb, diesen Bederf mus der Bewestkerung der durch deutsche Truppen besetzten oder mis anderen suropacischen Laendern zu decken. Dies gesonah in der Hauptsache meist im sege der Freiwilligesit und spaster durch die sogenannte Dienstverpflichtung. Durch die Vorlege von Debimenten werde ich rachweisen, in welchen Formen das alles geschah. In allen Sinzelbeiten zurde neberall die Erfasweing und Behandlung der Fremmarbeiter durch gesetzliche und behoerdliche Anordnungen oder Staatsvertraege geregelt. Auch die Fuerworge fuor Gewindheit und Freizelt unde hierbei nicht vergessen.

Angesichte dieses unteseenden und bis in Kleinete beboerdlich geregelten Gesantprograms kam der normale deutsche Unternehmer in allen Teilet der Wirtschaft garnicht auf den Gedanken, in der Beschaeftigung der
Frendarbeiter, wenn er im Reamen der einennlægigen Bestimmingen erdnungsgemass und gut fuer sie sorgte, etwas Bechtswidriges oder gar Verbrecherisches oder Unmenschliches zu senen. Hunderttausende, ja Millionen von
Landwirten, Handwerkern und Industriellen maren in der gleichen Lage.
Durch die kumer einschneidenderen Auswirkungen der modernen technischen
Kriegfwehrung zu wesser, zu Land und in der Luft wurde ja sich das Leban
ihres Volkes in allen Teilen durch staatlichen Zwang geregelt und gestauert.
Selbat soer wenn einer dieser deutschen Geschaeftslaute, was wohl kaum vorgekönnen ist und im nationalsozialistischen Geutschland wachrend des Arieges
wegen der Sekretierung und Verlagerung vieler Bibliotheken recht schwierig
war, die Bechtmessigwit dieser Vorgaenge anhend der ueberkommenen deutschen
voolker-und ceffentlichrechtlichen Grundsactze nachgepruedt bette, so beette

weisverlage kurz behandeln. Vielleicht wurde man dem entgigenhalten, dass ein Studium auslaendischen Voelkerrechts diesen Deutschen eines anderen belehrt haette. Es ist aber nicht mur im nationalsoziellstiechen Deutschen Deutschland, sondern in jeden Staat unvorstellbar, dass ein Privatmann bewaffnet mit einem Voelkerrechtslehrbuch des Wissenschaftlers eines feindlichen Staates seine Regierung davon zu unberzougen sucht, das, was sie in einem umfangreichen Gesetzes-und Vertragswerk geschaffen hat, sei mit den Regeln des Voelkerrechts nicht vereinbar.

Demit komme ich auf den letzten und wesentlichsten Gesichtspunkt, den ich in meiner Beweisvorlage behandeln werde und der eine Strafbarkeit der Besches Stigung von Franderbeitern in der Person des einzelnen privaten Industriellen oder Landwirts ausschlies t. Es war faktisch, insbesondere fuer den Teiter eines grossen industriellen oder landwirtschaftlichen Betriebes, dessen Erzeugung - gleichgueltig welch er årt - in diesem medernen sogenam ten totalen" Wirtscheftskrieg ismer von kriegsentscheidender Bedeutung war, koinesfalls meglion, sich dieses Frenderbeiterprogram mit Erfolg entgegenzusetzen. Sehen der Widerspruch als solcher heatte vormussichtlich zur Vernichtung der buergerlichen Eristenz des Betreffenden und zum Verlust seiner Freiheit im Konzentrationslager und vielleicht seines lebens geführt. Gerade das Urteil des Internationalen Will teorgorichtehofs bat festgestellt, dass nach der Festigung der Macht des nationelsozialistischen Regimes schon vor dem Krieg jede Kritik strang verbotes und jedes freis Urteil voellig unsweglich waren. Derueber hineus heette siin grosses work chine die im migewiesenen Fremierbeiter seine Froduktionsmuflagen niemals erfuellen koennen und sein Leiter waere in solchen Faellen sufgrund der von mir ebenfalls vorzulegenden ausserordentlich scherfen Bestimungen fun Sebotege und Landsaverrat abgeurteilt worden. An den Einsatz der Frauderbeiter aber haette dies nichts

gouandart. Dagegen waere nicht nur die Kristenz dieses Mannes und die seiner Familie vernichtet worden, sondern nach den psychologischen Gesetzen der Diktaturen und ihrer Reaktion auf Widerstoende auch die seines Lebenskreises mif das hoschate gefachrdet worden. Bin solcher maindest zweckliser Widerstend sines privaten Geschesftsmannes wer desnalb might mar faktisch unmosglich, sondern sittlich im Sinne des Orteils des Internationalen Militsortribunels such might at verlangen. Deshelb kann die Verant ertlichkeit fuer ein solches politisches Programs wie die Zwangsarbeit nur die politisch füghranden fersonen treffen, wie es im Urteil des Internationalen Militar-Tribunals geschehen ist. Sie allein kennten sich such sehrend eines Krieges die Meanthia der rechtlichen und tetsecoalichen ausa anhaenge verschaffen, die zur Entscheidung einer solchen Frage erforderlich ist. Fuer einen Privatmann war dies duron die strange Kontrolle und starke Beeinflussung aller Machrichten durch Gesetz, Terror und Propaganda im nationaleozialistischen Dautschland unmoglich. Den Binderttmisenden deutscher Industrieller und Landwirte blieb deshalb nichts anderes uebrig, als fuer die ihnen zugeviesenen Franderbeiter im Rammen des Zulaessigen und meh meglichet darueberhinais mach thren Krueften zu sorgen. Dass Dr. Schneider und die anderen Angeklagten, nachden sie sich enfaenglich der Einfuehrung der Fremderbeit nur sehr widerstrebend gefuegt betten, elles getun beben, um dem Los der ihnen durch die Gesetze und Behoerden anvertrauten Auslaander moeglichet git zu gestalten, worden meine Horren Mitvarteidiger und ich im weiteren Verlauf der Seweisvorlage fuer die einzelnen werke nachweisen. Ich merde weiter beweisen, dass sie hierbei mur im Gaiste der sussergewehnlichen sezialen Leistungen gehandelt heben, der a s Tradition von der IG seit langem allgemein bekannt int.

Ich bin ueberzeugt, dass füer des Erbe Gericht und die Geffentlichkeit diese Beweise und die Erforschung der Wehrheit die beste Antwort sind auf den Vorwurf und die Beheuptung der Anklage, die IG habe im Rehmen des Frendarbeiterprogramms in gigantischem Masse un Versklavung und Massenmord teilgenommen. Ich halte es deshalb such füer richtig, es dem Hohen Gericht und mir au ersparen, auf diese starken Worte der Anklage in sehnlicher Weise zu erwidern.

Nach Abschluss der Beweisvorlage zu diesem grundssetzlichen Problem des Anklagapunkts III werde ich mich der persoenlichen Verantwortung des Angeklagten Schneider und den damit zusemmenhaengenden Fragen zuwenden. Ich werde darlagen, dess der Angeklagte ein er zieler und gerechter werkeleiter und ein erfolgreicher Erfinder und Techniker war, allem Politischen fernstand, den Frieden liebte und niemale bembeiontigte, durch seine Arbeit oder in anderer seise einen militærischen Angriff vorzubereiten oder bei einer solonen Vorbereitung mitzuhelfen. Wie meine Herren Mitverteidiger, insbesonders mein rechtsgelehrter Fraud von Metzler, bereite so nachdruscklich und ueberzeugend dargelegt haben, bet die Anklage bisher ihre gegentoilige Behauptung in keiner weise belegt oder bewiesen. Des Gericht hat jedoes hierau noch nicht Stellung genomen. Soweit dies hierasch motwendig ist, perde ich - getreu meiner Verteidigerpflicht - beveisen, dess die technischen Aufgaben und Leistungen im Arbeitabereich des Angeklagten Schneider im Frieden friedlichen Zwecken dienten und keinesfalls der Vorbereitung eines Angriffskrieges. Weder hierens noch aus enderen Quellen konnte Schneider die Angriffebeichten der politischen Fushrung Butschlands orkennen. Im Kriege solbet hat er, wie die Verteidigung weigen wird, wie willionen anderer Deutscher sich mir den Amordnungen seiner Regierung und seinen Pflichten als Staatsbuerger genuegt, semit eine Verenteertlichmit Schneiders in allen Tailan des Anklagepunktes I entfacilt.

Zu Funkt II der Anklage verde ich voraussichtlich allein den Angeklagten welbst birz als Zeugen hoeren, da die inscreit von der Anklage behandelten Vorgaenge in keiner Weise in seinen Aufgebenbereich fielen. Er selbst hat eich nuf die Frage des Gerichtes sich zu diesem Funkt bereits als nichtschuldig erklasert. Ich werde in meinem Sonin seplaiderer anhand der Beweise der Anklage und der Gesentverteidigung die Richtigkeit dieser seiner Antwort begruenden.

Schlieselich wirde ian mochmals auf den An lagepinkt III zurusckerumen und im Rahman meiner Beweisvorlage an Hand der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen und der tatseschlichen Webung Inhalt und Begrenzung der Verantwortlichkeiten Schneiders insbesondere als Betriebsfuchrer von Leum und Hauptbetriebsfuchrer der Er darlegen und beweisen. Ze wird sich dereus ergeben, dess Schneider im Rahman dieser Verantwortlichkeiten in allen, was er zu behandeln hatte eder ihm sonst bekannt wurde, des nach den gesetzlichen Worschriften Moegliche und mehr geten hat, um seinen rechtlichen und menschlichen Pflichten zu genuegen. Hieraus folgt, dass ihm mich kein Vorwurf im Sinne des Anklagerunkts III gemacht werden kunn.

Wachrend ich zu Bunkt V der Anklase persoonlich versussichtlich nicht Stellung nehmen, sondern mich auf den Vertrag meiner Herren Mitverteidiger beziehen werde, besbeichtige ich noch Unterlagen desuer verzulegen, dass der Angeklegte Schneider eicht Mittglied der SS und desit einer Verbrecherischen Organisation im Sinne des Internetionalen Militaergerichtshofes war.

Fuer die Leufbahn des Angeklagten Seaneider waren nicht allein berufliche Leistungen, sendern vor allem charakterliche Zigenschaften, insbesondere starker Gerechtigkeitzeinn und grosses Verantscrtungsbewassteein bestimmend. Nach meiner Ueberzeugung miss und wird Gleiches fuer den Ausgang dieses Verfehrens im Sinne der Verteidigung gelten. CASE 6 - TRIBUNAL VI

DEFIESE

Opening Statement for Dr. Georg von S C H N I T Z L I R

German



OPENING STATEMENT des Dr. Welter Sleners . Rechtsanwalt zu Hamburg. ver den Amerikanischen Militeorgerichtshef VI in Case Vi: Carl Er a u c h und endere fuor Pr. Gorg ven SCHNITZLER . Nurroberg. Mezosber 1947.

HAhos Goricht .

Weehdem ich im eraten gressen Muernberger Girtschaftsprozess. im Flick-Prozess, massmen mit 5 anderen Verteidigern die Arbeit beendet habe - wonn ich auch den Erfelg, der sich aus dem beveretchenden Urteil orgoben wird, nech nicht kenne -, versuche ich nunmehr, in dem zweiten Birtschaftsprezesse gegen den groessten deutschen wirtschaftskonzern. gegen J.G .- Farbon, die Verteidigung der deutschen Wirtschaft und der deutechen Industric im Rahman der Vertretung des Angeklagten Dr. Georg ven Schnitzler fortzusotzen. Jeh habe von anfang an die These vertreten. dass diese wirtschaftspremesse micht gegen die einzelnen angeklagten. sondern au fende gegen die ganze deutsche wirtschaft gefushrt werden, General Taylor hat im Krupp-Frezoss jutzt in den letzten Tagen meiner These widersprechen und botent, dass die Angeklagten rein perseenlich verantwertlich gemacht werden und nicht als Symbole eder Vertreter der gosanten Jadustric. Tretedom halte ich meine Behauptung, walche die Gefahren fuer die gange deutsche Wirtschaft zeigt, gufrecht, und zwer einfach deshalb, weil der Johalt der ankinge in ihren wesentlichen Punkten und die vielfachen Behauptungen der Anklagebehearde dieb zweifelsfrei orgoben, necmlich den kempf gegen die gesemte wirtschaft und gegen den deutschen Lapitalismus usberheupt. Die Prhonntnie dieser Tendenz int keine ueberflueseige theeretische Streitfrage; denn der Angriff gegen die Virtschaft trifft nicht nur den hepitaliemes und die greesindustriellen, sendern trifft in gleicher leise Teusende von mittleren und kleinen Jadustriellen, pausende ven Angestellten. Meistern und Arbeitorn.

Die Anfrage des labour-Abgeordneten Ehys Devies vom 29. bei 1947 im britischen Unterhaus ist daher kein Zufell, sendern eine notwendige Felge der seine Rogierung fragte, ob Betriebsleiter. Verarbeiter, Jugenieure und Fandwerker - die im binne der Anklage der netionasezialistischen Kriogfushrung obense halfen wie die Judustriellen - ebenfalls vor Gericht gestellt wuerden, nachdem die amerikanischen Behoerden fuehrende deutsche Industrielle aus dem gleichen Grunde vor Gericht gestellt hastten.

Diese Anfrege des Labeur-Abgeweinsten zeigt bereits die Richtigkeit meiner These. Des Cleiche ergibt sich aber auch aus dem eigenen
Verbringen der Anklagebehoorde, die selbst inner sieder von dem Buendnis
der gesamten Industrie mit Hitler und dem Militarismus spricht und dieses
angebliche Buendnis nicht auf bestimmte Angeklagte beschracht, sendern
in diesem Zusammenhang zahllese andere deutsche Aenzerne und Firmen genannt hat, die nicht angeklagt sind. Se der Vertrag der Anklage hinsichtlich des Punktes I, naemlich des ingriffskrieges; nach viel deutlicher ergibt es sich bei dem Anklagepunkt II, der ang. Fluenderung, und den Anklagepunkt III, der seg. Sklevenarbeit. Dann hier ergibt sich die Tatssshe, dass eine unneberschbare enzahl Deutscher angegriffen wird, bereits
aus der Art des Vorwurfes, ohne dass die Anklage es expressis verbis zu
sagen braucht.

Unter for "Fluenderung" versteht die inklage nicht nur die durch "rtikel 47 der Hanger Landkriegserdnung verbetene effektive Pluenderung, alse den Raub von Gegensteenden, sendern mereits die Ausnutzung der Wirtschaftskreft des besetzten Gebietes, in seger die Inbetriebnahme einer Fabrik im besetzten Gebiet, die ausschliesslich eier gleichzeitig im Jateresse des besetzten Gebietes langt. wann aber eine se weit gefesste Pluenderung ein Briegsverbrechen ist, se sind dieses Triegsverbrechens nicht nur einzelne Angeklagte schuldig, sendern derueber kindus sahllese andere Industrielle und - was wichtig ist - nicht nur die Industriellen als Unternehmer, sendern als Beupttecter und Mitteeter im Sinne des Bentrellretsgesetzes eine unusbersehbere Anzehl von Ange-

¹⁾ siebe z.3. Opening Statement der anklage, Fretokell vom 27. August 1947, Seite 62.

Angestollten, Moistern und Arbeitern, die in derartigen Betrieben im besetzten Gebiet geerbeitet haben.

der angeblichen Sklavenerbeit. Wenn die Anklagebeheerde recht hat, und die blesse Beschaeftigung von Franderbeitern, unabheengig von guter oder schlechter Behandlung, ein Kriegsverbrechen ist, so sind dieses Kriegsverbrechens Rundertteusende von deutschen Jadustriellen, Angestellten, Meistern, Vorarbeitern, Handwerkern und Bauern schuldig.

2. "ie ist mun die Anklagebeboerde dazu gekemmen, sieh ein se weites Ziel zu stecken ?

g. Noch auf der <u>Arin-Kenferenz</u> vom 11. Februar 1945 wurden die Ziele der Alliierten so formuliert, dass jeder Doutsche, der tretz der 12 Jahre des Nationalschialismus' seine klare Ueberlegungskraft behalten hatte, nustirmen konnte, wenn es hiems;

"Es ist unser kobangemer Wille, den deutschen Wilitariende und Nationalsozialismus zu mersteeren und dafuer berge zu tregen, dass Deutschlend nie wieder imstande ist, den Weltfrieden zu steeren."

Jazzischen wurden eber die <u>21-le erweitert</u>, und allmechlich erklaerte man nicht mehr Hitler, die hehen nationalsozialistischen Fuchrer und kriegsbegeisterten Militaristan fuer allein verantwertlich, sondern meg in diesen Kreis auch die ansteendigen deutschen militaerischen Persoenlichkeiten und die Judustriellen hinein, webei es - wie General Taylor selbst segt - gar nicht mehr darauf ankeumt, ob diese Judustriellen mit den Mationalsozialismus verbunden waren oder gar von der nationalsozialistischen Fuchrung verfelgt eier mit Misatrauen betrachtet wurden. 3 Wenn aber Judustrielle, unabheengig von nationalsozialistischer Einstellung, angeklagt werden, so ist das der reine antikepitalismus, und deckt sich mit den eft wiederbolten ingriffen Hitlers gegen die

²⁾ vom Ausland ganz ou schweigen.

³⁾ sine Opening Statement d. anklage, Frot. v. 27. August 1947. S. 65.

Industrie, der die gebildete Schicht Deutschlands und besonders die Industriellen hasste und immer wieder als kapitalisten angriff und so z.S. am 10. Dezember 1940 sagte:

"Wie kann sich auch so ein Lepitalist mit meinen Grundsastzer vorseshnen ! Eher kann der Teufel in die Kirche gehen und weihwesser nehmen, bever dieser sich mit den Gefanken auseinandersetzen k.ennte, die führ uns heute selbstverstaendlich sind. "4)

b. Die grundlegenden Sechtsfragen dieses Frozesses liegen auf voelkerrechtlichen Gebiet. Es war bisher ein eligemeiner Sechtsgrundeste, dass der Staat, welchen die Benhte und die Pflichten der internationalen Vertreege treffen, dafuer verantwertlich ist, dass die voelkerrechtlichen Grundseetse geschustzt worden. Mit Becht will man neuerdings im Interesse des Vaclkerrechtes auch die einselne Frivatpersen verantwertlich nachen, und dieser Grundsetz, welcher de lege forense abselut anzuerkennen ist, wird gerede in Amerika vertreten, 1.3. von den Prefesser Boscoa Fourd, den Veelkerrechtler der Universitaet Hervard, und Henry L. Stimmen, dem ehemaligen Priegsminister unter Hosver und Bossevelt.

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Dies war aber bisher kein bestehendes eder herrschendes beeht. Es duerfte ein Jrrtum sein, wenn General Taylor mir am 24. devember 1947 im Flick-Promess entgegenhielt, dess meine Beinung, die ich durch ein Gutachten des Veelkerrechtlers, Professor Dr. Herbert braus, belegt hatte, laerget ueberhelt sei. (6) den arinnere demgegenueber daran, dass General Taylor sich bei dieser bebatte zu Unrecht auf den Frozess des Internationalen Militaertribunals und dessen Urteil bezogen hat; denn in diesem brezess wurden hier in Nuermberg zwar Einzelpersonen angeklagt, nicht aber, wie in den dirtschaftsprozessen.
Privatpersonen, sondern Beante, welche fuer den Staat gehandelt hatten

^{4.)} bede Malf Bitlers on 10. December 1940 ver Ruestunsarbeitern. veroeffentlich in *Der Gressdeutsche Freiheitskampf*, II. Band, 5.162.

^{5.)} und endere mohr, siche "Nous ZuerteRor Zeitung" in "Neus Auslese", 2. Johrgang, 9. Beft, September 1947, S. 125.

^{6.)} Pretekall in Flick-Freness, Seite 10124 ff.

und zusammen mit dam Steat die veelkerrechtliche Verantsortung tragen. Hiermit deckt sich die Seinung der hesehsten richterlichen Autoriteet auf dem Sebiete des Voelkerrechtes, neemlich des Seager Internationalen Gerichtshufes, der im Jehre 1926 entschieden het, dass das Veelkerrecht

*keine direkten Rechte und Verpflichtungen fuer Frivatindividuen schafft.

Es ist interessent zu sehen, dess die Anklegebehoerde im ersten Muernberger Prozess 1946 unter feitung von Justice Jackson und General Taylor noch die gleiche Auffessung vertreten hat und die Verentwertlichkeit auf die jonigen Persenen beschreenkte, die unmittelber fuer den Steat hendelten. 7) wenn alse die Anklagebehoerde inzwischen ihre rachtliche Auffessung gewondert hat, so liegt der Beveg-grund kler derin, eine rechtliche Grundlage fuer die Verantweitlichkeit der Industriellen in den wirtschaftsprozessen zu finden.

c. Der dritte Grund, welcher die anklageweboerde veranlasste, ihre Angriffe gegen die genze deutsche Wirtscheft zu erweitern, liegt in dem Versuch, eine Rechtsbasie fuer die von Genaral Clay aufgestellte Behauptung zu schoffen, dass Deutsehland keine

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⁷⁾ Jeh verreise: a. auf die anklagerede des franzossischen Pauptanklagevertreters de Menthon von 17. Januar 1946, der folgendes sagte:

[&]quot;Es ist kler, dass wich in einem medern organisierten Staate die Verantwortlichkeit auf die bnigen beschreenkt, die unmittelber fuer den Staat handeln, da allein sie imstande sind die Rachtmassigkeit der gegebenen Sefehle zu bourteilen. Die allein keennen und sollen verfolgt werden."

b. auf die folgenden Ausfuchrungen des russiechen anklagevertroters Wherst Erkroysky van 19. Februar 1946:

^{&#}x27;Es ergibt sich die netuerliche Schlussfolgerung (eus der deger Landkriegsordnung), dass in Yesllen von Verletzungen dieser Verpflichtungen die Verantwortlichkeit fuer ein Verbrechen gogen einen Lriegsgefongenen und insbesondere fuer ein System von Verbrechen gegen die wuerde, Ferson, Gesundheit und des leben von briegsgefongenen, der Regierung des Lendes zufallen muss, des die honvention unterzeichnet hat.

hechte aus der Hasger Landkriegserdnung herleiten koenne, weil Deutschland zu oft und ir zu gressen Umfange das Veelkerrecht gebrochen hebe,
sine Ansicht, die eich weier aus der Hasger Landkriegserdnung, nech
aus der bedingungslosen Lapitulation herleiten lassst, wie ich spaster
zeigen und beweisen werde; uebrigens eine Ansicht, welche die Anklegebehoerde bisher zu Gunsten der deutschen Jndustrie hinsichtlich der Vorgnenge in dem zuseich Mastaten Gebiete nicht gelten liess, ebwohl dies
logisch gewesen weere.

Teylor im J.G.-Prozess, die weitgehend der Frezess von rein wirtschaftlichen, Gedankengaangen beeinflusst ist. Joh verweise nur auf 2 eitete, welchie General Taylor brachte:

am) Der Verwalter des auslandischen Vermegens in den Verfeinigten Staaten erklante im Jahre 1919 in seinen Bericht unber die sbemische Jahret felgendess

"Die deutsche ehealsche Industrie, welche die unsrige so vellkommen durchdringen hatto, war ven gigentischem Ausmase, vielleicht die groesste und je enfalle die eintraegliehete aller deutschen Industrien'. 8)

bb). Prausident - 11sen seite in seiner Sotschaft am den Lengress der Vereinigten Steaten im Jahre 1919:

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*Unter den Jndustrien, denen Begendere Aufnerksamkeit zu esandt werden sellte, det die der Herstellung von Farbsteffen und von verwandtes Chemikalien Infolge unserer vollkommenen Abhaengigkeit von deu schen Lieferungen vor dem Briege wurde die Unterbrechung des Hendels zu einer Urenche aussererdentlicher wirtschaftlicher Stoerungen. Die enge Verbindung zwischen der Herstellung von Farbsteffen einerseits und von Sprengsteffen und Giftgasen andererseits het ausserden dieser Jndustrie aussererdentliche Bedeutung und bert verlieben. Obgleich die Vereinigten Staaten gern und ehne Zeugern dem Programm internationaler Entwaffnung beitreten werden, gebietet nichtsdestemeniger die einfachste Klucheit die Aufrechterhaltung von vielen großen und gutausgermesteten chemischen Fabrikun. 9)

⁸⁾Opening Statement d. Anklage, Pret. vom 27. August 1947, E. 47.

eus militærischen Gruenden die Schaffung und Erhaltung chemischer Fobriken füer notwendig haelt, so ist es enffaellig und zeigt die Tendenz der Anklagebeboerde, wenn den Angeklagten die Vergroesserung der chemischen Industrie mus Vermurf gemecht werden soll, die jetzt in Deutschland entgegen den amerikanischen Gewehnheiten und ver einem Urteil weber die J.G. zerschlagen werden ist.

6. Binsichtlich des Angriffskrieges hat das Urteil des III abcelut klare Linien gewogen, welche der Anklage gegen diese Angeklagten
widersprechen. Es het auskruecklich das Schuldprinzip bejeht und verle t, dass ein Angeklagter wegen Verhereitung und Fuchrung eines deutschen Angriffskrieges nur verurteilt werden kenn, wenn er die Edele
hitlers genau kannte und in Lenntnis dieser Linge ihm seine Miterbeit
geweehrte. 10)

Pas IM-Urteil hat ferner die Genatais der demeligen Angeklegten mur bejaht, wenn sie ein ebselut <u>resitives diesen</u> hatten und
insbesendere die Erkleerungen Hitlers kannten, velche in den seg.
Schluesseldekumenten, nasmlich in den 4 Reden vor den Oberbefehlsbabern der Wehrmacht, enthalten sind, und zeer durch Teilnahms an diesen
Pitzungen. Diese Veraussetzungen sind aber bereits nach den eigenen
Vertrage der anklage nicht gegeben. In usbrigen werde ich im beweisen,
dess Schnitzler diese Ziele Hitlers und diese Erkleerungen Hitlers
nicht kennte und mangels Verbindung zu den betr. Persoenlichkeiten auch
nicht kennen konnte.

Binen wie strengen Messtab der Interpetionale Militeergerichtshof en die Beweispflicht der Anklegebehoorde gelegt hat, zeist der Freispruch Schachts, der sicherlich einen greesseren Ueberblick hatte als Schnitzler und bei den trotzden des Gericht erklaart hat, dass der Beweis nicht gegluscht ist, weil eben Schacht kein Teilnehmer

¹⁹⁾ amtlieb gedruckte ausgabe. S. 252/3 deutseb. 224 ungliech.

der erwechnten Sitzungen war und daher die Erkleerungen Hitlere nicht kennen konnte. 11)

Die Anklagebehrerde hat nun <u>eidesstattliche Versicherungen</u>
von Schnitzler vergelegt, die sie als Beweis fuer seine kenntnis ansielt und als Gestoendnis werten will.

Auffassung unrichtig ist, ganz abgesehen daven, dass diese Affidevita bein genuegendes Beweismittel im Binne des DT-Urteils sind. Joh hebe bereits zu Beginn des Prozesses beantragt, die Affidevits abzulehnen, welche sich die Anklagebeheerde von Schnitzler wachrend seiner Gefnengnis-Zeit geben liese, ehne ihm zu segen, dass er als angeklagter in Betrecht kerne, sondern im Gegenteil ausdruschlich ihn als freiwilligen Zeugen vernahm, und ehne ihm einen juristischen Beistend zu geweehren, under unter Umstaenden und in einer Art, welche eine psychische Depression und Unfreiheit zwungslaufig zur Felge hatte, besenders, wenn men das labile wesen dieses 'Deugen' beruschsichtigt.

Selbst wenn man aber von diesem psychischen Druck,unter dem Schnitzler stand, absehen wellte, so anthalten die Affidavite kein Gesteendnis, weil Schnitzler dert keine Tatenshen erzachlt und mugibt, sendern lediglich Argumentationen gibt, die ueberdies von der Anklegebeheerde beeinflusst und zum mindesten ihm nabegelegt worden sind.

Um dies alles zu verstehen, mas men die Verheeltnisse in Deutschland weehrend der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft kennen und insbesendere in Deutschland die Zeit nach dem Menchner Abkemmen erlebt haben. Das Verhalten Hitlers nach den Menchner Abkemmen rief im Jalande und in Auslande den groessten Fessimismus hervor. Dieser Fessimismus steigerte sich nach wers 1939 aussererdentlich, nachdem Hitler ploetzlich ein undurchsichtiges Abkermen mit dem Freesidenten Hache

¹¹⁾ umtlich gedruckte ausgabe. S. 349/50 deutsch. 310 engl.

geschlessen hatte. Gerade su dieser Zeit fuehrte Schnifgler industrielle deutsch-englische Verhandlungen und war weber des ruecksichtslese Vorgehen Hitlers ebense entsetzt wie die Angleender, die mit ihm verhandelten. als denn die Polen-Frage akut wurde, wurden viele Deutsche und Auslasnder und ebenso Schnitzler immer benergter; trotzdez glaubte und hoffte man, dans Hitler, wie in Muenchen, vernuenftig sein, keine ueberspannten Anaprusche stellen und sich mit den begnuegen wuerde, was er ceffentlich verlangte und was England ihm - wie die Aussage des im ersten Progess vernommenen Zeugen, des schwedischen Grossindustriellen Dahlerus, ergeb auch subilligte. Selbet Chamberlain, der groesete haempfer fuer den Frieden, und der genennte Zeuge Dahlerus - wie dieser bekundete - mussten in den August-Tagen 1939 nicht, dess Bitler einen Angriffskrieg fushren wallte, well sie die im ersten Fromese vergelegten Dekumente Hitlers noshinicht kannten; sie fuerchteten aber eine Angriffsebsicht Hitlere. Ebense Schnitzler, der eine noch geringere positive Kennthis hatte und seinerzeit, vie viele Deutsche, mur Tuerchten, kembinieren und ergumentieren konnte. Dies werde ich beweisen, und dies enthaelt nach dem IMT-Urteil niemals eine straffechtliche Schuld.

Jeh komme nun mu dem Verhalten der J.G. in den besetzten Gebieten, mise zu denjenigen Tetbesteenden, welche die Anklage unter den Begriff der "Pluenderung" subsurmiert.

Job darf sunsechet bemerken, dess ich aufgrund einer Vereinberung innerhalb der Verteidigung auf diesem Gebiete die Beerbeitung der rechtlichen und voelkerrechtlichen Grundlage uebernommen habe und duher dieses Thama speziell auch in meiner Beweisfushrung und spaster im Plesdoyer uebernehme.

Bei der Behandlung der vorgeworfenen Pluenderungsfeelle im westen und Gaten scheint die unklagebehourde, sehnlich wie im Flick-Prezess, frigende rechtlichen oder tetssechlichen Fohler begangen zu heben: s. Der Begriff der Pluenderung ist in dem Fentrolisetsgesetz nicht definiert. Die Fluenderung ist in Artikel 2. Miffer 1 b. lediglich als Beispiel genannt, und zuer fuer den Oberbegriff: 'Gewalttaten oder Vergehen gegen Eigentum, begangen unter Verletzung der briegsgesetze oder -Debreeuche'.

Aine Fluenderung im Sinne des Kontrollre... tagesetzes liegt alse nur vor, venn ein Eigentumdelikt unter Verletzung der Heager Landkriegsordnung von 1907 gegeben ist. Veberdies zeigt die Fermulierung des Kentrellrategesetzes, dass nur sehverwiegende Tatbesteende als friegsverbrechen anzusehen eind. Es geht also nicht an, wenn die anklagebehoerde einfach jeden fermalen Verstoss gegen die Heager Landkriegserdnung ehne weiteres zum Kriegsverbrechen erklaart. Se sieht z.G. die Anklage den Abtrenspert einer Maschinen-Apparatur im Falle Minnies als friegsverbrechen an, ohne zu berwecksichtigen, dass die pelnische Firms zu 50 % in franzessischem und zu 50 % im Bigentum der J.G. stand und sedenn noch die Franzesen ihre Anteile auf die J.G. webertrugen, es sich alse nunnehr um Bigentum der J.G. bandelte.

b. Uebernaupt hat die Anklagebehrerde die wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen ebense unbeachtet gelassen, wie die rechtliche Seite, d.h. in welsben Umfange as sich um Massnehmen des Staates handelte und wie weit die J.G. sich nach den Anerdnungen des Staates richten musste. An dem seg. Pluenderungspregramm der Regierung, weber das sich vielleicht Goering mit Hitler und anderen in gebeinen Sitzungen unterhielt, war die Judustrie nicht beteiligt und kannte einen gressen Teil der in dem grossen Prezess und in den Wirtschaftsprozessen vergelegten Dekumente dieser Art usberhaupt nicht.

Jn wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht ist - ich denke z.J. en den Fall Francolor -von der Anklegebehoerde unbeschtet geblieben, dass monatelange Verhandlungen zwischen der franzessischen Ferbenindustrie und der J.G. stattgefunden haben, die schliesslich zu einer VersteenVersteendigung fushrten, und diese Versteendigung war - wie ich beweit werde - wirtschaftlich keine Schaedigung der franzosischen Farbenindustrie, sendern ein angemessener gegenseitiger Vertrag, aufgrund dessen
die franzossischen Farbenfahriken arbeiten und in gressem Umfange fuer
die eigene Sevoelkerung sorgen konnten, auf jeden Fall ein Vertrag, der
sich fuer das besetzte Gebiet wesentlich besser und guenstiger auswirkte, als die jetzt so beliebte Denontege von Fabriken.

Sinne der Haager Landkriegeordnung von 1907 viel zu weit gefesst und hierbei den modernen mirtechaftskrieg, der 1907 nach nicht bekannt war, voellig eusseracht gelessen. Jedes Becht, und so such das Voelkerrecht, ist von der historischen Entwicklung anhaengig, was zu einer Erweiterung, eber auch zu einer Einschreunkung, fuehren kenn. Daher augte auch der Internationale Militeorgerichtsbef in seinen Urteil under des Voelkerrecht wertlich:

*Dieses Recht ist kein starres, sondern falgt durch steendige ingleichung den Netwendigkeiten einer eich vendelnden solt".

Die Heager Landbriegserdmung kann deher nicht weertlich, sondern nur simmgemees nungelegt werden. Es gab demals noch keinen Luftkrieg, der uneingeschraankt und mit den grausemsten Mitteln gefuschrt worden ist, obwehl es nach kriikel 25 der Heager Landkriegsordnung verbeten ist, unverteidigte Staedte eder Doerfer anzugreifen eder zu beschiessen.

Es gab demale noch knine Blockarde eines genzen Reiches, wie im ersten Weltkriege, oder ger fast eines genzen kontinentes, wie im sweiten Weltkriege, Und abense gab es damale noch nicht den aus der Blockade resultierenden Wirtschaftskrieg. All dies war in der Hanger Landkriegsordnung noch nicht vorgesehen, und folglich koennen insoweit nur die allgemeinen und wesentlichen Grundscatze gelten, und es koennen die einzelnen Bestimmungen nicht formal-juristisch angewendt worden, ebensewenig wie die Alliierten im Luftkriege den Artikel 25 der Hasger Landkriegserdnung angewandt haben.

es cin kedifiziertos Recht, sei os cin Gewchnheitsrecht, und dass die richtigen Grundsectze des Veelkorrochtes in jeder seise respektiert worden muessen. Jeh worde aber zeigen, dass des Veelkerrocht leider keine ganz siehere Basis hat und dass es daher fuer einen Juristen und erst recht fuer einen Judustriellen eussererdentlich schwierig ist, bat dem einzelnen Tatbestand uckerhaupt zu erkennen, eb er sine, veelkerrochtliche Verletzung enthasit. Gerede diese unsiehere Basis zeigt, dass man einen Judustriellen, also eine Frivatperson, nicht fuer die Kinhaltung verantwertlich machen kann, zumel er die von der Regierung eingeleiteten Taten im einzelnen nicht beurteilen kann, weil er die Hintergruende nicht konnt. Jeh meehte das an einem einfachen Beispiel zeigen:

Dies ist der <u>Artikel 13</u> der Hanger Landkriegesrönung. Hier ist Bestimmt, dass der besetmende Staat alle Verkehrungen treffen soll, um

"die eaffentliche Ordnung und des oeffentliche Leben wieder herzustellen und aufrechtzuerhelten",

Nachdem die deutschen Truppen im Juni und Juli 1941 weite Gebiete im Geten besetzt hatten, kam ein Erlass Hitlers under die Verwaltung der besetzten Ostgebiete vom 17. Juli 1941 heraus, dessen Franambel lautel:

'Um die eeffentliche Ordnung und des ceffentliche Leben in den neu besetzten Getgebieten wieder herzustellen und zu erhalten. erdne ich an.

Alse der genaus Fortlaut des Artikels 45 der Hanger Landkriegeerdnung, se dass joder von dem Gedanken geleitet werden masste, dass des Interesse des besetzten Gebietes nicht ausserscht gelassen wird.

Ueberdies: Zu dem Rehmen dieses Artikels 43 gehoert es, die Fabriken der besetzten Gebiete weiterzufuehren, und zwar gerade im Interesse der Bevoolkerung des besetzten Landes.

"ie sehr die rechtlichen auffassungen derueber schranken, was in einem besetzten Gebiete zulasssig ist, zeigt ein Vergleich mit den jetnigen Verhaeltnissen in Deutschland:

In der Richtlinie der Vereinigten Stebschefe fuer Armeegeneral Dwight D. Eisenhower (JCS 1027) von April 1945 ist folgendes bestimmt:

"Doutschland wird nicht besetzt zum Zwecke seiner Befreiung, sondern als ein besiegter Feindstaat. Inr Ziel ist nicht die Unterdrusckung, sondern die Besetzung Deutschlands, um gewisse wichtige alliierte: Ziele in die Tat umzusetzen."

Landkriegsordnung mur Anwendung kermen muse, weil der besiegte und besetzte Jeindstaat die einzige Voraussetzung Tuer ihre Anwendung ist,
und die Hasger Landkriegserdnung selbst keine Ausnahme kennt. Tretzdem
ist in der gleichen Richtlinie fuer General Eisenhever bestimmt:

*keine Schritte in hichtung auf die wirtschaftliche Wiederheretellung zu tun und keine, die dezu bestimmt sein ksennten, die deutsche mirtschaft zu erhalten und zu kreeftigen".

Dioser klare wertlagt zeigt, dass men auf emerikanischer Seite der Meinung vor. Dich ueber den Artikel 43 der Heager Landkriegserdnung hinwegsetzen zu koennen, und die vor kurzem veroeffentlicht.
Liste der demontierten deutschen Fabriken zeigt des gleiche.

Jeh muss der Velleteendigkeit helber hinzufuegen, dass die eben zitierte JCS 1067 etwa 2 Jehre, bis mun Semmer 1947, gegolten hat, und jetzt nicht mehr gilt. Die noue Richtlinie fuer General Clay enthault fuer die deutsche Wirtschaft einen freundlicheren Ten, und das gleiche zeigen viele endere Handlungen. Das alles aberts mit die untklare Basis des Veelkerrechtes, das sieh kaum von April 1945 bis Juli 1947 gewendert haben kamn.

Finalehtlich des III. Inklegopunktes: Freederboiter, Arlegsgefange und bz-Meeftlinge habe ich im Flick-Prozess die Fuhr-Industrie;
insbesondere den Hehlenberghau, und mahlreiche andere Firmen eingehend
verteidigt. In diesem Drozesse kann ich mich inseweit kurz fassen.

9.

weil Dr. von Schnitzler mit den betrieblichen Fragen und speziell mit

inzelheiten des Arbeitseinsatzes nicht beschaeftigt enr. Daher habe
ich meinen Klienten mur zu verteidigen, als er von der Anklege angegriffen wird, weil er als Vorstandsmitglied die Verantwartung mittraegt,
und ferner als Mitglied verschiedener Organisationen, z.B. der Reichsgruppe Judustrie. Die anklage meint.

*men kann nicht die Verrechte der Auteritaet in Ansprüch nehmen,
•hne die Verantwertlichkeit auf sich zu nehmen* 12),

und undersicht dabei, dass zwischen der zivilrechtlichen Verantwertlichkeit eines Verstandes aufgrund des Aktienrechtes und einer strafrechtlichen Verantwertlichkeit zu unterscheiden ist. Bei einer strafrechtlichen Verantwertlichkeit zu unterscheiden ist. Bei einer strafrechtlichen Verantwertlichkeit zuse die Schuld nachgewiesen werden und damit
ein positiven 'dasen bestimmter Tathestaende. Die Anklagebehoerde gibt
selbst zu, dass viele Angeklagte in Unkenntnie weber diese Einzelheiten
gewesen sind, meint ober, dass sie in der Lage und verpflichtet gewesen
waaren, sich weber die Einzelheiten Senntnie zu verschaffen, und zu
diesem Zwecke Untersuchungen anzustellen.

Abgeschen davon, dass bei einem es gressen Konzern en veellig unmoglich ist, bestaendig Untersuchungen anzustellen*, gehoerte es im Rehmen eines selehen Konzerns oder eines seleh gressen Vorstandes - wie der Prozess weigen wird - such nicht zu den Fflichten jedes Verstandsmitgliedes, sich um die betrieblichen Angelegenheiten zu kummern und derueber seine eigenen Arbeitsgebiete zu vernschlaepsigen.

Diese Lucks hat such die Anklagebehearde erkannt und versucht, darusber mit Hilfe des Kontrellratsgesetzes hinwegzukenmen. Indem sie sich auf Artikel 2, Ziffer 2 e und f des Kontrellratsgesetzes Nr. 10 stuetzt, we neben den strafrechtlich ucblichen Teilnah-12s) mefermen 2 neue Teilnahmeformen geschaffen sind, naemlich die Tetsgebe,

¹²⁾ Opening Statement der Anklage, Frot., 5. 181.

¹²s) Tester, Mittester, anstifter etc.

dess jemend im industriellen eder wirtschaftlichen Leben eine gehobene Stellung inne hatte, und die blesse Zugehoerigkeit zu einer Organisation, die mit der ausfushrung eines Kriegsverbrechens im Zusammenhang stand, webei ueberraschenderweise offenber zuch die J.G. als Organisation oder Vereinigung in diesem Sinne angesehen werden soll. Im Leufe des Frozesses wird nachgewiesen werden, dess diese Bestimming und besonders die Auslegung, die die Anklagsbehoerde ihr geben will, im widerspruch zum DAT-Urteil staht. Des DAT hat achen, als es bestimmte Organisationen fuer verbrecherisch erkleerte, musdruscklich betent, dass die blesse Mitgliedschaft nicht eusreicht und dess eine strafrechtliche Schuld immer eine persoenliche ist. Jafelgedessen musate auch hier die Anklagsbehoerde nicht nur die Tatsache der Stellung und der Zugebeerigkeit beweisen, sendern musate die Schuld beweisen, alse eine eigene Teilnehme, genz abgesehen devon, dess die J.G. als aktiengesellschaft nicht als Organisation im Sinne des Kontrollretsgesetzes unzusehen ist.

In uebrigen habe ich im Flick-Frozess bereits inchimmerdes minnung, um die Zeit des Gerichtes nicht unnestig in anspruch zu nehmen, weber diese Frage ein ausfuchrliches Hechtsgutschten von Hechtsanvalt Elefisch ueberreicht, ims ich auch in diesem Frozesse ueberreichen werde.

Darueber hineus moschte ich in diesem Zusammenhang vorleeufig nur die Worte zitieren, welche des Amerikanische Militaertribunal Nr. II in Gese IV gesprechen hat 13);

"Mes haette er tun sollen ? wenn wir nicht zu dem Grundsatz der Gruppenverantwertlichkeit Zuflucht nehmen und das ganze deutsche Volk dieser briegsverbrechen und Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit beschuldigen, dann muss as eine binie geben, wo die Ferbrecherische keit ihr Ende firdet. Fieses Sericht ist der ansicht, dess Vegt jenseits dieser Linie steht."

Und s. bin ich der Meinung, dass dieser Proposs ergeben wird, dass Schnitzler jonseits dieser Linie steht und dess auch bei ihm zu fragen weere: "Bas haette er tun sollen ?"

¹³⁾ Preteknil ous Case IV, Seite 8008.

Jeh glaube ueberhaupt - und damit kenne ich zum Schluss -,
dess die *nklagebehoerde bei der Beurteilung des Verheltens aller Angeklagten viel zu sehr an die eigene demokratische Freiheit in Amerika
denkt und immer wieder vergisst, dass es sich bei den nationesozialistischen Staat um eine <u>Diktetur</u> von besonders preegnantem Format handelt,
eine Tatsache, auf die gar nicht oft genug hingewiesen werden kenn und
die anscheinend wehl nur derjenige versteht, der die genzen 12 Jahre
in Deutschland miterlebt hat.

Die Anklage, die sonst se gern des Internetionale Militeer-Tribunal mitiert, vergiest hier des INT-Urteil und ebense ihren eigenen Mitarbeiter in dem grossen Frozess, den franzoesischen Anklagevertreter, der am 7. Februar 1946 besonders zutreffend gesagt hat:

Die hieraus resultierende Staerke und Macht füshrte wie des IMT-Urteil sich ausdruscht - Hitler *zur Diktatur mit allen
ihren Terrormetheien, ihrer synischen und offenen Missachtung allen
Rechtes* 15), und ich zitiere weiter:

"In der Tat wer Bitler die Inkarnetien alles Willens. "14)

'Feindselige Kritik, je jede Kritik irgendwelcher Art. wurde verboten, und die schwersten Strafen wurden denen auferlegt, die sich in diesem Sinne betaetigten. Ein unebheengiges, euf Gedenkenfreiheit beruhendes Urteil wurde semit zur veelligen Unsbeglichkeit. (16)

Jah bitte des Sehe Gericht, bei der Beseisfuchrung der Verteidigung immer an die ausserordentlichen Gefahren und die ungeheuere Macht eines Diktators zu denken, welcher die Freiheit der Tat und die Freiheit des sillens ausschloss, und so darf ich . onden sint den Werten eines griechischen weisen aus Fletons Zeit:

"Man halte sich fern von der Gesellschaft des Tyrennen oder sei ihm zuwillen."

¹⁴⁾ Sitzungspretokoll, Seite 4023,

¹⁵⁾ amtlich gedruckte Ausgabe des Urteils, Seite 21,

Referme 6

OPENING-STATEMENT

des

Rechtsenwelts Friedrich Wilhelm Wagner

des Angeklagten Dr.Carl WURSTER in den Strafverfahren der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordenerika gegen Carl Krauch u.a.

vor den Military Tribunal No. 6 (Nuernberg/Doutschland)



Jym.

Opening Statement

von Rechtsanwalt F. ". Wogner fuer den Angeklagten Dr. Carl Wurst er.

Amerika kennt sehr wenig den europaeischen Kontinent und insbesondere Deutschland, und ungekehrt
kennt Deutschland und der europaeische Kontinent
sehr wenig Amerika. Mur Wenige wis sen, dass die
Situngen des Sonats der Voreini ten Staaten von
Amerika jedesmal eroeffnet werden mit einem kurzen Gebet (one minute prayer), esprochen von
einem Geistlichen. Die ses Gebet wird zusammen mit
den Verhandlungen des Senats in dem "Congressional
Record" veroeffentlicht. Zines dieser prayers von
Rev. Dr. Peter Marshall lautete:

"Shed the light of Thy Holy Spirit within our minds and hearts, that all who sincerly seek the truth may find it, and finding it may follow it, whatever the cost, knowing that it is the truth that makes men free. Where we are wrong, make us willing to change, and where we are right, make us easy to live with ."

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Nein Mendant, Dr. Carl Surster, het unter dem Hitlerregime in der Zelt, als finstere Nacht sich
ueber Deutschland ausgebreitet hatte, da die Propaganda an die Stolle der Wahrheit getreten war,
bei Einfuehrung der Lehrlinge/auch das hohe Lied
der Wahrheit gesungen. Er het die se Wahrheit als

Grundbedingung fuer das kuenftige Schaffen dieser jungen lenschen dergestellt und darauf hingewiesen, dass alles in der Latur und auch in der chemischen 'issenschaft den Gesetzen der "glirheit unterworfen it und dass die Naturgosetze aich nicht betruegen u nd nicht unfeelschen liesen, Alle, die nach die ser 'shrheit aufrichtig streben, koemen, wenn sie erleuchtet sind von dem Gelate, von dem in dem pra yer gesprochen wird, sie finden. Diese Wahrheit, die wir auch in diesen grossen Prozess zu erforsche n haben, muss aber begleitet sein von der Gerechtijkeit. Die Wahrheit micht den Measchen frei und die Gerechtigkeit schafft die Grundlage des Zusanmenlobens in geordneten menschlichen Gemeinschaften. So will ich als Verteidiger mit der Vaffe der Vehrhelt kautofen, ut fuer teinen Wienten, Dr. urster, die Freiheit zu gewinnen, die er von Ihrer Gerechtigkeit erwartet.

Herr Dr. Turster wird zusallen lit allen webrigen Angeklegten beschuldigt, ein Kriegsverbrecher zu sein. Das ist die einfachste Formel, auf die en die anklage bringen kann. Die anklagebeh oerde hat aber Herrn Dr. Wurster niemals weber die Anschuldigungen gehoert, obwohl sie hierfuer Zoit und Gelegenheit genus gehabt heette. Er hette nie irgend eine Gelegenheit gegenweber der Stolle, die die schweren und meradezu ehrenruehrigen Angriffe erhoben hat, sich rechtfertigend zu aeussern.

kan hat ihn aus den Krankenhaus in Lucai she fen, der Stadt des Sitzes der Badischen Amilin- & Sola-Fatrik, heraus sholt und ihn hier in Nuemberg zunsechst in ein Gefaengnislazarett und denn in den Kerker gesteckt , ohne ueberhaupt zu wissen, was dieser l'an auf die anwuerfe zu erwidern hat. Scinc cinzi a heusserum, die er in die ser Str. fvorfahren bis jetzt jetan het, war nicht eine Asusserun; seinusber der Staatsenwaltschaft, sondern eine .. eusserung clesed Hohen Gerichte coconveber und von mhr for m ler Natur. Sie bestend zus anzen zwei Worten. Auf die Fra e, s c'uldit oder michtschuldir, erklærte er sein "nichtschuldir". Diese "orte "micht schuldig" sind abor fuer Dr. "wrster night nur eine prozessu al far al, sie sine die wir:liche Seteuerung seiner voelligen Unschuld. Sie kallen von einer lanne, der, wie ich Itaan zu zeigen haben werde, insgruch dereuf erheben darf, dass on in leubt. Er ist devon ueberweugt, und ich bin es auch, doss er weder strafrechtlich noch oralisch in diesem Prozess it ir, and einer Schole tal stat worken .znn. Die A al. a acht sich an und fuer sich di e Struber leicht. In three Anklageschrift und in thren gesauten Vortrog hoisst es imer wieder "alle An olle ton" ben des und des otan, ohm dass sie im einzelnen sich der Buche unterzieht, die individuelle Schuld zu untersu-

chen oder nachzuweisen. Eine Betrachtung der Persoenlichkeit und ihrer Fach igkeit, solche strafbare Handlungen zu begehen, wie sie hier vorgeworfen werden, findet ueberhaupt nicht statt. Jede individuelle Pruefung, die gerade in Strafrecht die Grundlage der Rechtsfindung sein muss, faellt einer mechanistischkollektivistischen Welze zum Opfer, die ueber alles und alle gewaltsam und zerstoorend hinwegrollt. Von der Bedeutung des Individuuns und seinal berechtigten inspruch als solches bewertet und beurteilt zu werden, ist nichts mohr zu spueren. Es kenn einem geradezu Angst worden, wenn man sieht, wie das grosse Land, das die letzte Hoffnung fuer die Vorteidigung der Individuellen Freiheit in der "elt bedoutet, in der Praxis der Staatsanvaltschaft in diesem Prozess dezu ucbergegen gen ist, all diese Prinzipien uebor Bord zu werfen. Wenn man der Klage gegen Dr. Burster nachgeht und die einzelnen Verwerfe an seiner Persoenlichkelt misst, dann ist die Erkenntnis von der Verfehltheit der Klage gegen i hn unnusweichlich.

Es stoort die Steetsenweltschaft ger nicht, dass in Jahre 1932, als das in der Anklage be-

hauptete Buendnis der I.G. Farben mit Hitler abgeschlossen worden sein soll, das den Ursprung der angeblichen Verschwoorung darstollt, Dr. Wurster noch ein Cheniker war in berke Ludvigshafen wie viels Hundorte andere such, der von all den Dingon, die in den hoeheren Sphaeren der I.G.Farben sich abwickelten, keine blasse Ahnun gehabt hat und auch nicht die geringste Konntnie davon habonkonnto. Er war zwar in Jahro 1932 ale oin junger Chemiker in Alter von 31 Jahren schon schr aufgefallen durch seine besonderenErfindungon, durch oine stattliche anzahl von in- und auslandischen Petenten, durch seine neuen Fabrikationsverfahren. Er hatte aber, und das wird nicrand bestroiten koonnen, chenne wenig Einfluss ouf den I.G.Konzorn als irgond ein ameror Chomikor, Wenn or in Jahro 1938, in Alter von otwa 37 Jahron, 5 Jahro machdem Hitler und des Nazirogine die Gewelt in Doutschland an sich gorisson hatten, in den Vorstand der I.G. Farbon borufon worden ist, so war das lcdi (lichzurueckzufuchren auf seine nussersewochnlichen Leistungon auf seinen wissenschaftlichen und chamischen Gobiet, seinen unendlichen Fleiss und die Erkonntnis der fuer seine Berufung verentwertlichen Personen von der Bedeutung seiner Gesantpersoonlichkoit. Er kan in den Verstend dieses grossen Konzerns ohne Protektion, ohne persoonliche, familiacre oder gosellschaftliche Cozichungen und ohne

irgondwolche Einfluesse von aussen her Dr. Wurster ist in wahron Sinn dos Wortes ein self ande ann. Er hatte das Geld fuor sein Studium sich solbst zu verdienen, gab Schuelern und Studenten Nachhilfounterricht und studiorte nachts. In den Forien stand er in der Fabrik als workstudent, un sein Weiterstudium finanzioren und seine Studien vollondon zu komnon. Soin Lobenswo, war hart. Ein Monn, der se den harten be nach oben stieg und sich dessen nicht schaent, sondern stolz darauf ist, oin solchor Mann antwick alt panz besondere Eigenschaften. Ihnen, odine Herren Richter, sind gus den Vereinigten Statten her solche Maenner und thre Eigenschaften schr gut bekannt. Is Dr. wrster, dor bishor nur Chamiker wer, mit der Ernen mung in don Vorstand dor I.G. Farbon zun Betriebsfushrer des grossen Torkes der Bedischen Anilia- & Sode-Pabrik in Ludwigsh for und Oppen vurdo, stand or vor of nor Riesonaufgabe. Dieses Work mit seinen otwa 25 000 Eoscheefti ton war sein Stolz, und or wider to the scine ganze grosse arbeit skraft. Sein Ziel war os, in seinen work die charische "issenschaft und Produktionstechnik weiter zu en twickeln und debei eine grosse Geneinschaft eller Arbeitenden in diesen 'ork zu formen. Er wollte daboi nur cinos sqin, der erste Arbeiter diesor Geneinschaft, der die haerteste arbeit und die loon ste Arbeit szeit auf sich selbst nahm. In Mittelpunkt seines Donkons stand bei ihn der

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Monsch , fuer dessen Foorderung und Glucck all die so Anlagen, all die so knachinen und all diese Einrichtungen bestimmt waren. Bessero, gesuondoround schoenero Wohnungen fuer all die in Work Arbeitenden zu beschaffen, ein modernes Krankanhaus zu errichten und die an und fuor sich schon fortgeschrittenon sozialon Einrichtungen der Fabrik wedter suszugestalten und das Vorhaeltnis zwischen Botriebal citor und Botria banngehoorigen aus dor kalten -thosphaere von Arbeit geber und Arboi tach mer hormuszufuchren in die waernere von Mensch zu Monsch, des war sein hohes Ziel. Das gan zo Labon am schlicher zu mestelten, daria orblickte or seine Aufgabe als Betriebsfuch ror dos l'orkes Ludyd shafon . All das werdo ich bowolsen. Bin Mann, der so denkt wie Dr. Aurstor, kann in einen Kriege nur ein ganz grosses Unglucck schen. Ein Eriog worde the all seine Place zerreissen und all seine Hoffnungen ouf Aufbon zoretooren. So hat Dr. "urster jede Idee des Krieges abgelehnt. Fuer ihn, der dan ...uf bau und nicht der Zerstoerung di enen wollte, war der Erieg in jeder Forn, wie er sich oft ausgodrucekt hat, ein Wahnsinn und oin Vorbrochen. Ich werde zeigen, dass dies die Einstellung Dr. "ursters zum Kriege war, oine Gosinnung, die geboren ist eus seiner no-

relischen Persoenlichkeit. Dezu kount aber, dass Ludwigshefon, der Sitz des won ihn geleiteten erkes, nahe der fran zoosischen Granzo liegt, so dass and seine Vernunft the sagte, dass jeder Krieg unweigerlich das Ende des torkes bringen wuerde, das or zur Bluete zu fuchren sich anschickte. Und als der Krice in Johne 1939, also micht lange mach seinen Eintritt in den Vorstend der I.C.Farben susbrach, var keiner sohr ueberrascht und keiner cohr deprimiert wie Dr. 'Wrster. Wie kan man oince Mann dieser Gosinnung, einem Menn dieser Einstellung vorwerfen, dess ereinen Angriffskrieg geplant, verbereitet und gefuehrt habe! Von diesom Vorwarf wird nach neinen Boweisvortreg nichts us brig blulben, fuor jeden, der gewillt ist, die Wahrhoit zu schen.

Die Anklage nuss das Empfinden gehabt haben, dass sie otwas is hr beweisen nuss, un nus Dr. urster einen Planer und Verbereiter eines Angriffskrieges zu nachen und hat deshalb hier in diesem Saale eine Tafel aufhaengen lassen, auf der auch der Name des Herrn Dr. Wurster mit einem Hakenkreuz versehen war. Ich werde Ihnen nachweisen, mine Herren Richter, dass nein Mandant, mehden er schen un die Spitze des Werkes Ludwigshafen getreten war, den allanechtigen Nazigauleiter gegenweber den Eintritt in die Nazigauleiter gerisch abgelehnt hat, dass er nie seinen frei-willigen Eintritt erklaerte und Ende 1938 kur-

zerhand durch dinen Partoi befahl von dan Naziautoritacten als lit glica erklaert worden ist. Ich worde michwolsen, Hohes Goricht, dess Dr. hurster den nesslosen und zersteerenden Mazildeologien fernstand. Ich worde das tun durch das Zougnis von Mannern, die in Kr.pf cecon des Mazitua standen und von solchen, die Naziopfer goworden sind, woiter von anderen, die an Ort und Stelle als Besatzungsoffiziere thro erhobungen gament he ben. Mach dieser Bowoisfuchrung wird das Hakankrouz sichorlich in thron Augen won seinon Warren und seiner Person gotronnt soin. Dr. urstor war cin Fround dos Friedens und ein Hassor des Krieges. Er war und ist ein Mann, der den Portschritt und dio Freiheit liebt und deshalb das Mazitum abgelahnt hat. Er war und ist ain aktivor und positivor Christ, der auch aus diesen religiocsen Moti ven heraus sowohl von einen in riffskrieg wie von den Nozitu. nichts wissen wollte.

Zu Punkt 2 der inklage hat die inklagebehoorde als Belastungsdekunent gegen Dr. urster einen eilig diktierten Entwurf von Notizen ueber seine schnelle Staegige Polareise vorgelegt. Die sen eilig diktierten Entwurf von Notizen hat sie so grosse Bedeutung zugenessen, dass er segar in Opening Statement der inklage verwendet werden ist. Er ist dabei gebreucht worden in einer Weise, die dartut, dass nan gluecklich wer,

irgand atwas Konkrates agen einen unangreifberen lienn endlich gefunden zu haben, das ihn als dinen Manschan erschainen lassst, der in seinen Wesen doch von Maziungeist verseucht ist. Man hat denit of non Pfoil ouf ihn abschiessen wollen mit eine giftigen Spitze. Durch unsere Boweis fuchrung werden wir die sen Pfeil die gifti go Spitze abbrechen und ihn vooling wirkungeles nehen. "ir worden soger das Cogentoil cossen bowelsen, was die inklagebeharde nit Hilfe dieser Potizen Dr. "ur ster varyorfon will. Wir worken beweisen, dass or mitten lanschen, it tenen or our dieser Roise in Berushman kan, Mit eruchl in three Ungluck or prend und dess or night, wie die Anklage des willkuorlich aus den Notizen heraus_clesen hat, in Antiscritis us monto, somiern sowohl dif dor kur zon Polonici se sal bat als abor cuch in seiner gesenten unbrigen Tacti keit nicht nur in "orten, som ore in Tates fuer alle zi Unrecht verfelgten Monschan und deuit ouch fuer die verfol, ten Juden eingetreten ist. Die beweise, die wir fuor des Verhalten Dr. westers vorlegon worden, goben ilr des Becht zu sugen, dass men such in anderen Leemiern sich dehr anstrengen nuessto, un Menschen zu finden, die sich in dor glolchen Situation obenso enstaondig coconuebor dan verfolgten Juden benoamen und ebonso autic sich fuer sie discosetzt heetten, wie or as goten but. For so die Rossenus berhob-

Henkelt zuru atweist, wie ich es bezueglich soiner Person unter Beweis stelle, wer so den Monsch an nach seinen eigenen werte bino Ruocksight out seles Resso und mittancle abstainung dinschaptat und wor so dio irbait ichtot und chrt, dor ist dosson, was an als Verbrochen regen die Venschlichkeit bezeichnet, nicht fachig. Es let richtig, in dem Potrich, fuor den Dr. -urator da Botri bafuchror soit 1938 vorentworthich war, gob as such Francerbed tor for worsehier ensten Wationalitation und Krie scofunction. Ten in be kednen Zwoifel, fess as mir golingen wird, in unsere Preciavers heen as Thuon zu Thror Voberzoujun derzutun, dens gogen die weschroftigung von Francerbeitern von Soit on Dr. waters vie auch von Seit m aller andoron, une os weren doron night 'onigo, nichte, abor such gar nichts geton worden konnte. Der totalitatro Magistant, der durch seine Politik den Arion he real corumnt int, heatte joden, such Dr. Vuretor, bol Varied; orus Cor Beschooftigung won cusicond schon arbeit orn washrond des Arioges Is Saboteur vernichtet oder, wie as bei dentotelitacron Stoaten hoisst "liquidicrt", .llos, was nomiclerwoise in dieser Situ tion von cinon Botriobsfuchror verlangt worden kennte, war, cass or soin hopplichates tot, un diesen sushandischen arbeitem threarbeit und the Desein so ertraglish zu gostalton, wie cs die Ustaende ihn orlaubten. tir worden beweisen, dass Dr. wester das und noch

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wohr getan htt. ir worden Than Zougaisse bringen, aus depen Sie erachen verden, des Boschwords gefuchrt worden ist von antlichen und privaton Stellen, dass in der Padischen .milin- & Sofn-Fabrik Luivi shefon-Oo, Lu die Fre Marbaltor zu gat bahandelt, ja gorndom "vern noteened t" woo reen . Dr. hur stor int alles cotan, un fuor of no monsch envuordige Unterkunft, Brasch rung, Dohandlung der auslanndischon .. rboitor zu sor in, h t soine diosboanoglichen incrinun in ortalit und, sowolt des wobcincupt donachon coulich war, die burchfuch rung die ser . n. faun en un berwebht. Mir worden bowolson, dass somer alles getan wurde, an defuer zu sorgan, dess die Francearbeiter sich heimisch fuchlen konnten. Joh will gar nicht ouf lingelheiten eingehen und nicht oll des derlogen, was die Doweisaufminto bringen virt. In der Frage der Babendlung for Francistator is bt os in for Moinum deror, die sie nus mochator Nache bookentot haben und die den Frend rheiter of hr class oblivelles & Louinus boretane on, nur dine Auffassung: Dr. 'urster hat sich ill dieson bons chen gogen ut ber ansteandie, fuersorgend und hilfreich, in einem fort, wonschlich vorholton.

Die Anklage meege Dr. unster verwerfen, was sie inner will, es ist unneeglich und ausgeschlossen, dass er je ingend eine Handlung beging, die einen anstaandigen Monschen in Urtail aller gerocht Denkenden, genz gleich welcher Nationalitaet, zur Unchre gereichen wurde.

Eine der auffallendsten Tatsachen im Falle Dr. wrster ist die, dass alle Bevoelkerungskreise, donon or durch seine Stellung als Leiter des prossen Ludwigan foner 'orkes bekannt geworden ist, und allo .. rbeiter und an catalita, ganz cloich welcher politischen Richtung und volcher Roligion sie angehoeren und wolche soziale Stol-Jung sie in Work nuch inner einnehmen, ihn schootson, ohron und liebon. Des words ich bowolsen. .. le Br. 'w stor, der sehver krank in Krankenheus Luded shefen leg, mehliosolich infolge des unnach globigen Druengens der Anklagebohoerde als kranker Menn is Krankenwagen meh Nuombor: weberfuchet worden ist, hat die offizielle Vertretung der Belegische ft des Workes ihn Elunon weberroicht und het Saclier gebildet. Sympathic fuor ihn sind die mbr cls 19 000 Angestellten und Arbeiter des Betriebs geschlossen in oinen oinstucadigen Stroik eingetreten. Wir werden die diesbezusglichen Dokumente dem Gemichte verlogen. Ich glaube nicht zuviel zu behaupton, wenn ich sago, dass es sehr schwer sein duerfte, nicht nur in Doutschland, sondern in irgand ainem Lande bai den Gegansaetzen zwischen Arbeit geborn und Arbeitnehnern ein so geschlossonos und froiwilligos Eintroten fuor den Leiter

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eines Betriebes zu finden, wie dies im Fall Dr. ursters coscheh. Ich habe have einen Nonschon kennen gelernt in molnen sehr ereignisreichen leben, von das san segen konnte, cass or keinen Wind bet. Abor hier, in der Person Dr. Wursters, habe ich einen solchen Mann Lefunden. Fost scholnt .ir. 6 an cinzigen Point, don er hat, bet er in den Vertretorn der anklinge, and auch sie wuerden, wenn sic die Worte des Rov. Marchall behorsigon was rden, thre folinung condern unter der Vormsastrung, dass sie nich t nur die Paplore, sondern auch con Monschon konnen www. .is such don Zusamentruch der doutschen Armou die merikanischen Streitkraufte im Maorz 1945, clso noch washrend der Erlanehandlungen in Dout och land, das 'erk Ludwigshafen-Oppe a tooot aten, he ben sie sohr bald des cloiche Urteil wober Dr. Wurster gohebt und ihn a it der welteren Leitung des Lucustri cuntornancons botraut. Sie machton was wir durch anorikanisches Zougnis beweisen werden, wher Dr. wurster genaue erhobungen an Orte. Sie lasen es nicht nur aus den Akton, sie weberzougten sich dort, wo sie die Wahrheit an besten foststellen konnten, an Flatz seimr Teeti skoit. De fenden sie in Dr. hrstor einen Mann, der den Befehlen der Nazigoweith un Schluss des Krieges und vor Einruc elten der and rikanischen Truppon, das ganze work in die Luft zu sprongen

und sich in das rechtsrheinische Cobiet zur weckzu zichen, nicht Folge geleistet hat. Da konnton sie festatellen, dess Dr. Turstor unter Lobonsgefehr den Fofinl der Mazigoweltigen sabotiorte und so des bedoutendo 'ork und den Bost der Stadt Ludvigshe ren vor Zuretourung und Untorgang bewahrt hat. Luch das words ich beweisen. De fend on sie in Dr. werster sinon Mann, der gogon all con Vahneinn auf trat und ihn verhindorte und durch anin mutiges Verhalten viel Ungluock abward to. Die _ art an is chon Bozatzungsautoritacton mabon, spience sie die Prolz und denit Luf wi she for besetzt hatten, mit Dr. New stor ong meanmongoarboitet. In sie a: 10. Juli 1945 diuses Gobiet verliessen, um es der frangoodische n Besetzungsbeherde zu uebergeben. habon sie ihren Badeuern .madruck gegeben, night make lacagor mit ihn arboiton zu kommon. Des worden wir beweisen. Wir worden durch des glodeho Zougn is bowcison, dass Dr. urstor und Amore, nach liner penauen Untersuchung und nach den gemachten arfebrungen, von den ...oriknown betrachtet surden als "honest and honorable contlonen upon whose word" they "could dopend".

War as nicht atem diese Einschactzung Dr.
Wursters, die sie rimnische Behoorden voranlasst hatte, kurz vor der Erhabung dieser anklage ihr eine gute Stellung in den Voreinigten Staaten deutschen Bevoolkerung, die Dr.Wurster so
geneu kennt, auch kampferrebte und sechverstaandige merikaner, die seinen Fall pruoften und vor alten Dingen mit ihn personnlich
in der taaglichen Arbeit standen, sollten sie
slie unrecht haben und nur die Presceution
im wechte sein, die lediglich in Besitze
einiger kun merikaner papierener Dekument

Als die franzossische Besatzungabeherde von den energlannischen Beheerden die Besatzung und doubt die Verwaltung der Bedischen lin- & Bol .- Fibrik, Inded shafan a. Rhein-Oppen, uobornaha, orlotton wir das gloicho. Dr. ur stor wurde mich einer bestimten Probazeit und Ueberprustung seiner Person vie derun zun Leiter des Torken best dit. De besemers viale der Frandarbeiter und der Kriegegefungenen Franzosen weren, haben neturgomoss die franzessischen Bohoo rdon sofort ed no Unborsichung darus bor vorenstritot, was nit ihr on Landslowton in dor Fabrik, fuor die Dr. urster vorant ortlich wer, coschohon ist. Dos Ergobnis die sor Prucfung war die Ernoueming des Vertreuens der Franzoosischon Bohoordon zu Dr. Wurster. Wonn ein Franzose. dosson Stollung ihn zu cinam solch on Urtoil besomers qualifizierte, als or heerte, dess ich dic Vortoidigung Dr. ur sters un bornammon habo, mir sagto: "maitro, vous defendez une bonne cause", so hat or danit sus edrucett, was alle godneht haben.

Allo diose . mrikener, Franzoson, Doutscho. die um ittel bar nit ihn zu tun hetten, alle ale soller unright he ben und nur die Prescention. die ihn persconlich weberhaupt nicht konnt, soll in Rechto sein? Il disa benschen, die ihn zum Tell aus der schwerten Zeit konnen, die den Monsohon auf die Probe stellt, sollen otwa gar von ihr gotauscht worden sein und nur die .mklageboh corto, dio nichta ucber ihn weiss, sell don Schorrbiick zur Erkungung seiner wehren Porcon he bon? Donkt man de night an don setz, dur Libraham Limeoln zugoschrieben wird: "you oun fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you comnot fool all of the people all of the tine." In "irklichkeit ist hier nimmand retneuscht worden, os libt nur sinc otollo, die sich mit Bozug ouf Dr. urster salbst Lotacuscht het: das ist die Enklageben erre.

So ist as win Zufell, wenn ich, der ich neinen Henry gegen den Nationalsozielismus und fuer den Frieden und die Freiheit mit den Vorlust mim r seinerzeitigen Existens und mims Vermoegens und mit 14 Jahren Exil bezahlt hebe, die Verteidigung die ses Mannes unbernennen hebe. Ich konnte es tun in Uebereinstimmung mit den billen derer, die Gegger des Mazituns waren.

Teh smaste es tun aus innorma intrieb, machdan ich in langen Vorhandlungen mich von der Beinhalt der Persoanlichkeit Dr. mursters unberzaugt hette.

And timen noticer Frounds, such timen Juris ten, not don ich im Exil zusphändigetroffen bin, hier vor den Toren des Justizphlastes zufechlig treif, rief er mir erstehnt zu: "las,
Du verteldigst Erlegsverbrecher?" Ich honnte
ihu gelessen entworten: "Nein, ich verteichge
Dr. werster!"

So will ich in Verlaufe unseres Boweisvertregs aufrichtig die Tehrheit suchen und ihr
folgen, was auch immer der Preis sei, in Glauben an den Setz, dass die Jahrheit den Monschen
frei meht. Ich bin sieher, Habes Gericht,
dass diese Wehrheit zuch neinen Klienten die
Freiheit wie Gergibt und dass die Gerochtigkeit
ihn die Tore des Geftingnisses erfimt und
ihn zumekgibt zun Leben und zurueckgibt zur
mbeit, ihn wie dergibt all den Tausenden, die
cuf ihn werten, joner grassen Femilie der
erbeitenden Menschen, die mit ihn eine bessere
Welt auf beuen wollen.

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